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OF THE

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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
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3. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1911. Presented 16th March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year esding 31st March, 1911. Presented 8th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911 Presented 3rd May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*d*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1912. Presented 17th May, 1911, by W. S. Fielding.
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6. List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1910. Presented 27th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for distribution.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part 1, Canadian Trade. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 32nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part III. Canadian Trade with foreign countries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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10c, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part IV, Canadian Trade, Miscellaneous. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st 1910. Part V, Grain Statistics, including the crop year ended August 31st 1910, and the season of navigation ended December 6th, 1910. Presented 12th May, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, Part VI., Subsidized steamship services. Presented 20th April, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f* Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, part VII.—Trade of foreign countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
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12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
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14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910. Presented 12th January, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, V.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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18. (1908). Return of the eleventh general election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 19th and 26th of October, 1908.. .. ..*Reprinted.*

18. Return of By-Elections (Eleventh Parliament) House of Commons, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Progress Report Ottawa River Storage, for the fiscal year 1909-1910 (supplementing investigations in regard to Georgian Bay Ship Canal project). Presented 6th March, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19b. Report upon Reconnaisance Survey of the Nelson River, September-October, 1909. Presented 16th February, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20a. (1909.) Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham .. .. ..*Printed for both distrbiution and sessional papers.*

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1910. Presented 16th December, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

20c. Fifth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*a*. Report of the Geographic Board of Canada containing all decisions to 30th June, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

21b. Report on Ice formation in the St. Lawrence River, and Report of the influence of Icebergs on the temperature of the Sea as shown by use of the Micro-Thermometer in a trip to Hudson Strait and Bay in July, 1910, by H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. Presented 16th May, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

21c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on 31st December, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, &c., to 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for the fiscal year 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15—*Concluded.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

25*a*. Report of the Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st. March, 1910.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1909-10. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, Appendix to Report of Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 9th. December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

25*d*. Report of the Hydrographic Survey (Streams measurement). Department of the Interior.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for Calendar year 1910. Presented 19th. July, 1911, by Hon. William TeTmpleman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. (1909) Summary Report of the Mines Branch of Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1909. Presented 26th. January, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
This is bound in Vol. XVI, 1910.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1910. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29a. (No issue).

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20—*Concluded.*

29b. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

31. Second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from 1st September, 1909 to 31st August, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1910. Presented 17th November, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 30th November, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35a. Report of General Sir John French, G.C.B., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, upon his Inspection of the Canadian Military Forces. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35b. Report upon the best method of giving affect to the recommendations of General Sir John French, regarding the Canadian Militia, by Major General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., Inspector General. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35c. Interim Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada on the Training of the Militia during the season of 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

36a. Report on Industrial Disputes in Canada up to 31st March, 1911.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36b. Comparative prices of Agricultural, Fisheries, Lumber and Mine products in Canada and the United States, 1906-1911. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22—*Concluded.*

37. Sixth Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, together with Part II, Minutes of evidence taken in Canada and Appendices; Part III, Minutes of evidence taken in the West Indies, and Appendices; and also Part IV, Minutes of evidence taken in London and Appendices. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Ho. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for Sessional Papers.*

39. Report of the Honourable the Secretary of State, on the inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. ..*Printed for both distribution anl sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. . .. .*Not printed.*

40a. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1910. Presented 4th April, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. . .*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the Militia, between the 1st November, 1909, and the 18th October, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Not printed.

42. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1910-11. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Not printed.

44. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from the 1st April, 1910, to 17th November, 1910, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson. ..*Not printed.*

45. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1910, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 22nd November, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Report of the proceedings of the preceding year, of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 1st December, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

47. Return, in pursuance of section 16, of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing statement of the business done during the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1910, for a copy of the existing lobster fishery regulations, adopted by Order in Council on 30th September, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (25th November, 1909), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. ..*Not printed.*

50. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. First Annual Report of the Commission on Conservation, 1910. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

53. Regulations established by Order in Council of 17th May, 1910, for the disposal of petroleum and gas on the Indian Reserves in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Northwest Territories. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. y .. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Report of the International Waterways Commission on the regulation of Lake Erie, with a discussion of the regulation of the Great Lakes System. Presented 7th December, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

54*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council or other authority, appointing members of the Canadian section of the Joint International Waterways Commission, together with all reports, recommendations and correspondence submitted to the Government, or any department thereof, by the said Canadian section, or any member thereof. Also a statement of the total expenses of such Canadian section up to date, with particulars thereof. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

55. Return in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 31st October, 1910. Presented 4th May, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver .. .. *Not printed.*

56. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service regarding rates of Pay, pursuant to Section 47 of the Naval Service Act. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service, regarding the issue of the existing Lobster Fishery Regulations, adopted by rder in Council on 30th September, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a statement showing the detailed expenditure to date out of the sum voted by the House in connection with the new Navy, giving in each case the amount paid, to whom paid and the object of the expenditure. Presented, 16th December, 1910.—*Mr. Monck.*. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many applications have been received from Canadian citizens for service in the proposed Canadian Navy, as officers, and able seamen or blue-jackets, respectively, and how many officers and men, respectively, of the British Navy have made application for such service. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson* .. .. *Not printed.*

56*d*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for the following information:- 1. Has the Department of the Naval Service, which was erected by the legislation of last session, been regularly organized and put in operation? 2. Who has been appointed Deputy Minister by the Governor in Council? 3. Who are the other officials and clerks necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of the new department who have been appointed by the Governor in Council? 4. Who among these officials and clerks are those who have been transferred from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the Department of the Naval Service? 3. Wro among these officials and clerks come from elsewhere? 6. What is the salary of each of the officials? Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry....Not printed.*

56*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing:—1. The names of all those engaged to date by the Government in connection with the new Naval Deparment, whether for service at sea or for work in connection with the department, either for inside or outside service. 2. The domicile of origin of those thus engagged, their previous occupation, rank or grade in the British Navy or elsewhere, and previous rate of pay or remuneration 3. The duties assigned, rank or occupation of these thus engaged in the service of Canada, and present salary and allowances. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

56*f*. Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd December, 1910, authorizing certain allowances to Petty Officers and men in the Naval Service. Presented 19th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Not printed.

56*g*. Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd December, 1910, and published in the *Canada Gazette* on the 14th January, 1911, authorizing increase in wages to certain ratings in the naval service. Presented 19th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*h*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing all rules and regulations passed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Navy Act, adopted at the last session of parliament. Presented 26th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*i*. Return to an order of the Senate dated the 24th November, 1910, for a statement showing in as many distinct columns: -1. The name of the electoral district. 2 The name of the parish, township, town or city. 3. The name of the first signer, and mention of the additional number of signers of each of the petitions presented during the last session, either to the House of Commons or to the Senate, praying for the postponement of the adoption of the proposed Naval Act until the people have had the opportunity of expressing their will by means of a plebiscite. 4. The date of the presentation of each of these petitions. 5. The names, in each case, of the Member or Senator who presented these petitions. Presented 30th November, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*j*. Return to an order of the Senate dated February 1, 1911, calling for in as many columns:—1. The names of all the ships of which the Canadian fleet service is actually composed. 2. The tonnage of each of these ships. 3. How old, is each ship at present. 4. The purchase price, or cost of construction, or, in default thereof, the actual value of each ship. 5. The horse-power of each of them. 6. The motive power, side wheels, propeller or sails. 7. The number of persons of which the crew of each of these ships is composed. 8. The cost of annual maintenance of each ship with its crew. 9. The purpose for which each ship is used, specifying whether it is for the guarding of the coasts, the protection of fisheries, or for the what other purpose. 10. The waters on which each of these ships sails—the waters of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, of the St. Lawrence river, or elsewhere, with a short statement showing the number and the net tonnage of the ships of the Great Lakes service,—of the ships stationed on the shores of British Columbia, and of the ships sailing on the waters of the eastern portion of the American continent owned by us. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

56*k*. Orders in Council published in *Canada Gazette* 11th February, 1911, No. 83/146. Regulations for entry of naval instructors. No. 91/146. Revised rates of pay for electricians. No. 86/146. Revised travelling allowances. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*l*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the final protocol or agreement entered into at the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909, and of the general report presented to the said Naval Conference on behalf of its drafting committee, and of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada in regard to the same. Presented 10th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.. .. ..Not printed.*

56*m*. 1. Correspondence and documents respecting the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909. 2. Correspondence respecting the Declaration of London. 3. Final Act of the Second Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1907, and Conventions and Declarations annexed thereto. Presented 23rd March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

56*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a Return showing: -1. How many Canadians have been accepted as members of the Canadian Navy. 2. What are the names and former residence of those who have been accepted. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds),.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

56*o*. Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st March, 1911, and published in the *Canada Gazette* April 15th, 1911:—No. 358 revised regulations for entry of surgeons into the Naval Service. Presented 24th April, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or the Right Honourable, the First Minister, and the government of Manitoba, or the Premier of Manitoba, referring to the demand of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries and an increase in subsidy. Presented 14th December, 1910.—*Mr. Staples.*
Printed for sessional papers.

58. Memorandum respecting the finances of the National Battlefields Commission, as on the 31st March, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

58a. Report from The National Battlefields Commission. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

58b. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 24th February, 1911, calling for a copy of the last report made to the Government by the members of the Quebec Battlefields Commission. Presented 10th March, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed*

58c. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the appointment of members of the "National Battlefields Commission" of the Province of Quebec, as well as a statement showing the sums received by the said Commission, the sources whence received, the interest thereon, the expenses incurred, the nature of such expenses, distinguishing what has been paid for the acquisition of lands, the balance in hand, and the approximate cost, with the nature of the expenses to be incurred to attain the end which the Commission has proposed for itself. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry. Not printed*

58d. Return to an order of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a statement showing the number of gold, silver, and bronze medals, which the Quebec Battlefields Commission has caused to be struck in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the City of Quebec, the cost of each of these series of medals, the names of the persons to whom, or the institutions to which, gold medals, silver medals, and bronze medals have been given. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

59 Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty or reciprocity with the United States; and also if all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910.—*Mr. Foster.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

59a. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster Not printed*

59b. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

59c. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring os asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents

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protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*d*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*,
Not printed.

59*e*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*f*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*g*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 22nd March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*h*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*i*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents pro-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*j*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*k*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*l*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 7th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*m*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*n*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*o*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents pro-

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*p*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 5th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*q*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1911, for a Return showing what duties are imposed by Australia, New Zealand, Norway, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Argentine, Venezuela and Russia, respectively, upon each of the articles included in the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

And also, a statement showing the import prices in 1910 on which duty was collected on the butter, eggs cheese, salt, beef, bacon, hams, mutton, lamb, pork in brine and other meat products detailed, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, hay, flaxseed, green apples, and animals, imported from the above named countries. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1911, for a Return showing, taking the latest Return of Commerce and Navigation of the United States as a basis, the advantage Canada will have in the United States market over her principal competitors, under the construction given at Washington by the United States Court of Customs Appeals on April 10th, 1911, regarding the favoured nation clause, by which the competitors of Canada in the United States market are denied the privileges granted to Canada by the reciprocal agreement in regard to the importation into the United States of the following goods and articles, namely: (*a*) Mackerel pickled or salted; (*b*) Herring, pickled; (*c*) Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked, salted or pickled; (*d*) all other kinds of fish, salted or pickled; (*e*) Fish oils: (*f*) Butter; (*g*) Cheese; (*h*) Cattle; (*i*) Horses; (*j*) Oats; (*k*) Coke; (*l*) Mineral Waters; (*m*) Rolled Iron or Steel Sheets, coated with zinc, tin or other metal; (*n*) Mica; (*o*) Flax seed; (*p*) Beans and dried peas; (*q*) Onions; (*r*) Potatoes; (*s*) other vegetables in natural state.

Also showing the present rate of duty in the United States on the above goods and articles; the rate under the proposed reciprocal agreement of the said goods and articles; the value of goods; and the amount of duty collected on goods imported from said competitors on the trade of said year, which will be free under the agreement on goods from Canada. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair..Not printed.*

59*s*. Further supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster...Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *-Continued.*

59*f*. Statements relative to (1) The yearly imports, quantity and value, for the past six years into Canada from, respectively, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Argentine Republic and the United States, of wheat, oats, horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, mutton, beef, eggs, butter, cheese, fowl, vegetables and fruit.

(2) The average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in Eastern Provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher . . . . . *Not printed.*

60. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st of November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 11th January, 1911, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

60*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st November, 1909, and 30th September, 1910, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

60*b*. Return called for by section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908, which is as follows:—

"77. Every regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of this Act, and every order made by the Governor in Council, authorizing the sale of any land or the granting of any interest therein, shall have force and effect only after it has been published for four consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof, and such regulations shall remain in force until the day immediately succeeding the day of prorogation of that session of Parliament, and no longer, unless during that session they are approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament." Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

61. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, sections 7 and 13 of Chapter 56, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of Sir John Thompson's memorandum on the question of the rights of fishing in the bays of British North America, prepared for the use of the British Plenipotentiaries at Washington in 1888, and a copy of the Treaty agreed to and approved by the President. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*

Printed for sessional papers.

63. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of any memorials, correspondence, &c., between His Excellency the Governor General and the Colonial Office, or between any member of the government, and the foreign consuls general in Canada, relative to the status of the latter, at official functions, such as the vice-regal drawing room. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1910, for a return showing:—1. What newspapers or companies publishing newspapers in the cities of Montreal and Quebec have directly or indirectly received sums from the Government of Canada for printing, lithographing, binding or other work, between the 31st March, 1910, and the 15th November, following.

2. What is the total amount paid to each of said newspapers or companies between the dates above stated. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, papers, maps or other documents, which passed between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the Government of Quebec, or any member thereof, or any other parties on their behalf, or between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any members thereof, regarding the extension of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as set forth in an Order in Council dated 8th July, 1896, establishing a conventional boundary, therein specified. And also any correspondence, papers, documents, &c., that may have passed between the aforesaid governments or members thereof, relative to the passing of an Act to confirm and ratify the aforesaid conventional boundary, which was passed in 1898. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the names of manufacturers in Canada of turned kiln dried maple boot, last and shoe last blocks, in the rough, for making manufacturers' boot and shoe lasts. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hughes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memorials, surveys and other papers in the possession of the Government, and not already brought down, regarding the oyster industry of Canada; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers regarding the ownership and control of Oyster beds and of barren bottoms suitable for Oyster culture, and regarding the consolidating of the ownership with the control and regulation of such beds and barren bottoms, and vesting the same in the hands of the Dominion Government; olso a copy of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the leasing or sale of such beds or barren bottoms or of portions of them, for the purpose of Oyster culture or cultivation. Also o copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the culture, cultivation asd conservation of oysters and other mollusks. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton.*

Printed for sessional papers.

68. Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, and other documents relating to an investigation into irregularities in the life saving station at Clayoquot, mentioned on page 353 of the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1909 and 1910, sessional paper No. 22. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many employees of the custom house at Montreal have left the service since the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, with their names, duties, salaries and ages, respectively, and date of their leaving; the names, ages, salaries and duties of those who have replaced them, the date of their entry and their present salaries. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

69*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a Return showing the full names of the permanent or temporary employees appointed at Montreal since the 1st of January, 1904, in the Post Office Department, the Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted these employees since their appointment. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Gervais*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return showing what arrangements have been made with foreign countries by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act of 1907, without reference to Parliament. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence with Rev. John McDougall and all instructions given to him regarding St. Peter's Indians and their reserve; and of Rev. John McDougall's report of his investigations at St. Peter's Indian Reserve. Presented 11th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new Reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 18th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, offers, agreements, orders in council, reports, records, regulations, or other papers or documents, relating to the grant or surrender to one Merrill, or some other person or corporation, of the concession or right to bore for and acquire natural gas, upon or under the Six Nation Reserve, at or near Brantford, Ontario; together with a statement of all monies paid for said concession or right, and also of all monies subsequently received by the Six Nation Indians, or by the government on their behalf for such concession or rights. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Osler*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to the strike of the employees of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, Limited, not previously brought down. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the agreement of settlement of the late strike between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the conductors and brakemen, and of all correspondence, documents and papers relating thereto, or in consequence thereof, between the said parties, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister or other person on its behalf, and said parties, or either of them, or any person authorized or professing to act for them or either of them before, during, or since said strike. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers relating to the late strike on the Grand Trunk Railway between the said railway and the striking conductors and trainmen, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister, or any one on his behalf, and either of said parties or any on professing to act on behalf of either, since the 29th day of November, A.D., 1910, and particularly all documents, papers, correspondence and agreements relating to the reinstatement of any of the men who had been on strike, and the appointment of Judge Barron. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return implementing for the year 1910, the information brought down in answer to an Order of the House of Commons referring to the operations of the mint, dated January 19, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a return showing the total amounts paid by the government in each year since 1896, for all printing, advertising and lithographing done outside of the Government Printing Bureau; the total amount so paid by each department of the Government or such purposes during each year; the names and addresses of each individual, firm or corporation to whom any such moneys have been so paid, and the total amount paid to each such individual, firm or corporation in each year since 1896. What portion of the said sums, if any, so paid since 1896 was expended after public advertisement, tender and contract, to whom such tenders were awarded, whether to the lowest tender in each case, what portion was expended otherwise than by public advertisement, tender and contract, and to whom it was paid in each instance. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from July 1st, 1896 up to date, the amounts paid to the Montreal *Herald*, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896 up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, *Le Soleil*, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, the sums of money paid the newspaper *La Vigie*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country from the founding of that newspaper up to this date. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from July 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

74*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the paper *Le Canada*, of Montreal, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*g*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from July the 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the Martineau Company by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*h*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Jean Drolet, of Quebec, by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed*

74*i*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 3rd February, 1911, showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to O. Picard and Sons, of Quebec, by the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*j*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year from July 1, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 23rd February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. All sums of money paid by the Government since 31st March last to *Le Canada* newspaper of Montreal or the publishers of the same respectively, for advertising or printing, for lithographing or other work; and directly or indirectly for copies of the newspaper.

2. Is the said newspaper executing any work of any kind for the Government at present.

3. Have tenders been called publicly for any of the work done by said newspaper for the government during the past year. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*

74*l*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 27th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*m*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1911, for a Return showing how much was paid by the Government to the proprietors or publishers of the Essex *Record*, a daily and weekly paper published in Windsor, Ontario, for printing and advertising, during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a Return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and in 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which in both years an ad valorem duty was payable. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing all applications made to the Government during the period of agreement with Japan concerning Japanese immigrants, to admit such immigrants for special purposes, together with a copy of all correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return giving a list of the special immigration agents appointed by the government since the 31st March, 1909, in what portions of Great Britain and Irelond, the European Continent, or other country they are severally located, their addresses when they were so appointed the date of their appointment in each case their respective salaries and expenses, and any commissions that may have been paid to each or any since their appointment. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the number of immigrants who have come to Canada since the 31st March last up to the present time, the countries from which they came, the number from each such country, the number of males and the number of females in each case, the number under fourteen years of age, between fourteen and twenty-one years, between twenty-one and forty, and between forty and sixty in each case, their occupations before coming to Canada, their religion, their destination in Canada, their occupation when they arrived at such destination; also the number who have been prevented from landing, and the number deported. Presented 6th February, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*c* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, calling for the production in detail of the accounts and claims fyled at the Department of the Interior or the Immigration Office, Quebec, by Mr. Jacques Dery; restaurant keeper, during the navigation season of 1910. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for the report received by the Immigration Department on the subject of the complaints brought against Mr. Jacques Dery, the keeper of the restaurant established in the immigration buildings at Quebec, and also of the correspondence exchanged and the inquiry held by the immigration agent with regard to the overcharges by the restaurant keeper, and of the refund which he had to make to immigrants of the price obtained for goods of bad quality. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a complaint, signed by a large number of persons employed at the Immigration Office and Immigration buildings at Quebec and addressed to the agent of the Department at that place, against Mr. Jacques Dery, the restaurant keeper, and also of the reply of the latter. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, that an Order of this House do issue for the production of a letter dated 1st June, 1910, written by Mr. L. Stein, of Quebec, addressed to Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing the itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary and expenses of and payments to W. O. Creighton, farmer delegate to Great Britain in 1910. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed*

76*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing all itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary of and payments to W. A. Hickman, immigration agent to Great Britain in 1902 and 1903. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a Return showing:—1. The estimated quantity of each class of material required for the construction.

2. The rates or prices agreed upon and the estimated cost of each class of material, based on rates on accepted tender.

3. The total estimated cost based on these quantities and rates in each case of the several bridges let to contract during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, referred to on pages 3 and 4 of the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

4. A copy of the specifications and contract in each case, the number of the contract and the name of the contractor.

5. The number of bridges yet to be let to contract, location and character, and the estimated quantity of the different kinds of material in each case.

6. Why these bridges have not been let to contract and when contracts will probably be entered into as to these.

7. The bridges let to contract before March 31, 1909, identified by locality, name of each contractor and number, the estimated cost of each of these bridges at the time the contract was let, based on contract prices, the changes made in the plans, specifications or contracts if any, and claims or allowances for alterations or extras, if any, the percentage of the work done, the payments made to date, the amounts retained as contract reserve, and the ascertained or estimated amount required to complete in each case.

8. The bridges that have been completed, identified as above, the estimated cost at the time of awarding the contract, the nature and extent of changes in plans, specifications, or contract, if any, the increase or decrease of cost thereby occasioned, and the actual total cost of each of those bridges. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the Tender and contract of Haney, Quinlan & Robertson for construction of locomotive and other shops about six miles east of Winnipeg, and the total estimated cost based on contract prices. Also a copy of the several other tenders sent in and a statement of the total estimated cost based upon each of these tenders as moneyed out at the time of awarding the contract. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed*

77*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing as to each contract district of the National Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg, respectively, what was the original departmental estimate of quantities of solid rock, broken stone, earth, sand, &c., and the quantities of each kind of excavation, as above, already paid for. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing in all cases where finished structures on the National Transcontinental Railway, have differed materially, to an extent involving a difference in cost of more than $10,000, from the original standard plans; the original estimated cost of the structure; the cost according to altered plans; the nature of the change; the name of the resident engineer, and of the contractor or sub-contractor; the reason, if any, given for the alteration of plans; and a copy of the correspondence exchanged thereon between the headquarters staff and the engineer on the ground. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the clause in the standard contract on the National Transcontinental Railway having reference to train hauled filling, with a statement showing what amounts have been paid to date, and to whom, for services of this nature. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing what amounts to date have been paid on force account to each and to all contracts connected with the National Transcontinental railway, setting forth the district affected thereby. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

77*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing all cases where in construction work on the National Transcontinetal Railway a richer mixture of concrete was used than that indicated in the standard specification, to an extent affecting the cost of the work to the amount of $5,000 or more; also the original estimated cost and the actual cost in each of such cases. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing a list of the members of the engineering staff who have been dismissed, or have resigned or left the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission since 1904, with position formerly held, the date of leaving, and the assigned cause in each instance. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. In those cases in which an agreement was come to last autumn between Mr. Killiher and Mr. Gordon as to overbreak on the eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, what quantities of material, and of what class, and what sums of money were taken from or added to the progress Estimates.

2. In the cases where measurements had to be made, have they been made, and with what result. Presented 17th February, 1911. *Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing, in respect of all cases on the National Transcontinental Railway, where the original specifications have not been adhered to; the estimated cost as per original plan; the actual or estimated cost as per amended plan; the name of the contractor and the resident engineer, and the reason given by the latter for such change. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a Return showing what will have been the total expenditure upon, in connection with or in consequence of, the National Transcontinental Railway up to the 31st of December, 1910, and what amount it is estimated will be required to complete and fully equip the said road between Winnipeg and Moncton. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*k*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the nine months ended December 31, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*l*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 18th January, 1911, for a Return showing:—A. As relates to the main line of the Transcontinental:—

1. The respective length in miles of each of the divisions of the Transcontinental, named Division A, Division B, &c., from Moncton to Winnipeg, and specifying in which province each of the divisions is located.

2. The estimated cost, at the outset, of the construction of the road in each division.

3. The actual price paid, on the 15th January instant, for the building of the line, sidings, bridges and other necessary works in each division.

4. The approximate cost in each division of the Transcontinental, of what remains to be constructed for the completion of the road.

B. As relates to the branch lines of the Transcontinental:—

1. The respective length of each of the said branch lines, specifying the district and the province within which the said branch lines are located.

2. The estimated cost, at the start, of the construction of each of the said branch lines.

3. The actual cost up to the 15th January instant of the construction of said branch lines.

4. The probable cost of the works to be executed on each of the said branch lines.

5. The indication of the special section of the Act which each branch line has been constructed.

6. The mention of all other branch lines proposed to be constructed by the Transcontinental Railway Commission or the Government, showing the length and probable cost thereof. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

77*m*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd February, 1911, for a Return showing:—

1. What contracts outside of those numbered 1 to 21, inclusive, have been let for construction on the Transcontinental Railway at Winnipeg and St. Boniface of bridges, station buildings, freight houses, sheds, engine houses, turn tables, water tanks, section houses, work shops, or other buildings, erections, structures or plant.

2. Were these contracts all let after advertisement and upon tender.

3. What is the cost or estimated cost according to schedule or bulk tender in each case, and who is the contractor in each case.

4. Were tenders asked for both by schedule and on bulk tender basis, on which system was the contract awarded and for what reason in each case.

5. What alterations have been made in any of the works since letting of contract, and at what increased or decreased cost. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. White (Renfrew).. .. ..Not printed.*

77*n*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of the report of the engineers who investigated overclassification, overbreak, or other alleged over allowances on progress or final estimate, on the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, the evidence taken, or other data collected, and of all letters, instructions, agreements, plans, drawings, photographs, memoranda and writings sent, given, had or used in connection with said investigation, not already brought down, together with a reference to the previous return where papers are already down; also a copy of the previous report made by Messrs. Schreiber, Kelligher and Lumsden immediately before Mr. Lumsden's resignation. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*o*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a Return prepared upon the lines of Sessional Papers No. 46*i* of the 26th April, 1909, relating to the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, showing the actual expenditure upon each of the scheduled items upon each of the 21 contracts for construction of this division, down to the latest estimate made upon each contract, and the estimated quantity of work to be done and material to be furnished as to each of these items, and the estimated cost to complete the contract in each case. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*p*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 23rd March, 1911, for a copy of the Order in Council dated 23rd June, 1910, transferring from the Government to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, the spur line between the Quebec bridge and the city of the same name. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

78. For approval by the House under section 17 of the Yukon Act, Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, a copy of an ordinance made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 16 of the said Chapter 63, on the 9th day of December, 1909, and intituled: "An ordinance to rescind an Ordinance respecting the imposition of a tax upon ale, porter, beer or lager beer imported into the Yukon Territory. Presented 13th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return under Section 88 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the mover and any other persons, corporations and municipal as well as other public bodies, and the Department of Railways and Canals, respectisg the reconstruction and alteration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Lachine, P.Q. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1910. Presented 17th January, 1911, by Sir Allen Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the government and the Phœnix Bridge Company in connection with the payment by said company of $100,000 in discharge of claims *re* contract. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the number of accidents to trains of the I.C.R. for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908: and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the sumber of accidents to trains on the I. C. R. between 1st April, 1909, and present date, and the location and particulars of each; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents since 1st April, 1909, to date; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

83*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, showing all data, statements, estimates, recommendations and reports with regard to an Intercolonial railway renewal equipment account, and as to the initiation of such account and the operation thereof to the present time.

2. A copy of all correspondence with the Auditor General and other persons in regard thereto.

3. A copy of all correspondence, inquiries and investigations by or on behalf of the Auditor General as to the need for such account, and as to the sufficiency or otherwise of moneys carried to such account, and also as to the application of such moneys.

4. The same returns as to the maintenance of rails account; and the same returns as to a maintenance of bridges account, also as to any other items of maintenance, and as to any recommendations regarding the adoption of such accounts. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the Senate dated 4th May, 1910, calling for the following information:—

1. Were tenders asked for, in 1908 and 1909, for the purchase of railway sleepers for the use of the Intercolonial railway, and were contracts awarded to the lowest tenderer?

2. Who had these contracts, and what is the name of each tendered, and also the amount of each tender?

3. Did the Department of Railways and Canals, in 1908 and 1909, award any contracts whatsoever for the purchase of the said sleepers and what price was paid to each contractor, and who had these contracts?

4. In 1908 and 1909, did the Department of Railways and Canals ask for tenders for the purchase of sleepers made of spruce, white, gray and yellow, as well as of birch, ash, poplar, &c.?

5. What quantity of these sleepers, for each kind of wood, was accepted and paid for in 1908 and 1909, and does the department propose to continue the system of purchasing these kinds of wood?

6. Who bought these sleepers of spruce, birch, ash, poplar, &c., and who gave the orders to receive these kinds of sleepers, and who received them and stamped them for the Intercolonial railway?

7. In 1909, did the department ask for tenders for sleepers of cedar, cyprus and hemlock? If so, who had these contracts and were these contracts granted to the lowest bidders, and what quantities were actually furnished by each contractor?

8. What quantity of sleepers has been furnished up to this date—

(*a*) by the contractors for New Brunswick; and

(*b*) by the contractors for Nova Scotia and for the province of Quebec, respectively?

9. Did the government by order in council authorize Messrs. Pottinger, Burpee or Taylor of Moncton, to purchase sleepers of spruce of all kinds and dimensions, and to cause these kinds of sleepers to be distributed in the district of Quebec, and notably in the district of River du Loup and Isle Verte?

10. What price did the department pay for the sleepers of spruce, hemlock, cedar, birch and poplar, &c.? Who is the contractor therefor? Who received and inspected the said sleepers?

11. Does the department know that these sleepers are absolutely unfit to be used in a railway, and that these sleepers are at the present time distributed along the Intercolonial railway to be used upon the main track?

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

12. How much a carload does the freight of sleepers sent from New Brunswick cost in the district of Quebec? Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the respective quantities of each of the staple varieties of fish landed by Canadian Atlantic fishermen yearly, since 1870, and the respective yearly values thereof. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, resolutions, memorials, reports, and all other papers in the possession of the government, not already brought down, regarding otter, beaver, or steam trawling, and the operations of the trawlers *Wren* and *Coquette* in the waters of the Northumberland strait, or elsewhere, in Nova Scotia. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the revenue of the post offices of Acton Vale, Upton and St. Pie, in the county of Bagot, province of Quebec, since the year 1903 up to 1910 inclusively. Presented 17th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all instructions or communications from the Department of Public Works or any officer thereof, or the minister of public works, to the chief architect, or any other architect, with respect to the preparation of plans for the construction of a post office building at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and all other post office buildings or public buildings to be used wholly or in part by the Post Office Department, for which votes have been passed during the period from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1910 Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr Ernest Cann, who had become the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of a correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the department of justice and of the department of public works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the department of justice and public works, the bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subject of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the Bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple, and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cenn, who had become the lessees of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*b*. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*c*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for copies:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works; and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the name of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

87*d* Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th March, 1911, for a return of copy of the contract entered into between the Bank of Montreal and the People's Bank of Halifax, in 1905, in connection with the financial situation and with the obligations of the firm of Carrier-Laine, a copy of which contract was handed over to the government at the time of the financial transactions concluded between the Bank of Montreal and the government in 1909. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

88. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda or other correspondence respecting the resignation of the present Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, the apopintment of his successor, the application for leave of absence, and the appointment of an administrator during the absence from the country of His Honour Sir Pantaleon Pelletier. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*a*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council extending, for a period of two months, the leave of absence already obtained by Sir Pantaleon Pelletier, together with copy of all the correspondence on the subject between the government, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, and the present administrator of the said province. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of the Charing Cross Bank or of A. W. Carpenter or anyone on their behalf, and any member of the government, or official thereof, regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway, the Quebec Oriental railway, or the new Canadian Company, limited. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing how many wireless telegraph stations are owned by the government where are they located, the cost of each, and the revenue derived from each; what stations are leased, to whom they are leased, the amount of rental received each year and the period covered by said lease. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong.*
Not printed.

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1910, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fisheries regulations in the coast waters of the counties of Pictou and Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and Westmorland, New Brunswick, during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, together with a full statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portion thereof remitted, if any, in each case, and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fishery regulations in the coast waters of Prince Edward Island since the year 1900 up to this date, together with a statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portions thereof remitted, in each case; and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of the mailing list, and names of all parties to whom the Department of Labour mailed or otherwise sent copies of the *Labour Gazette* during the year 1910, and of the names of all correspondents that report to the department on labour topics for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette*. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Currie (Simcoe)*.

Not printed.

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents that have passed between the government and any party or parties during the past year in connection with the dredging of the Napanee river; also any instruction given by the minister in connection therewith? Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Concluded.*

94*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return giving the names of the lighthouse keepers on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, since the 12th April, 1887, and what yearly salary has been paid them respectively since that date. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blondin.*
Not printed.

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, a copy of a Report by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade and Commerce in Holland *re* the establishment of a Netherland loan company in Canada; of all communications between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any other department of the government and Mr. Preston on the subject matter of this report; a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Preston and any person or persons in Holland regarding proposed operations of a Dutch Loan Company in Canada, and a copy of correspondence or communications of any nature whatsoever between the government or the department with any persons relating to this question. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all applications, correspondence, and other documents in reference to sections 11, 12, 14, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 in township 10, range 22, west of the 4th meridian. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of the Interior or any of its officials and Mr. J. Krenzer, or their solicitor, or one Mr. Wolf, and of all reports of the officials of the said department respecting the south half section 28, township 27, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian, and also all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the department and one Thomas Greenway or his brother respecting the said lands; and all correspondence between the department and its officials respecting the said lands; and all papers, reports, correspondence and documents put in the files of the department, since the 1st of April, in relation to the dispute between said Krenzer and said Greenway. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Minutes of conference held at Washington the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January, 1911, as to the application of the award delivered on the 7th September, 1910, in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration to existing regulations of Canada and Newfoundland. Presented 19th January, 1911. by Sir Allen Aylesworth.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

97*a*. Copy of order in council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st January, 1911, relating to changes in the fishery regulations under section 54 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 45 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, in conformity to the agreement made at the conference held at Washington, January, 1911 Also dspatch from Mr. Bryce to Lord Grey. Presented 25th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97*b*. (1) Copy of Hague Tribunal Award concerning Atlantic fisheries given 7th September, 1910;

(2) Extracts from the special fishery regulations for the province of Quebec;

(3) Protocol 30 containing statements of the acts of Newfoundland and Canada objected to by the United States authorities.

On motion of Mr. Brodeur, it was ordered, That Rule 74 be suspended, and that the foregoing papers in connection with the "Hague Tribunal Award," be printed forthwith, and put under the same cover as the documents the printing of which was ordered at the sitting of the House on the 25th January, 1911. Presented 27th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P Brodeur.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of the lease made between the government and the Canadian Light and Power Company relating to the Beauharnois canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lortie.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

98*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing in detail:—1. All sums paid by the concessionaires or grantees of the Beauharnois canal as rental or royalties upon the rights conveyed to them by the Crown on the Beauharnois canal, or paid by their assigns in the enjoyment of the said rights, since the concession.

2. Of all sums paid or expended by the government upon the said canal since the date of the said concession.

3. Of all sums actually due the Crown by the grantees or assigns for the use of the said canal or in connection therewith. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.*
Not printed.

98*c*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. ..*Not printed.*

98*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st February, 1911, for a copy of all leases, agreements and contracts made with any person, persons, company or corporations, granting by way of lease or otherwise, any water powers on or along the Trent Valley canal; together with any correspondence in connection with same. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*e*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the lease or alienation of the Beauharnois canal, of all reports called for by the government and made concerning the said alienation by experts, officers of the departments or others, of all orders in council respecting said alienation and of the deed or deeds between the Crown and the concessionaires embodying the said lease or alienation and respecting also any transfers of their rights and privileges by the original grantees. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the several government departments since 1st January, 1908, to the following law firms, or to any member thereof, and what has been in each case the nature of the service rendered; Messrs. Dandurand, Hibbard & Company, Montreal; Stewart, Cox & McKenna, Montreal; Smith, Markay & Company, Montreal; Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, Montreal. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the cost of the Senate of Canada for each year since the fiscal year 1896, under the headings of number of senators, indemnity, travelling expenses, printing, staff, and contingencies. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of the United States consuls or consular officers in the Dominion, the districts over which each has consular authority, the scale of fees which is exacted by them for certification of exports to the United States and the number of certified lots of goods exported under certificate during the year 1910. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all customs entries made at Vancouver, British Columbia, for goods entered free of duty by each of the following parties during each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910:—Robert Kelly, by himself, agent, or broker for him; Kelly, Douglas & Company, or agent, or broker, for them; and by any or all of the departments of the Dominion government; also by any other person, firm or firms, or broker, having been allowed to make free entry at Vancouver, British Columbia, during above years, declared as for supply to the Dominion government. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which an ad valorem duty was payable together with the rate of duty, the amount on which duty was paid, and the amount of duty paid for each year, with the totals, respectively. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the names, respective ages, when appointed, and pay received, by the sessional employees of the House of Commons. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for a return showing the names and addresses of all sessional employees of the House of Commons, beginning with the session immediately subsequent to the elections of 1896, and for each year succeeding, to and including the present session, their duties in each case, their home addresses, their salaries, their transfers in each and every case to either other appointments of the sessional staff or to permanent employment in any department, the dates of each such appointment or transfer, upon whose recommendation each such appointment was made, their dismissals, if any, and the reasons therefor. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the date of the opening and closing of parliament for each year from 1896 to 1910, and the number of days the House and Senate was in session for each of these years. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, petitions and communications referring in any manner to the establishment or maintenance of the mail route from Athol post office to South Athol, county of Cumberland, N.S Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or memoranda had between this government, or any member thereof, and the provincial government of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of

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them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces, other than school lands. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lake.. ..Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia in respect to the proposed change in the constitution of the Admiralty Court for that province. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. McKenzie.. .. .. Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the proclamation of the Governor in Council naming a day for the coming into force of an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1903," chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada of 1904 as provided for by Section 2 of that Act. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed.*

109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a statement giving a concise history of the negotiations in regard to reciprocal trade carried on since 1900 between the governments of Canada and of the Australian Commonwealth, together with a copy of official telegrams upon the same subject exchanged between the two governments, or between the official representatives thereof, since the Imperial Conference of 1907. Presented 31st January, 1911. —*Mr. Ames.. .. ..Not printed.*

109a. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, 1911. Presented 1st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109b. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, correspondence and statements, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

109c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing respectively, the total trade, the imports, the exports for each year from 1846 to 1876, both inclusive, between the British North American possessions, except Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries respectively. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden.. .. ..Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Finance Department, or any of its officers ,or any members of the government, and any persons or corporotions with reference to the incorporation of the Farmer's Bank, or to circumstances in connection therewith. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

110a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any official of the Department of Finance, and any person or association, with reference to the conduct and affairs of the Farmer's Bank since the date of its organization. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

110b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the full report and finding of the curator of the Farmer's Bank, up to the time of his appointment as liquidator of the same by the shareholders for the requisition of which, authority is given to the Minister of Finance by Section 122 of the Bank Act. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

110*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents and correspondence, and all orders in council and certificates, relating to or connected with the establishment of the Farmer's Bank of Canada and its operations. Presented 1st February, 1911—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the total cost to date of wharves at North Bay, Burks Falls and Maganatawan, Ontario; the name, date of appointment and salary of wharfinger in each case; the schedule of fees charged to public or others for use of wharf in each case; and a detailed statement of receipts for each wharf for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, giving name of party paying and for what. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs.*

Not printed.

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January, 1909, with the Department of Justice or any officers of that department, making or supporting request for increase of pay to employees of the penitentiary at New Westminster; and of all reports or recommendations in that connection made by any officer of the department. Also a copy of all reports made during the period indicated, by the grand jury at New Westminster with reference to the conditions at said penitentiary. Presented 3rd February, 1911. *Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Report of proceedings between the Farmers' Delegation and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons chamber on the 16th December, 1910, with corresponding preliminary to the meeting. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*a*. Report of proceedings of the deputation of fruit and vegetable growers and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons on the tenth February instant. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*b*. Memorandum presented by the meat packers of Ontario and Quebec at a meeting held with members of the government on Monday, February 13, 1911. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an address of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for a copy of the order in council appointing His Honour Judge Jetté, administrator of the province of Quebec during the absence of Sir Pantaléon Pelletier, as well as a copy of any instruction whatsoever in connection with such appointment. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, calling for dates of publication and distribution to members of parliament of the English and French editions of the debates of the Senate and of the House of Commons from the year 1900 to date. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—

1. Of the English edition of the Journals of the Senate.

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2. Of the French edition of the same.
3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.
4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*b*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—
1. Of the English edition of the Jounrnals of the Senate.
2. Of the French edition of the same.
3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.
4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of applications for and number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada from 1894 to 1910 inclusive. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. McSweeny*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

117. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, showing the expenses incurred, and the date of each of the payments made by the government for the electric installation in each of the rooms of the immigration officer at Quebec during the years 1908 and 1909. Presented 31st January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing what amount the government paid Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for professional services between May, 1896, and 31st March, 1909, and what amount during the financial year ending 31st March, 1910; what amount since 31st March, 1910; what amount is now due by the government to Mr. Chrysler; and in what transactions or cases Mr. Chrysler is now engaged in for the government. Presented 6th February. 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a statement showing:—
1. How much wheat was exported from Canada for the crop years ending 31st August, 1908, 1909 and 1910.
2. How much wheat was exported from Canada through United States ports during 1908, 1909 and 1910, naming said ports, and amount exported from each port.
3. How many terminal grain elevators are there at Port Arthur and Fort William, and what is the name of each.
4. How much grain was shipped through each elevator at Port Arthur and Fort William during each year 1908, 1909 and 1910, and what are the names of the elevators respectively.
5. How much wheat was exported from Canada during each crop year 1908, 1909 and 1910, not passing through the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.
6. How many men are employed by the government in connection with the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, and what is the total salary paid the men per year. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Schaffner.*
Printed for sessional papers.

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the con-

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stituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 9th February, 1911. *Mr. Blain.*
Not printed.

120a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a return showing the full names of the permanent and temporary employees appointed at Quebec since the first of January, 1905, in the following departments: Post Office, Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of each of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted them since their appointment. Presented 15th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120b. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of Wentworth since 1904, together with their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blaine*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

121. Return to an address dated the 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, of all decisions rendered by the Military Council or some of its members, and of all correspondence concerning the guard and escort of honour applied for in August and September last on the occasion of the visit in Quebec and Montreal of His Excellency Cardinal Vannutelli. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

122. Return to an address of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, calling for copies of petitions presented by the Quebec Board of Trade, or of the resolutions adopted by it during November and December last, and transmitted to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of this country, together with all correspondence exchanged on the subject of these resolutions. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, agreements, telegrams, or memoranda with respect to the application for water-power license on the Elbow river west of Calgary. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

123a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence had between the government, or any member thereof, and the Municipal Council of the City of Calgary, or any member thereof, regarding the conserving of the water flow of the Elbow river above the intake established by the said city in connection with their water works system. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the various departments of the government to the Sherwin-Williams Company for paints and other goods in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

125. Return to an order of the Senate dated 18th January, 1911, showing:

1. In 1884, did a federal statute (47 Vict., ch. 78) confirm the legal existence of the Quebec Bridge Company?

2. In 1901, did not another federal statute (1 Edward VII, ch. 81), give birth to a company known as "The Quebec Terminal and Railway Company"?

3. In 1903, after having been, for two years, completely distinct from one another, did not the two above-mentioned companies amalgamate, constituting a new company, to which a federal statute (3 Edward VII, ch. 177) gave the name of "The Quebec Bridge and Railway Company"?

4. Was it not during the same year 1903, that were signed between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, the agreements which gave to the government the power to substitute itself to the bridge company and to complete at a certain date the colossal enterprise of the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec?

5. Was not this substitution of the government to a private company confirmed by federal legislation in 1908 at the time of the adoption by parliament of chapter 59 of 7-8 Edward VII?

6. Under the said legislation, has the government passed an order in council enacting that it take hold of the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said Quebec Bridge and Railway Company?

7. When was this order in council passed?

8. What composes the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said company mentioned in the law?

9. Has any part of the said whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the company been transferred to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to the National Transcontinental Commission?

10. What was the part so transferred?

11. Does it comprise the bridge or some of the railway lines from the bridge and ending at the city of Quebec or at some place on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the north, and of the Grand Trunk railway on the south of the river?

12. Are not the construction of the bridge and of the railway lines from the bridge, north and south of the St. Lawrence river, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government who have kept the entire control thereof? Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

125*a*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council, dated 17th August, 1908, authorizing the transfer to the government of the Quebec bridge, and of all the assets, franchises and privileges then the property of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all papers, reports, valuations, plans, documents, contracts, advertisements, tenders, offers, and letters, relating to the sale and disposition of the property purchased by the government for a barracks site at Toronto, and recently sold by the government, generally known as the Baby Farm or property; and more particularly, all correspondence, valuations or opinions as to the value of the said property, and as to the method of disposal thereof; and also a copy of advertisements, number of insertions, and names of papers in which same appeared, in the possession of the Department of Militia, or any other department of the government. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a return showing, in as many distinct columns:—

1. The names of all departments obliged by law to lay before parliament reports of their annual operations.

2. The date fixed by law for the laying of the said reports before parliament.

3. The date on which the said reports have been laid for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, stating whether it was the English or the French edition which was so laid.

4. The date of the publication and distribution of the French edition of the said reports.

5. The title of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, nine months and a half, after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910, have not yet been published in French.

6. The titles of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, twenty-one months and a half after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1909, have not yet been published in French. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. ..Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

128*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers for data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above expenses. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

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128b. Further supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company, and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a return showing in the construction of drill halls or armouries, or the leasing of sites for camps of instruction, in how many and what instances municipalities, regiments, or individuals, have contributed to the cost of the same in the way of concessions, sites, or moneys, and the amount in each case since 1904. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with the Department of the Interior or any officer thereof in regard to half-breed scrips numbers A. 8931 and A. 9970 issued to Joseph William Malbœuf, together with a copy of all documents in any way relating to the said scrips. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all corrspondence, reports, letters, telegrams and other documents, exchanged between the Right Reverend George Holmes, D.D., of Lesser Slave Lake, or anyone on his behalf, and the Minister of the Interior, or any official or temporary employee of the government, in reference to the issue or application of half-breed scrip. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1911, for a return showing the importations by the Dominion from the United States in the year 1910 of the following commodities:—

1. Beef and live cattle. 2. Sheep. 3. Poultry. 4. Ham. 5. Pork. 6. Bacon, 7. Flour. 8. Wheat. 9. Barley.

With the value of the different articles.

Showing also the exportations from the Dominion to the United States of the corresponding products with their relative value. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

131a. Return to an order of the Senate dated 10th Februry, 1911, for a return showing in as many distinct columns, for the last five years, with an additional column containing the average thereof:—

I. The quality and value of each of the following products.—

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1. Live stock. 2. Pork and bacon. 3. Potatoes. 4. Eggs. 5. Butter. 6. Cheese. 7. Maple sugar. 8. Fruit. 9. Garden products. 10. Hay. 11. Wheat. 12. Flour. 13. Oats. 14. Other natural products. 15. Agricultural implements.

Of Canadian origin exported to:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the English market; (*c*) other countries.

II. The quantity and quality of the same articles, together with the amount of duty collected on each of them for consumption and imported from:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the British Isles; (*c*) other countries. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior, or any of its officers, and any other persons, respecting the timber on the Fanny Louise Irwin homestead in the District of Chilliwack, British Columbia, including any instructions to solicitors to issue a writ in Exchequer Court for cancellation of timber rights not reserved in Crown grant of the homestead. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing the total acreage of school lands sold in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in each of the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, with the average prices realized, also a statement of sales of such lands in each said province since 1st of January, 1909, to date, giving the places at which each sale was held and date of sale; the description of the land sold; the upset price at which it was offered and the price realized; and the area of land in each township, in which these school lands are located, that was under cultivation at the time it was decided to sell the school lands therein. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents, petitions, reports and correspondence with reference to, or in any way concerning the appointment of a government weigher at Montreal. Presented 20th February, 1911. *Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

135. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, for a return showing the number of persons in the employ of each department of the government during the year 1909 under the following heads: (*a*) civil service employees at Ottawa; (*b*) civil service employees outside of Ottawa; (*c*) in stated and regular employ, but not under the Civil Service Act, giving the distinctive service of each group; (*d*) those in temporary or casual employment, giving the distinctive work of each group, and also showing the total amount paid under each head. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Earl Grey* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

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Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statments showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the last advertisement for tenders, and the specification and contract or proposed contract for the erection of the Quebec bridge. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..

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or their officers, in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, calling for a copy of all correspondence between the government, some of its members or employees, and the engineers oppointed to prepare the plans of the new bridge to replace the one which collapsed at Quebec in the year 1907. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, &c. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Fourth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude (Alaskan boundary) appointed in virtue of the first article of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

140. A return to an address of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for copies of all orders in council and ordinances, and of all correspondence exchanged between the parties interested in the subject:—

1. Of the lease, before 1896, to Mr. Georges Tanguay of a military property belonging to the government and situated on des Ramparts street at Quebec.

2. Of the requests made by other persons at that time, to purchase or lease the property in question.

3. Of the sale of the same property to the same Georges Tanguay. agreed to by the present government about 1897. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

141*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 19th May. 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the concessions granted to Canada by British countries, the products of which may be imposed into Canada under the preferential tariff. Presented 23rd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Order in council, correspondence, &c., in respect to a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan, declaring it desirable that the parliament of Canada should create out of the public domain within the province, a suitable land grant for the University of Saskatchewan. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing:—1. All grants, leases, licenses, and concessions given to individuals or corporations of water power rights or privileges on the Winnipeg river at present in force. 2. The names and descriptions of such power sites. 3. The terms and conditions upon which they are respectively held. 4. The dates upon which these powers

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or privileges were respectively given. 5. What constitutes forfeiture. 6. What grants, leases or licenses have been forfeited. 7. The general rules and regulations, if any, applying to the giving and holding of the water-powers on this river. 8. The amount of development effected by the grantees or lessees respectively. 9. What title or interest the Dominion claims in the running water, the bed of the river, and the banks thereof. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr Haggart* (*Winnipeg*).

Not printed.

145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the total number of accidents on railways in Canada since 1st April. 1909, and up to date; the number of fatal accidents; the number on each railway, and the causes of the same. Also, the number of accidents on construction work, fatal or otherwise, on the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the causes of the same. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Smith* (*Nanaimo*).

Not printed.

146. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, merchant, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the Senate dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing, year by year, since 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Louis Letourneau, of Quebec, or to the Quebec Preserving Company, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

149. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st of July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Messrs. Samson and Filion, of Quebec, merchants, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

150. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. C. E. Taschereau, of Quebec, notary, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. George Tanguay, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. dry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curator's reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

152a. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curators' reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Canadian Bankers' Association as approved by the Treasury Board and now in effect. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

158a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons in the province of New Brunswick who have received fishing bounties during the year ending 31st March, 1911, with the amount received by each. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr. Daniel*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1911, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, and documents, not already brought down, including report of survey made in 1909 of the harbour of Cape John and Tatamagouche Bay, in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, in the province of Nova Scotia, relating to the route of the winter steamers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting or recommending a change or changes on such route, and an increase in the number of trips daily of such winter steamers; also a copy of all similar papers, not already brought down, relating to the route of the summer mail steamers between Charlottetown and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting a change in that route and an increase in the number of trips daily; and also with regard to connecting such suggested route with a point on the Intercolonial railway. Also for a copy of all similar papers, if any, relating to or suggesting the route between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in the mainland, as a route for the winter and summer steamers. Also for a copy of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to additional or improved aids to navigation of the harbour of Charlottetown and entrance thereto and in Tatamagouche bay and harbour. Presented 6th March, 1911. *Mr. Warburton*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, orders in council, or other documents relating to the case of R. E. Curran, a railway mail clerk, who was fatally injured in an accident at Owen Sound, on the 29th May, 1908, and with regard to which application was made for a compassionate grant or allowance to his heirs or family. Presented 7th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers touching the dismissal of the sub-collector of customs at Mahone bay, Nova Scotia. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a return showing: 1. The nature of the subsidy which has been granted to the Vancouver Dry Dock Company.

2. The nature of payment of interest or of a guarantee of such subsidy. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of all papers, reports of appraiser, letters and correspondence relating to the appraising and passing the customs of the vessel *Wanda*, owned by one William R. Travers, Toronto, on the 20th October, 1909. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1910, in accordance with chapter 57 of 39 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 14th March, 1911, by the Hon. the Speaker.

Not printed

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing:—

1. How many fisheries officers have been appointed in connection with the Ontario fisheries service within the last year?

2. What are their names, their rank, and the limits territorially of the jurisdiction of each?

3. What is the salary of each, and what is the length of time or duration of such appointments?

4. Do the duties of these officers in any, and in what cases duplicate the services if similar officers appointed by the Ontario legislature?

5. Has anything been done, and what, to prevent the duplication of this service?

6. What is the total revenue derived during the years 1909 and 1910 from fisheries for the province of Ontario, and what was the total expenditure?

7. What will be the total expenditure for the year 1911?

8. Is any, and what, system followed in making appointments to this service as to efficiency. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1911, for a return showing how many wardens for the protection of fisheries were appointed in Victoria county, N.S., between July and December in the years 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910.

2. Their names, length of service and amount paid to each. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and any of the officials or other persons, relative to making an allowance for the transportation of letter carriers on the tramway system in New Westminster. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an address of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a copy of all the documents relating to the case of cholera reported in November last as to the Russian Said Godlieb, to the quarantining of this person, and to his detention until this date on Grosse Isle, with a history of the case. day by day, up to this date. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada since 1894 to 1910 inclusive, together with the number of divorces granted by each of the courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia; also the population of each of those provinces according to census of 1901; and the aggregate population of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories according to census in 1901. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th February, 1911, for a return showing the correspondence exchanged, the report made by the captain and the log kept by him relating to the trip just made by the steamer *Montcalm* in the lower St. Lawrence, the island of Anticosti and to the Baie des Sept Isles, &c. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

170. Return to an address of the Senate dated 10th March, 1911, calling for a statement showing:—

1. Who are among the judges of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, those whose place of residence is fixed by the commission appointing them, and what is, for each of these judges, the place so fixed.

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2. Who are the judges whose place of residence has been fixed or changed by order in council, and what is for each of these judges, the place of residence now fixed.

3. Who are the judges whose place of residence has never been fixed, neither in the commission nor by any subsequent order in council, and what is the judiciary district to which they were appointed. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a copy of all advertisements, letters, contracts, complaints, reports of inspectors and other correspondence regarding mail routes Trout creek to Loring and Powassan to Nipissing or Restoule. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing what ministers of the Crown were abroad in 1908, 1909 and 1910, on public business and on what business; what expenses were incurred by each while engaged on public business; what persons, if any, accompanied each minister on public business whose expenses were paid by the government, and the amount of such persons expenses. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to a order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing the value, respectively, of the following products of the country, by provinces, during the years 1909 and 1910, agricultural products of all kinds, including field products of every kind, fruit, vegetables, live stock, &c., dairy products, &c.; timber of all kinds; minerals of all kinds; fish of all kinds; and manufactured goods of all kinds. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

174. Report of the Manitoba Fisheries Commission, 1910-11. Presented 24th March, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for cab hire and street railway fares in the city of Ottawa for the following persons, with the names and the amounts in each case: ministers of the Crown; speaker of the Senate and House of Commons; civil servants of all grades from deputy ministers down; all other persons employed in any government work or other service. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses; for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses, for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

176. Papers referring to the organization of a Secretariat, as follows:—1. Despatch to the governors of the self-governing colonies relative to the reorganization of the Colonial Office.

2. Note on a visit to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in 1909, by Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., assistant under secretary of state for the Colonies.

3. Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for the year 1909-1910.

4. Imperial Copyright Conference, 1910, memorandum of the proceedings.

5. Further correspondence relating to the Imperial Conference.

6. Correspondence relating to th Imprial Confrence, 1911. Presented, 28th March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of the application by or on behalf of the Glace Bay Bait Association, Glace Bay, N.S., for moneys in connection with the cold storage building for the storage of bait, at Glace Bay, N.S.; also a copy of all correspondence between the said association or anyone on its behalf and the government, any department of the government, or anyone on behalf of the government or any of its departments. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177*a*. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence in connection with the building of bait freezers at Louisburg and Lingan in the riding of South Cape Breton. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th March, 1911, that an order of the Senate do issue for the production of a copy of the complaint made by the commandant of the 61st Regiment against the commandant of the 7th Military District, of the reply of the latter and of all correspondence on the subject between the authorities at Ottawa and those at Quebec and Montreal, together with a copy of the report of the Inspector General respecting the case. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1911, for a return showing the average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in eastern provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 30th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the total payments made by the government to the Eclipse Manufacturing

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Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to Messrs. Ahearn & Soper for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let. Presented 3rd April, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council and of all orders issued by the Minister of the Interior giving, from time to time, to the commissioner for the Northwest Territories, since his appointment as such, the instructions which he is to follow in the exercise of his executive authority as concerns the government of the Northwest Territories. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an order of the Senate dated 16th March, 1911, calling for a copy of all correspondence relating to the stranding in August, 1910, of the ship *Manchester Engineer* near the Strait of Belle Isle, and of the investigation held with reference thereat Quebec during the month of September or October last. Presented 4th April, 1911. —*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th February, 1911, for a return showing all communications, telegrams, letters, petitions or plans relating to the rifle range at Bear River, N.S., received since January, 1909.

2. From whom received and upon what dates respectively? Presented 5th April, 1911. —*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what total amount has been annually expended in each province since 1880 by the Department of Public Works for harbours and rivers, together with the annual totals of said expenditure for the whole of Canada; also that the Department of Public Works prepare and lay upon the Table of this House with this Return a map for each province, showing the location of all wharves, piers, breakwaters, &c., constructed or purchased by the federal government, and presently owned by the Dominion of Canada. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for:—

1. Copies of all papers relating to the appointment of Martin Dickie to the command of the 76th Regiment of the counties of Colchester and Hants.

2. Copies of all papers relating to the recommendation of Major J. L. Barnhill by Lieut. General Drury and others to the command of the said regiment.

3. Copies of all documents relating in any way to the reasons or causes why the said Major Barnhill as the senior officer of said regiment should not have been appointed to the command of the same.

4. Copies of all correspondence and other popers and documents relating to the recent reorganization of the 78th Colchester, Hants and Pictou Regiment of "Highlanders." Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Lougheed*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a return showing the mileage of railways owned, controlled or operated in the United States by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railway companies.

2. Also the mileage of railways owned, controlled or operated by the United States railway corporations in Canada. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Rutan.*

Not printed.

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, declarations, telegrams, mailing lists, and other documents relating

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to an application asking for the granting of statutory postal privileges to a newspaper published at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, called the Guysborough *Times*. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, reports, correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, not already brought down, relating to a survey of a route for a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and also relating to the construction of such tunnel. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Richards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*a*. Forms of schedules, &c., in connection with the census to be taken during the year 1911. Presented 21st April, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 10th May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return showing: 1. How many employees were connected with the Printing Bureau in 1896?

2. The names of those employees connected with the Printing Bureau who were dismissed between 1896 and 1911, and the date of dismissal and the cause in each case?

3. The names of those employees, who resigned or died between the years 1896 and 1911, and the date of resignation or death in each case.

4. The names of those who have been appointed to positions in connection with the Printing Bureau between 1896 and 1911, and the date of appointment in each case. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for the production of a copy of the agreements concluded between the government and the former proprietor of the Stadacona farm at St. Félix du Cap Rouge, with reference to the purchase of the said farm, and of operating the same in the future as an experimental farm, and of all correspondence on these two matters. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* .. .. *Not printed.*

192. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence, contracts, assignments and other documents with regard to what is called the Percy Aylwin irrigation grant, granted to him under order in council dated 1st September, 1908. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Campbell*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, documents, vouchers and pay sheets, showing the names of all persons who supplied materials or worked, and the prices and rates of wages, and sums paid to each, in connection with the construction of a wharf at Deep Brook, N.S. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 1st May, 1911. —*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

194*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 1st May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 3rd May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

196. Return to an address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1911 for a copy of all orders in council, memoranda, papers and documents, relating to the transfer, or any negotiations concerning the transfer, of a charter known as the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

197. General rule and order of the Exchequer Court of Canada in regard to seals. Presented 2nd May, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many aliens there are in the service of the government of Canada who are residing out of Canada, their names, nationality, the nature of the service, term of service, residence, and salary.

2. The same information as to aliens now residing in Canada who have been in the service of the government of Canada for a period of three years or more, and the date and length of service.

3. The same information in regard to aliens in the service of the government of any province or provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Not printed.

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1911, for a return giving the names of the gentlemen appointed as judges by the present government of Canada since they came into power in 1896, the residences of these gentlemen at the time of appointments, the positions to which they were respectively appointed, and in each case where the appointee had a predecessor in the position, the time which the position was vacant. Presented 11th May, 1911. *Mr. Lennox*.. . . ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, papers and memorials in the possession of the government relating to the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Canada and any other country; also with reference to an all red route, cable, or telegraph service, between Canada and any other country, within the past fifteen years. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed*

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of New Brunswick, or any member or members thereof, and the government of Canada, or any member thereof, with reference to changing the Subsidy Act, 1910, with respect to a subsidy for a line of railway from Grand Falls in the province of New Brunswick to the city of St. John in the same province. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

202. Copy of report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return—

1. Showing in tons the east-bound and the west-bound traffic on the Intercolonial railway for the five years ending 30th June, 1910.

2. The miles of main trunk line and branches of the Intercolonial railway in each province through which it passes, distinguishing the trunk line from the branches.

3. Showing in tons the west-bound traffic originating in each of the maritime provinces during the period of five years ending 30th June, 1910. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

204. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., during the past twelve months between Mr. E. J. Walsh, C.E., and the Minister of Department of Railways and Canals in regard to the Newmarket Canal. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace* .. .. ..*Not printed*

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205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1911, for a return showing: 1. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario transhipped into other provinces in 1910.

2. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario in 1910 imported by the different railway companies.

3. The quantity and value of slack coal imported into Ontario in 1910, what portion of this slack coal was transhipped to other provinces, and what imported by railway companies. Presented 18th July. 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1911, for a return showing in detail the expenses incurred and paid for the Paris exposition in 1900, as payments of the Colonial committee on account of space, &c., $87,000, as shown in the report of the Auditor General for 1899-1900, page D—15. Presented 21st July, 1911.—*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed*

207. Report of Mr. Justice Murphy, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific coast. 1910-11, together with copies of the evidence taken and exhibits produced before the said commissioner. Presented 21st July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

208. Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*a*. Despatches, &c., relative to the simultaneous publication of memorandum of conference on the subject of the status of Dominion navies. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*b* and **208***c*. Memorandum of conferences between the British admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia; and also, copy of a cable despatch from Mr. Harcourt to Lord Grey. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

208*d*. Report of a Committee of the Imperial Conference convened to discuss defence (military), of the War Office, 14th June and 17th June, 1911. Presented 28th July, 1911 by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

209. Memorandum respecting the printing of voters' lists. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Text of Pelagic Sealing Treaty signed at Washington, 7th July, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. ..Printed for sessional papers.

211. Interim report, Alberta and Saskatchewan Fisheries Commission, 1910. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

ERRATA.

Volume 22.

No. 36*a*. Industrial Disputes for year ending March 31, 1911, will appear in Sessional Papers of year 1912.

No. 38. Report of the 'Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and West Indies,' ordered to be not printed, or included in Sessional Papers.

DOMINION OF CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

MINISTER—THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.P.: DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND

COMPARATIVE PRICES

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1906-1911

(AGRICULTURAL, FISHERIES, LUMBER AND MINES PRODUCTS)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1911

[No. 36*b*—1911.]

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION TO MINISTER.

To the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on Comparative Prices of Agricultural, Fisheries, Lumber, and Mines Products in Canada and the United States, during the past five years, prepared in accordance with your direction.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,

Ottawa, July 26, 1911.

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ERRATA

Page 31. Rye, No. 1, Buffalo, average price per bushel, 1906-11—80c.
" 48. Hay, timothy, No. 1, New York, price per ton, 1906-11—$20 22.
" 72. Eggs, state, selected, white, Buffalo, price per dozen, 1906-11—27c.
" *110. Delete* Lambs, spring, choice, Boston; see page 128.

COMPARATIVE PRICES, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1906-1911.

INTRODUCTION.

The present report is an outgrowth of the work in connection with the investigation of prices begun by the Department of Labour some time ago. The relation of the report to that work may, therefore, receive a word of explanation.

It will be remembered that in August, 1910, the Department issued an extended report on the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the preceding twenty years from 1890 to 1909, inclusive.* The genesis of that report, in connection with the statistical work of the Department on the subject of prices as a whole, was described in the introduction, and need not be again referred to here.† The report aroused immediate and widespread attention as a result of the light which it threw on many aspects of the general economic situation, such as the comparative movement of prices in the different branches of industry and as between raw materials and manufactured articles, the causes of changes in the general price level, the effects of price changes, the cost of living, etc. Seeing that the articles covered in the report, 230 in number, were selected not only for their individual importance but with a view to illustrating production and consumption in Canada as a whole, the report lent itself to a variety of uses, prices being the most explicit manifestation of the working of a large number of economic forces.

The report together with other information on the subject of prices and values compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Customs is understood to have been of substantial service to those conducting negotiations during 1910 looking to a re-adjustment of tariff schedules between Canada and the United States, and was also frequently cited in the discussion arising out of the proposed reciprocal tariff agreement, especially in conjunction with corresponding publications issued by the Government of the United States, a considerable range of comparative price statistics being in this way rendered accessible. In view of the frequent demands made upon the Department for further data, it has seemed advisable to assemble the statistics thus available in a form convenient for reference and to supplement the information thus provided by additional quotations, chiefly from the border cities of the two countries.

The complete materials collected in this way will be found in the tables which constitute the chief contents of the present report. Details as to sources of statistics, the method of quotation, etc., in each case, will be found attached to the tables. An analysis of the quotations or other explanatory matter is in some cases added, though for the most part the statistics explain themselves. Certain broader considerations, however, governing the selection and manner of treating the articles dealt with may first be pointed out.

Articles Covered.

Comparative statistics being specially requested with respect to the articles affected by the proposed reciprocal tariff agreement between the United States and Canada, the report deals more particularly with the products of the four primary

* Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890–1909. Special Report by R. H. Coats, B.A., Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette*. Published by authority of the Honourable W. S. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Minister of Labour.

† Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890–1909, page 2.

industries of the Dominion, namely, agriculture, fishing, lumbering, and mining, together with such manufactured products as represent the first stages of the manufacturing process from the raw material in these four fields. Practically all the commodities in schedule "A" and "C" of the proposed agreement are covered, together with those staple commodities in "B" and "D" which are standardized and for which, therefore, market quotations are published.

Market Points Compared.

The first question that presents itself in comparing prices in Canada and the United States is, what centres to choose on the two sides of the border. It is clear that markets well adapted to demonstrate the variation in domestic prices from year to year (and preferred as such in the Departmental reports of both countries above referred to) are not always suited for international comparisons. In the latter connection it is desirable, while giving quotations representative of all sections of the country, to lay special stress on markets which are among the chief outlets for the industries concerned and which are fairly comparable in geographical situation and in population. The scope of selection is somewhat limited by the lack of continuous quotations at certain otherwise desirable points; this is largely true of the Pacific Coast. It is believed, however, that for the commodities enumerated, Halifax, St. John, and Montreal may be fairly balanced with Boston and New York; Toronto with Buffalo and Detroit; and Winnipeg (and in some cases Toronto) with Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth. Obviously, the more perishable the commodity or the greater proportion that freight bears in its cost of production, the more necessary is it to compare points nearly equal in geographical or freight-rate distance from the sources of production.

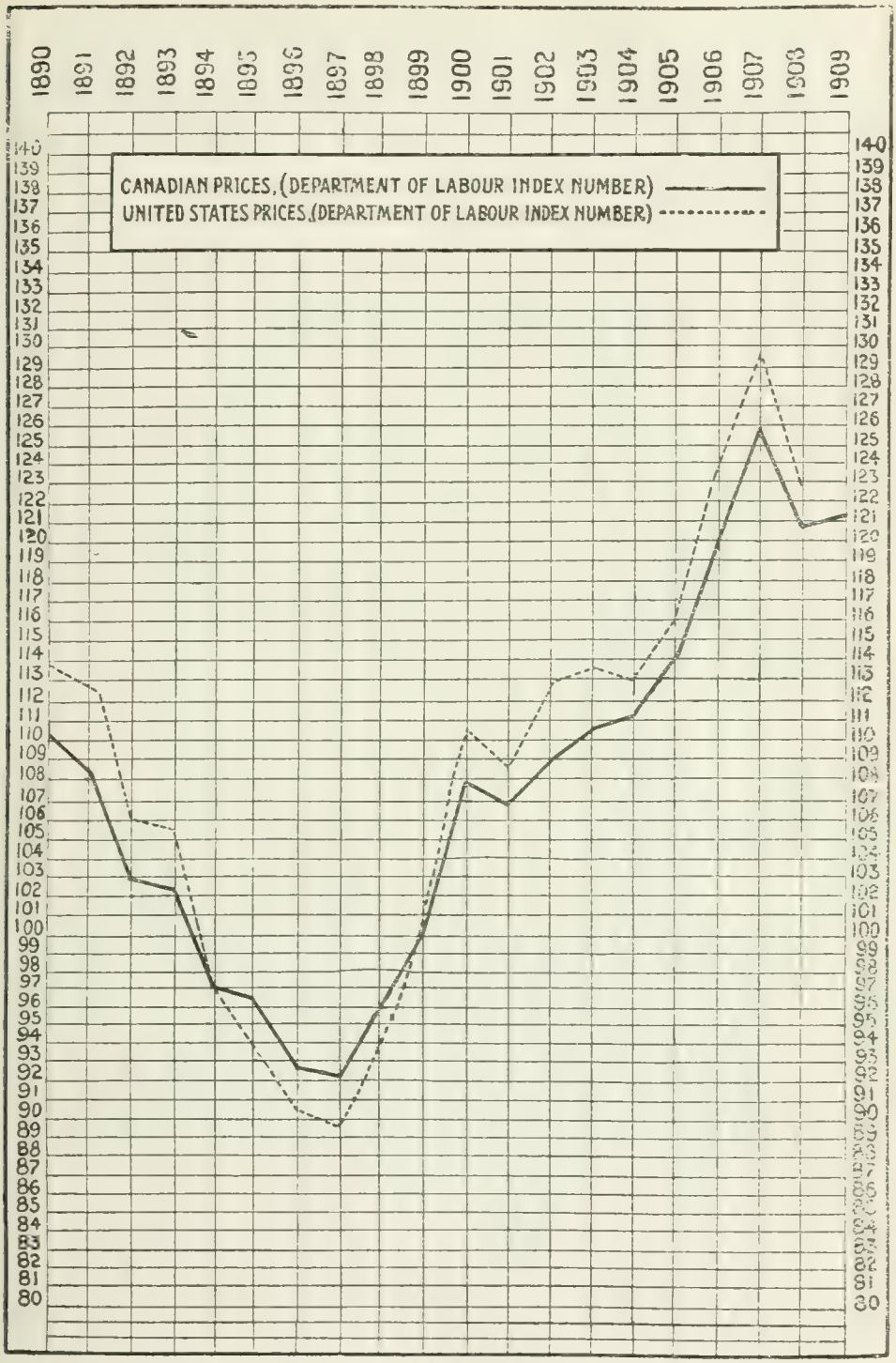
Period Covered.

To make a fair comparison possible, quotations must, of course, cover a term of years, to offset the frequent temporary fluctuations which are due to changes in supply and demand or to the more extended effects of industrial depression or industrial prosperity. It is believed that monthly quotations for the past five and a half years—the period covered for most of the articles in the present report — run the gamut of the market variations and provide a fairly broad basis for comparison. The accompanying chart, reproduced from 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890 1909,' is of interest in this connection, as showing that while fluctuations of wholesale prices in the United States are perhaps slightly more extreme, the trend in general has been very nearly parallel in the two countries for the past twenty years.

Source of Data.

(*a*) Among the possible methods of ascertaining relative wholesale prices, the first is taking declared values of exports and imports and dividing the total value by the quantities to reach an average price. This is the method followed by the British Board of Trade and other authorities in establishing index numbers.* The method is probably more reliable in free trade than in protectionist countries. The lack of classification in grades, while not impairing the value of this method for summarizing broad price movements from year to year, makes it less advantageous as a basis for comparing market values of specific grades of commodities in different countries. This source of information has accordingly been used only for a few items otherwise difficult to compare.

* See Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890 1909, page 438, 462 *et seq.*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CANADIAN PRICES, (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBER)
UNITED STATES PRICES, (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INDEX NUMBER)

(*b*) The investigation of books of industrial or commercial corporations is a more satisfactory method, provided all the varying conditions as to scale of operations and methods of management are taken into account. This method has been followed with excellent results by the United States Tariff Board in its study of comparative prices and cost of production in the paper industry, portions of which are quoted in the present report. When, however, selling prices alone, and not cost of production, are in question, equally satisfactory results may be obtained more readily by the method noted in (*d*) below.

(*c*) Use may be made of census and departmental statistics of values at the point of production, especially in the case of farm products. This method was adopted in many instances by the United States Tariff Board in the Reciprocity report, printed in February, 1911, as Senate document 849, in which in addition to the results of their special and detailed investigations into the paper and woollen industries they embodied materials collated from Census and other Departmental averages. The obvious objections to this method, however, are that the data provided, based as they are in both countries on returns and estimates by local and departmental agents, while sufficiently near the mark to enable broad comparisons to be made between different sections or different years, are not sufficiently detailed and accurate to throw light on commercial transactions where the balance turns on the difference of a few cents either way. This is especially true of statistics of land values drawn from regions subject to property tax. The lack, too, of the grading and classification of the actual market is as great a drawback in this case as in the case of the export and import values method.

(*d*) The standard method, and that which was followed in the previous reports on prices in Canada issued by the Department, and in the similar reports issued by the Bureau of Labour of the United States, is to give quotations of actual market transactions as recorded in trade journals or daily newspapers. This recourse fails only in the minority of instances where no staple market exists.

Qualifying Considerations.

International price comparisions, even between neighbouring countries with largely similar business methods, are subject to several obvious difficulties. Grades and qualities differ, especially in the less staple commodities, although the difference is frequently not greater than between markets in different sections of the same countries. Selling units and measures of capacity are not uniform, differences occur in market methods, the number of middlemen intervening varies, etc. The endeavour has been made in the present report to ascertain corresponding grades and to note differences in measurement or grade where they can be authoritatively stated. It is obvious, too, that even when comparable prices are ascertained further data are necessary for comparing the economic values of two markets. Transportation facilities, freight rates and commission methods must also be taken into account. Such comparisons, however, vary too much with local conditions to be covered in a general report on prices.

The arrangement of the tables under the heading of the several commodities is from east to west, the statistics relating to the Canadian markets being given first.

TABLES OF COMPARATIVE PRICES

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(a) GRAINS.

(b) FODDER.

(c) DAIRY PRODUCE.

(d) LIVE STOCK.

(e) MEATS.

(f) FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(g) MISCELLANEOUS.

II. FISHERIES PRODUCTS.

(a) PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN—FRESH AND DRY FISH.

(b) WHOLESALERS' PRICES—FRESH, SALTED AND PREPARED FISH.

III. LUMBER PRODUCTS.

(a) HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, CEDAR SHINGLES, HARDWOOD AND PINE.

(b) PULP AND NEWS-PRINT PAPER.

IV. MINES PRODUCTS.

TABLES--AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(a) GRAIN.

(1) Wheat, Winter.

(2) Wheat, No. 1 Northern

(3) Oats.

(4) Barley.

(5) Rye.

(6) Buckwheat.

(7) Flax-seed.

(8) Grass seeds.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(*a*) GRAINS.

In interpreting the following statistics it is necessary to remember that the legal measures of capacity and also the grading and inspection standards sometimes differ in the two countries.

In Canada, the official measured bushel is the Imperial; in the United States, however, the old Winchester bushel, equal to .9694 of the Imperial, has been retained. In both countries, contracts for the sale and delivery of grain are determined by weight, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon, the weights varying with the different grades.

The Canadian grades below quoted are established by the Inspection and Sale Act, R.S. Canada, chap. 99, sec. 1. The Illinois and Minnesota standards are quoted from the rules adopted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissions of the two States. Detroit and Buffalo grades follow those of Chicago.

CANADA:

1. *Manitoba*—

No. 1 Manitoba northern *wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per centum of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern *wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per centum of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba *oats* shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Manitoba *barley* shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 Northwestern Manitoba *flax seed* shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet, and contain no more than twelve and a half per centum of damaged seed, and weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel of commercially pure seed.

2. *Eastern Division*—

No. 2 red winter *wheat* shall be red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white *oats* shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and shall weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 *rye* shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No 2 *barley* shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

UNITED STATES.

Illinois—

No. 2 red winter *wheat* shall be soft red winter wheat of either or both light and dark colours, sound, sweet and clean, shall not contain more than 5 per cent of white winter wheat, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel.

All contracts for *oats*, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood as for "Contract" oats, and on such contracts a tender of No. 1 White Oats, No. 2 White Oats, No. 3 White Oats, or Standard Oats, in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, subject, however, to the provisions of section 5 of Rule XXI. of the rules of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, shall be deemed a valid tender of "Contract" oats; provided, however, that No. 3 White Oats can be delivered as "Contract" oats only at a deduction of five cents per bushel from the contract price.

No. 1 white *oats* shall be white, dry, sweet, sound, bright, clean, free from other grain and weigh not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 white *oats* shall be 95 per cent white, dry, sweet, shall contain not more than 1 per cent of dirt, and 1 per cent of other grain and weigh not less than 29 pounds to the measured bushel.

Standard white *oats* shall be 92 per cent white, dry, sweet, shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt and 5 per cent of other grain and weigh not less than 28 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 white *oats* shall be sweet, 90 per cent white, shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt and 5 per cent of other grain and weigh not less than 24 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 *barley* shall be sound, plum, bright, clean and free from other grain and not scoured nor clipped, shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 *barley* shall be sound, of healthy colour (bright or straw colour), reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain and seeds, and not scoured nor clipped, shall weigh not less than 46 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 *barley* shall include slightly shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough for No. 2, and not scoured nor clipped, shall weigh not less than 44 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 4 *barley* shall include barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 2 *rye* shall be dry, sound, and contain not more than 1 per cent of other grain or foreign matter, and weigh not less than 55 pounds to the measured bushel.

Minnesota —

No. 1 northern spring *wheat* shall be sound, sweet and clean, may consist of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 white *oats* shall be seven-eighths white, dry, sweet, sound, reasonably clean and practically free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 31 pounds to the measure bushel.

No. 2 *rye* shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 *barley* shall include all slightly shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 44 pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Northwestern *flaxseed* shall be mature, sound, dry and sweet. It shall be northern grown. The maximum quantity of field stack, storage or other damaged seed intermixed shall not exceed twelve and one half (12½) per cent. The minimum weight shall be fifty-one (51) pounds to the measured bushel, commercially pure. seed

Malt.—In Canada, the bushel is of 36 pounds; in the United States of 34 pounds.

All Winnipeg quotations are for grain in store at Fort William. Liverpool quotations for No. 1 northern Manitoba wheat are added for their bearing on Canadian prices.

In selecting grades for comparison every effort was made to secure those approximately the same. In the case of wheat, oats and rye the standard grades continuously quoted are the same in both countries. In the case of barley somewhat different nomenclature prevails in the standard quotations. The grades quoted herein for Toronto, Winnipeg, Buffalo and Milwaukee, however, are those most extensively used for malting; in Chicago all barley is sold by sample so that all available quotations for that market present a wide range, from feed to best malting.

By way of indicating the relative importance of the grain growing sections of Canada, with special reference to the points of comparison chosen, the subjoined analysis of the crop returns of 1910, as reported in the *Census and Statistics Monthly* of Canada, for April 1911, is offered. It should be borne in mind, however, in this connection, that in 1910 crop yields were exceptionally light in Western Canada.

CROP RETURNS BY PROVINCES, 1910.

Province.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buck-wheaat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Hay and Clover.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.
P. E. Island.	615,600	6,778,000	159,600		116,900	4,915,000	4,155,000	495,000
Nova Scotia.	480,000	5,723,000	264,00	9,000	531,000	6,432,000	7,012,000	1,284,000
New Brunswick	371,000	6,351,000	73,000	. .	1,693,000	7,486,000	1,417,000	1,261,000
Quebec. ...	1,827,000	48,927,000	2,547,000	308,000	1,851,000	21,271,000	10,159,000	5,502,000
Ontario....	17,805,000	128,917,000	20,727,000	923,000	3,052,000	26,163,000	70,614,000	6,749,000
Manitoba..	41,159,000	41,742,000	13,826,000	92,400	...	2,838,000	809,000	135,000
Saskatchewan	81,139,000	61,367,000	3,598,000	49,300	. .	2,658,000	487,000	23,000
Alberta.	6,593,000	23,644,000	3,953,000	161,800		2,2 5,000	563,000	57,000
Total .:	149,989,600	323,449,000	45,147,000	1,543,500	7,243,900	74,048,000	95,207,000	15,497,000

Quotations for corn are not given in the following, as this grain is already on the Canadian free list, and available Canadian market reports quote United States points c.i.f. or equivalents. Peas also are not covered, not being quoted continuously in United States market reports.

WHEAT, WINTER.

Toronto.

Wheat, Winter, Ontario: No. 2 White and Red; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe* and the *Canadian Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	0.78	0.70½	0.96	0.93½-0 94	1.06-1.07	0.85-0.86
February	0.79 -0·79½	0.70 -0·71	0.97 -0.98	0.98 -0.99	1.07-1.08	0.86-0.87
March	0 77	0.71 -0·72	0.96 -0.97	1.06 -1.07	1.07-1.08	0.80
April	0.79	0 71 -0 72½	0.90 -0.91	1 07 -1 08	1.07-1.08	0.80-0.81
May	0.81	0 72½-0·73½	0.91 -0.92	1.21 1.23	1.03-1.04	0.85-0.86
June	0.85	0.85	0.92 -0.93	1.35 -1.40	0 90 0 95	0 85-
July	0 81½	0.90	0.78 -0.79	1.25 -1.30	0.97-0.98	
August	0.70 -0·71	0.87½ 0 88	0.82 -0.83	1.00 -1.02	1.06-1.08	
September	0.69 -0·70	0.86 -0·87	0.85½-0.86	0.97 -0.98	1.02	
October	0.72½	1.00	0 90½ 0 91½	0.97 -0.98	0.87-0.88	
November	0.70	1.03½-1·04	0 89 0.90	1.03 -1 04	0.82-0.84	
December	0.71	0.95 -0·96	0.93 -0.94	1.04 -1.05	0.85-0.86	
Average	·761	838	904	1·081	·981	·841

Detroit.

Wheat, Winter, No. 2 Red; prices per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Detroit Board of Trade Reports and *The Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
January	0.85 0 88	0.75 -0 78¾	0 95¾-1 05	1.04⅜-1.08½	1.24 -1.27	0.96
February	0.84 -0.86½	0 77 -0 79¼	0 91½ 1 03½	1.08¼-1.25	1.23 -1.26	0 95⅝
March	0.81 -0.86	0 76 0 78½	0 94½ 1 03½	1.20 -1.30	1.16½-1.23	0 89¼
April	0 85½ 0 89	0.77¼-0 82½	0 92½ 1 01½	1.30 -1.41	1.06 -1.18	0.84
May	0.89¼ 0.93½	0 81 -1 03	0.97 -1·04	1.41 -1.55	1.03 -1.14	0 89¼
June	0.86 -0.89¼	0 93 -0 99¼	0 89¼ 0 97	1.43 -1.57	1.04½-1.07	0.93
July	0 74¾ 0 85½	0 91¼ 0 99	0.90 -0.92½	1.07 -1.40	1.03 -1.10	
August	0 72¼ 0 75	0 83½-0 92½	0.93½-0.96	1.05¼ 1 09	0.99½-1 02½	
September	0 72 0 75¼	0 92¼ 0 99	0.96 1 01⅜	1 07 -1 08	0 97 1 02½	
October	0 74¾-0 78¼	0 97¼ 1.06½	1.00 -1.03	1.17½-1.27	0.93½-0.99	
November	0 77½ 0.78⅝	0 94½-1 00¼	1.02 -1.06	1.17⅜-1.22½	0 91 0 96⅜	
December	0 76⅜ 0 78¼	0 97¼ 1 01¼	1 02½ 1 07	1 19½-1 26	0 94½ 0 96½	
Average	827	907	·983	1·309	1·050	912

Chicago.

Wheat, Winter, No. 2 Red; price per bushel on the first market day each month; quotations from Reports of Chicago Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	0 88¼ 0 89⅝	0.72 –0.72½	1.00¼–1.01½	1 05½–1.06⅜	1.24 –1.25½	0.96½
February	0 85¼ 0 86	0 73½ 0 74⅞	0 90¼ 0 94	1.07½–1.09⅛	1.25¼–1.26⅜	0 96¼
March	0 81¾ 0 82⅝	0 73¾ 0 74⅞	0 96⅝ 0 99¼	1 20⅝ 1 22⅝	1.22¾–1.25	0 88
April	0 84 0 85½	0.74½ 0 75⅝	0 91⅛ 0 93	1.25 –1.27½	1 18 –1.21	0.85½
May	0 86⅝ 0 89⅛	0 79 0.80¾	0 99⅛–1.04	1 42½ 1 45⅞	1 08¼ 1 10	0 92¼
June	0 86⅛ 0 87⅝	0.96 –0.98	0.98½–0.99	1.50 –1.53	1 00⅝–1 02	0.92 –0.93¼
July	0 82⅝ 0 85	0 93⅛ 0 95⅛	0 84⅛ 0 86½	1 25 1 24	0 98⅜ 0 99½	
August	0 71⅞ 0 73⅝	0 89⅛ 0 90¼	0 89⅛ 0 90⅞	1.04 –1.06¼	1.03 –1.04	
September	0 70⅝ 0 71⅛	0.91½–0.94½	0 95⅝ 0 97⅛	1 00⅜ 1 02	1 00 1 01	
October	0 73 0 73⅞	0.94½–0.95¾	0 99⅛ 0.99⅞	1.16 –1.17	0 96⅛ 0 97⅛	
November	0 72⅛ 0 74⅛	0 92⅝ 0 94⅞	0 99⅝ 1 00⅝	1.18½–1.20	0 91⅞ 0 93	
December	0 72⅝ 0 73⅛	0.95⅝ 0 97⅛	1.04 –1.06¼	1.16 –1.18¼	0 90 0.94	
Average	·804	·811	·977	1·20	1·074	·919

* July 16.

WHEAT, SPRING, No. 1 NORTHERN.

Winnipeg.

Wheat, No. 1, Northern; price per bushel on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	0 75⅝	0 71⅛	1.07⅛	0·99½	1 03½	0 92½
February	0.76	0 73½	1.05	1 00⅝	1.02⅝	0 92½
March	0 74⅝	0 74⅝	1.09⅛	1 11⅝	1 03⅝	0 88¼
April	0 75⅛	0 75¾	1 06⅞	1.13¾	1 05¼	0·88
May	0 78⅛	0 80⅝	1 10⅝	1.20⅝	1 00⅝	0 94¼
June	0.79⅝	0 90⅝	1.10	1 26⅞	1 00¼	0 95
July	0 81	0 92½	1 02¼	1 32⅜	1 00⅝	
August	0 78	0 91⅞	1 04¼	1.10	1 06	
September	0 71¼	0 97	0.97⅞	0 95⅞	0 99¼	
October	0 75⅝	1 03⅛	0 97⅝	0 96¼	0.98⅜	
November	0 74⅜	1 03⅝	0 98⅝	0 98⅝	0.89½	
December	0 72½	1 02	0.99¼	0 96	0.90	
Average	·761	·881	1·039	1·085	1·001	·917

Duluth.

Wheat, Spring, No. 1 Northern; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Reports of Duluth Board of Trade and the *Minneapolis Market Record.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	83⅞	0.77¼	1 10⅜	1 10½	1.14	1.06⅞
February	81⅜	0.81½	1 05¼	1.08⅝	1.12⅜	1.04½
March	78¼	0 79½	1.07½	1.15⅝	1.15⅜	0 94⅝
April	77½	0.80⅝	1 02¾	1.17⅜	1.15⅝	0.93
May	79⅝	0 86⅝	1 06⅜	1.25½	1.07⅝	0.99¼
June	82½	1.01	1.08⅜	1.32	1.04⅜-1.05¼	0.98⅝
July	81⅞	1.03⅜	1 09	1.28	1.16	
August	76⅞	1.00	1.18	1 26⅛	1.19¾	
September	75¼	1.07	1.01⅜	0.98¾	1.13⅝	
October	77⅜	1.08⅛	1.03	1.00⅝	1.09½	
November	79¼	1 03¼	1 04⅜	1.04	1.02	
December	78¼	1 04⅜	1 11⅛	1 04⅞	1 04⅞	
Average	·792	·944	1 073	1·142	1·107	995

Minneapolis.

Wheat, Spring, No. 1 Northern; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Reports and the *Minneapolis Market Record.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	81 -84⅛	0.76⅜ 0.83⅜	1.05⅝-1.14⅛	1.07⅝-1.11¼	1.10⅝-1.16⅛	1.06¼-1.07¼
February	78⅛-83⅛	0.79⅜-0.85⅛	1.01⅞-1.10⅜	1.10 -1.16⅜	1.10¼-1.16⅜	1.03 -1.04⅝
March	74⅞ 78⅞	0.78⅛ 0 81½	1.03¼-1.11½	1.12⅝-1.17⅜	1.12 -1.16¾	0.96 -0.97½
April	76⅝-81⅛	0.79⅜-0.86⅛	0.98¾-1.08	1.18⅜-1.29¼	1.06½-1.16½	0.92⅜-0.93⅜
May	78⅜ 84⅛	0.87 -1.05⅜	1.06⅛-1.11⅞	1.27⅛-1.35¼	1.03 -1.14½	0.98 -0.99½
June	82½-85⅝	0.96¾-1.04⅜	1.05⅜-1.10⅛	1.28¾-1.38⅛	1.02½-1.17	0.97¼-0.99¼
July	76⅛-82	0.98 -1.05¼	1.07¾-1.21	1.23 -1.35	1.13 -1.29¼	
August	73¼-77½	0.94⅜-1.05⅛	0.99⅞-1.25	0 97⅝-1.44½	1.09⅜-1 23	
September	69⅝-78⅜	1.04⅛-1.11½	1.00⅞-1.05⅝	0.97¼-1.01⅞	1.09 -1.15	
October	74½-77⅝	1.03¼ 1.19¾	1.02⅛-1.05	0.97¼-1.06⅝	1.02 1.12½	
November	77⅛-82¾	0.98 -1.07⅛	1.04⅛-1.08⅜	1.01⅛ 1.07⅜	0 99½-1.07	
December	77⅜ 81⅜	1.03¼-1.11¼	1.06⅛-1.12½	1.05½-1.15⅝	1.00⅝ 1.06	
Average	·775	982	1·119	1·209	1·144	·995

Liverpool, Eng.

Wheat No. 1. Northern Manitoba; price per bushel, low and high in each month; quotations from Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts. Cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	97 9-100 4	92 5- 95 5	1.277-1.326	1.198-1.204	1.222-1.247	1.090
February	95·5- 98·5	95·5- 97	1.192-1.265	1.222-1.277	1.204-1.235	1.104
March	93 1 96 1	94·9- 96·7	1.186-1.295	1.277-1.311	1.198-1.229	1.086
April	94 9- 96 7	1.01·4-	1.216-1.265	1.326-1.411	1.186-1.232	1 080
May	93 1- 97 3	1.03 4-1 95·5	1.253-1.283	1.387-1.417	1.004-1.144	1.065
June	94 3- 96 1	1.04·6-1.07·1	1.192-1.223	1.387-1.399	1.022-1.101	1.075
July	92 5- 94 9	1.064-1.089	1.192-1.210	. . .	1.101-1.277	....
August	91·2- 93·1	1.034-1.107	1.26 - ...	1.320-1.326	1.210-1.259	.. . .
September	90 9- 94 3	1.122-1.210	1.259-1.277	1.302-1.326	1.192-1.247	.. .
October	93 7- 96·1	1.21 -1.32	1·886-1.229	1 162 1.198	1.144-1.198	....
November	93·1- 94·9	1.277-1.305	1.18 -1.204	1.174-1.20+	1.077-1.119	. ...
December	92 8- 94 3	1.277-1.314	1.174-1.204	1.198-1.216	1.077-1.098	.
Average	95·6	1·122	1 205	1.284	1.14	1.083

Quotations for the first market day of each month, from Broomhall, cable in the *Manitoba Free Press*.

OATS.

Toronto.

Oats, Ontario, No. 2 white; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	34 35	36 00	45½ 00	38 -39	35½ -36½	32 32½
February	35½ -36	37 37½	50 -50½	41 -42	38 -39	33 -34
March	34 -35	39 40	52 55	46 -47	39 -00	32 -00
April	35 00	38½ -39½	47 00	45 45½	37 -37½	31½ -32
May	35 00	40 -00	46 00	45½ 46½	35 -35½	35 36
June	37 00	47 -00	48½ -00	59 -60	33 -34	37 -38
July	40 00	44 45	44 -45	57 -58	33 -34	... .
August	36 -37	43½ -44	45 46	53 -54	40 -41	.. ..
September	30 -33	44 -44½	39 -40	44½ -45	37 -38	. .....
October	35½ -00	49 -00	38 39	35 -36	33 -34	... .
November	35½ 00	53 54	37 38½	37 38	32½ -33	. .....
December	36½ -00	48 -48½	37 -40	37 -37½	33 34	.. . . .
Average	357	435	445	452	357	339

Winnipeg.

Oats, Western, No. 2 white; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	32	35	38	37½ -00	34¼ -34½	32¾
February	32½	36½	38	39 -00	37 -00	31½
March	33¼	35½	40	42½ 00	36 -00	29
April	33	35¾	40	41¾ -00	41 -00	31
May	36	37½	41	44¾ 00	32 -00	34½
June	37	40	42	53¼ -00	33¼ -00	35
July	35½	39	42	54 -00	34 -00	
August	34¼	38½	41	37 -00	39½ -00	
September	32½	40	40	33 -00	35¾ -00	
October	34	50⅛	38½	34½ -00	33 -00	
November	34⅜	47	37½	34 -34½	32 -00	
December	34½	45½	36¾	32½ -00	32¾ -00	
Average	·338	400	394	·402	·348	·323

Buffalo.

Oats, No. 2 White; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	36¼	34½	54½	52¾-53¼	49	36
February	34½	43	55	54½-55	51¾	36¼
March	34½	48	57½	56½-57	52¼	34½
April	35½	47¼	57	57½-58	48½	33¼-34
May	36¾	47½	56	59½	45¼	36½
June	39	51	56½	63½	41½	41¼
July	44¼	48¼	56½	56	44	
August	39	54½	58	51	45	
September	35	53½	54	33½	37¼	
October	37½	55	52¼-53	43¾	36¼	
November	38¼	54	51½-52	44¼	36	
December	37¾	55	53¼	44	37½	
Average	373	·497	548	528	·437	·361

Duluth.

Oats No. 3*; Price per bushel at Duluth, Minn., on the first market day of each month; quotations from reports of Duluth Board of Trade.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.†
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	29⅝	33¾	48	48½	43⅜	31¼
February	29¼	37	47	49⅝	45⅝	31½
March	29⅝	39½	49½	51¼	46	29
April	29⅝	41	49½	51¼	41¼	30⅛
May	31⅜	42½	49	54	40½	31⅞
June	34	44	50⅛	57½	36⅝	35⅝
July	38	40½	49	50	38⅜	
August	30½	41	56	35½	38⅜	
September	30	48½	49	34¼–36¼	34⅛	
October	33	50	47⅛	36 - 37	31⅛	
November	32⅛	47	46½	37½–38½	31½	
December	31⅝	46	47½	39½	32⅞	
Average	·316	·426	·491	·437	·383	·317

*The only grade quoted in official reports. †Quotations from the *Minneapolis Record*.

BARLEY.

Toronto.

Barley, Ontario, No. 2*: price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	46-47	50	71-72	53-55	57-58	55-58
February	49¼	50½	73	56-57	56-57	55-58
March	48½-49	51-52½	71-73	59	55-56	65-67
April	50	52-52½	60	64-65	53-54	63-65
May	52½	53-53½	52-55	61-62	53-54	67-68
June	47	54	55-60	62-63	48-49	65-67
July	51	54	53-55	63-63	51-52	
August	50	54	58-60	62-63	51-52	
September	46-47	50-51	58-60	54-55	50-52	
October	51½	65-70	57-58	55-56	55-56	
November	48	85-90	55-57	57-58	55-57	
December	51	65-68	55½-56	59-60	56-58	
Average	·480	·599	6 7	591	·54	·627

* Scattered quotations for feed barley show a range 5-8 c. lower than No. 2.

Winnipeg.

Barley, Western, No. 3; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Winnipeg *Commercial* and the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Months.	1606.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	38	42	46	49	45	47
February	39	42	56	48	48½	49½
March	39	42	49	51½	48	56
April	38	42	49	57½	47½	65
May	42	44	50	57½	44½	69
June	42½	44	45	57½	42	
July	43	54	44	58	50	
August	42	54	47½	58	47	
September	37¼	51	48	45¾	47	
October	40	69	54	45½	47	
November	42	62	51	46½	47	
December	42	50	46	46½	46½	
Average	·412	·496	·487	·517	·466	·572

* Quotations for 1911 from the *Northwestern Miller.*

Boston.

Barley, feed, best; price per bushel at Boston, in the first week in each month, quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	50	54		67–70	73	80*
February	50	56		72	74½	70
March	50	70	85-86	76	76½	82
April	52	68	86–88	74	65	
May	50	68	75–77	75–76	61½	
June	50	80	73–75	87	62½	
July,	52	76	65–68	75½	66	
August	51	85	69–71	68	69	
September	49	76	70–72	57	69	
October	50	95	65–68	61–62	70	
November	52	94	65–67	64	76	
December	56	85	67–70	63	69	
Average	51	·756	·73	·698	·693	·773

*Standard.

Buffalo.

Barley, Malting; price per bushel, on the first market day of each month; quotations from The Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	46½–56	53– 56	1.00–1.12	65–70	69 –75	93– 97
February	49 –56	55– 62	1.00–1.15	67–71	73 –..	90– 95
March	48 –54	68– ..	95–1.08	69–72	76 –80	96–1.01
April	47 –52	70– 75	85– 95	67–70	67 –71	1.10–1.19
May	42 –52	75– ..	82– 90	70–..	61½–..	1.10– ..
June	48 –..	82– 85	62– 68	80–..	.. ..	93– ..
July	.. –..	75– 80	65– ..	70–73	.. ..	.....
August	47 –..	.. ..	60– 65	.. –..	65 –70	....
September	46 –55	.. ..	65– 70	66 ..	72½ 76	.....
October	48 58	1.07–1.12	60– 68	59–67	72 –..	.....
November	50 –60	98–1.08	60– 68	61–70	75 –80	.....
December	52 –60	1.00–1.15	61– 68	63–70	81½–87	.....
Average	·513	·820	·792	·684	·736	·999

Chicago.

Barley, by sample; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Reports of the Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	37½–54	42– 55	86–96	59 –64	55–71	78– 89½
February	37 –54	46– 57	77–95	60 –67	60–70	58– 92
March	37½–52	57– 65	75–90	65 –69	63–73	70– 98
April	37½–53	60– 68	70–84	62 –69	52–66	75–1.08
May	38½–54	67– 74	66–76	65½–67	46–64	89 1.14
June	41 –55	68– 75	60–66	74½–76½	45–66	70– 92
July	42 –53	55– 65	56–63	62 –67	48–64	.....
August	38 –44	57– 65	60–63	56 –66	48–68	.....
September	37 –44	78– 87	59–64	48 66	48–72	.....
October	37½–56	90–1.03	56 61½	48 –66	56–72	.....
November	41 –52	70– 90	54–61	52 –65	55–75	.....
December	40 –55	84– 94	57–61	48 –66	55–82½	.....
Average	·4540	·696	.6902	·6287	·6142	850

Milwaukee.

Barley, Extra No. 3; price per bushel, low and high prices each month; quotations from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	†1911.
	Cents	Cts. $ cts.	Cts. $ cts.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c. $ c.
January	44 -54	49 -0.57	85-1.05	62 -66	68 -73	0.85-0.88
February	45 -54	52½-0.65	78-0.95	62 66½	67½-71½	0.84-0.88
March	43½ 54	63½-0.74	75-0.90	63 -67½	75 -72	0.89-0.94
April	45 -55	66 -0 74½	66-0.86	63½-68	59 -72	1.03-1.09
May	45 -54	70 -0.85	64-0.71	60 -77	*60 -67	1.02-1.08
June	48 -56	68½-0 79	50-0.66	65 -82½	61 -67	0.80-0.86
July	45½ 55	62 -0.70	60-0.61	64½-72	62 -75	
August	46 -54	63½-0.87	59-0 67	54 -68	62 -75	
September	45 -54	83 1 08	55-0.65½	58 -68	67 -74	
October	46 -55	72 -1.11	57-0.66	55 -67	68½-76	
November	46 -55	80 -1.00	58-0.66½	60 -67	71½-82	
December	49 -55	85 -1 00	59 0 65¼	64 -70	76 -90	
Average	·591	·760	694	·655	·700	·930

* May to December, quotations for Medium No. 3. † 1911 quotations from the Minneapolis *Market Record.*

Duluth.

Barley, feed to choice malting; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Board of Trade Reports and the Minneapolis *Daily Market Record.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cts. $ cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts. $ cts.
January	35-45	36-0.49	65-95	55 -59	57-65	66-0 86
February	35-45	36-0.49	65-95	55½-57½	57-67	65-0.87½
March	37-45	58-0.65	60-80	61 -63½	59-66	61-0.83
April	37-45	52-0.60	60-80	59 -61½	55-64	81-1.08
May	37-45	56-0.58	60-80	62½-65	50-50	
June	37-45	70-0.76	50-60	71 -73	50-60	
July	41-48	58-0.67	45 55	59 60	51-60	
August	40-45	45-0.60	48-55	61 -63	58-64	
September	35-45	70-0.80	54-59	41 -59	62-70	
October	37-47	75-1.00	51-55	44 -57	60-68	
November	39-49	65-0.75	53-69	49 -60	50-71	
December	36-49	45-0.85	51-55½	50 -58	51 -75	
Average	416	·629	·621	·585	·604	·796

RYE.

Toronto.

Rye, Ontario No. 2; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	70	70	80	69½-70	70	58-60
February	70	70	80-81	66½-67½	66-67	60-62
March	68	65-66	84 85	69-70	67-68	63-65
April	67	63-64	85-85½	72-73	68-69	79-80
May	70	61-62	87-88	72-73	67-68	70-72
June	68	70	88	74	67-68	70-72
July	62	70	88	75	67 68	.....
August	60	64-65	68	75	67-68	.....
September	59	65	70	68	67-68	.....
October	65½	75	80	68	67-68	.....
November	75	88-88½	78-79	74-75	66-67	.....
December	70-71	82 82½	73-74	72-73	60-62	.....
Average	·670	704	803	·715	·670	·676

Buffalo.

Rye No. 2; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; Quotations from *The Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	72½	68	.....	81	83	85
February	.....	71	90	77	.....	84
March	67	74	.....	87½	.....	85
April	.....	.....	.....	86	84	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	91	85	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	95
July	67	.....	80	.....	81	.....
August	.....	80	79	86	81	.....
September	61½	83	80	73	77	.....
October	64½	95	80	76	78	.....
November	65	88	80	80½	80	.....
December	66	86-87	80½	81½	84	.....
Average	·662	·813	·814	830	·814	·872

Chicago.

Rye, No. 2; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Chicago Board of Trade Reports and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c. Cts.
January	65	62	80½–81	75½	79 –80	0.81
February	65	65 –70	80 –81	76 –76½	81	0.82½
March	63	66 –67	84	79 –79½	78 80	0 85 –86
April	60	67 –70	74 77	86½–81	80	
May	58 –60	69 –71	81	85	78	1.00
June	60	85 –87	78 –79	90	75 –76	0.91 –93
July	60	85 –86	76	81 –83	74 –76	
August	56 –56½	80 –86	75	74 –76½	77½–78	
September	55½–56	85 –86	76½	72 –73	73½	
October	61½	86 –88	76½	71 –72½	74½	
November	61 –62	77	74½–75	73½–74	77	
December	64½–65	78 –80	75 –76	72 74½	80½ 81	
Average	·605	·771	778	·771	·778	·883

Duluth.

Rye, No. 2; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Duluth Board of Trade Reports and the Minneapolis *Market Record*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	60	58	71 –75	68 –71	71½–75	74 –76
February	60	60	74 –78	67 –70	75 –78½	76 –78
March	59	60	74 –78	71 –74	75 –78	77 –79
April	56	60	69 –72	72 –75	72 –75	82 –84
May	57	64	71 –74	80 –83	70 –73	86 –88
June	57	81½	72 –76	84 –88	67 –70	86 –88
July	57	80	66 –70	73 –76	67 –70	
August	53	74	73	72	67 –70	
September	53	75 –77	72½–74½	62 –65	68 70	
October	56	80 –84	72 74	64 –67	68 –70	
November	59	68 –72	68 –71	68 –71	73 –75	
December	61	70 –7¼	68 –71	68 –71	71½–73½	
Average	·573	·758	·723	·722	·718	·812

BUCKWHEAT.

Toronto.

Buckwheat; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	51–52	52–53	62	56–56½	52–53	47
February		52–54	65½ 66	57–58	52–53	47
March	49–49½	55–56	67	59–60	52–53	48–49
April		57–58	67	65–66	51–51½	48–59
May			64½–65	63–64	51	52–53
June			64½–65	64–65	51	50–52
July		60	65–68	70–75	51	
August				70–75		
September				70–75		
October			65			
November	54–55	70	54–56	56	40	
December		60–62	55–56	53–54	47	
Average	517	·574	628	·634	505	495

North Atlantic States.

Buckwheat; average farm price per bushel in the North Atlantic States on the first of each month; quotations from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture. *

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			71·6	73·7	70·0	
February				73·8	72·9	
March			72·6	74·8	70·6	
April			77·1	75·1	73·4	
May			77·4	77·6	71·0	
June			75·4	83·1	73·7	
July			86·8	86·8	78·0	
August			80·5	82·9	74·8	
September			81·4	76·3	72·6	
October			78·0	74·0	71·3	
November			77·7	70·6	65·9	
December			75·5	69·0	65·7	
Average	63·9	71·1	77·6	76·6	71·6	

* In 1910, the North Atlantic States produced 14,260,000 bushels of Buckwheat out of the total United States crop of 17,239,000. The statistics in the above are quoted for their intrinsic interest and not as comparable with market quotations.

FLAXSEED, No. 1 NORTHWESTERN.

Winnipeg.

Flaxseed, No. 1 Northwestern; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	0.96¼	1.16½	1.04	1.20½	1.81	2.04
February	1.16	1.19	1.08	1.25	1.89½	2.40
March	1.06	1.19¾	1.03½	1.36	1.90	2.40
April	1.10	1.25¾	1.07¼	1.35	2.10	2.35
May	1.11	1.26	1.14½	1.37	2.06	2.35
June	1.09	1.33	1.19	1.48½	1.60	2.35
July	1.07	1.33	1.14	1.52	1.85	
August	1.04	1.28	1.20		2.20	
September	1.03	1.20	1.24	1.27	2.25	
October	1.08	1.27	1.18	1.32¾	2.18	
November	1.13½	1.25½	1.19	1.55	2.43	
December	1.20	1.04½	1.19	1.52	2.30	
Average	1·07	1·23	1·16	1·38	2.061	2.32

* Quotations for 1911 from *Canadian Farm*

Duluth.

Flaxseed, No. 1 northwestern; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from Duluth Board of Trade reports

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	1.16⅛	1.17⅞	1 18½	1 53⅞	2.09	2 47⅝
February	1.16⅛	1.21⅝	1.16¼	1 58⅝	2.16	2.65½
March	1 10⅝	1 20⅛	1.15⅞	1.68⅝	2 17	2 64½
April	1.14⅝	1.18¼	1.15¼	1.66⅜	2 34¾	2.49
May	1.16	1.18⅜	1.20	1 64⅜	2.37	2.55
June	1.13¾	1 20⅛	1.23	1 75	2.07	2.21
July	1.14¼	1.22¾	1.20½	1.79	2.10	
August	1 12	1.15⅝	1.25¼	1.41	2.46	
September	1.12⅜	1.21½	1 27¼	1.45	2.51	
October	1.11⅝	1 26¼	1.23	1.36½	2 41¼	
November	1.14⅜	1.22	1.28⅜	1 73⅝	2.61½	
December	1 20⅝	1 08⅜	1 43⅜	1.79	2.53½	
Average	1 144	1·203	1 231	1·451	2 320	2·505

*Quotations for 1911 from the Minneapolis *Daily Market Record*.

GRASS SEED.

NOTE :—In comparing the tables under this heading it should be borne in mind that the yearly Toronto and Buffalo averages do not represent an equal number of monthly quotations, full Toronto statistics not being available in published records. For this reason they have been omitted from the summary of yearly averages given at the close of this section, though comparable for parallel months in a considerable number of cases.

Toronto.

Timothy Seed, No. 1 ; price per bushel on the first market day of each month ; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.60–2.00	1.50–1.80		1.30–1.60	1.75–2.25	4.50–5.00
February	1.60–2.00	1.50–1.80		1.30–2.00	1.75–2.25	4.50–5.00
March	1.80–2.00	1.50–2.00		1.30–2.00		6.50–7.00
April	2.00–2.40			1.20–2.25	2.00–3.00	7.20
May	2.00–2.40					7.20
June				2.75–3.25		7.20
July						
August						
September			1.30–1.60			
October	1.50–1.70		1.30–1.60			
November	1.50–1.80		1.30–1.60			
December	1.50–1.80		1.30–1.60	1.75–2.25	3.80–4.50	
Average	1.85	1.64	1.45	1.91	2.66	6.01

* Prices per cwt.

Red Clover Seed, No. 1 ; price per bushel on the first market day of each month ; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6.25–7.00	7.25–7.50	9.50	4.50–5.75	7.00–8.00	7.25–8.00
February	6.25–7.00	8.00–8.25	10.00–10.25	4.60–5.75	7.00–8.00	7.25–8.00
March	6.00–7.25	8.00–8.25	10.50–11.00	4.60–5.75	7.00–7.50	7.25–8.00
April	7.80–9.30		14.40			10.50
May	7.50–9.30		14.40	7.20–7.50		10.50
June						10.50
July						
August						
September						
October	6.50–6.60		5.00–5.50			
November	7.00–7.35		4.50–5.00			
December	7.25–7.50		4.50–5.25	8.25	7.50	
Average	7.24	7.88	10.78	5.99	7.43	8.58

Alsike Seed No. 1; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.75–6.25	6.00–6.20	7.50–8.00	6.90– 7.20	6.50	7.50– 8.00
February	6.00–6.75	6.00–6.24	8.00–8.25	6.90– 7.20	5 60–5.75	7.50– 8.00
March	6.25–7.00	6.00–6.25	8.25–8.75	6.90– 7.20	6.00–7.25	7.00– 8.00
April	6.50–7.50		12.30	6.90– 7.20		10 00–11.50
May	7.00–9.00		12.30			10.00–16.50
June				9.50–10.50		10.00–11.50
July						
August						
September	6.00–6.25	7.30–7.50	7.30	6 00		
October	6 40–6 60	8.25–8.50	7.00–7.50	6.00		
November	6.00–6.20	8.60–9 00	6.50–6.75			
December	6.00–6.20	8.25–8.60	6 50–6 75	6 25– 6 50	7.00	
Average	6·54	7·34	8 16	7 22	6 18	9·21

Buffalo.

Timothy seed; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.60	2.15		1.85–2.00	1.80–2.20	4 50–5.00
February	1.60	2.05–3.20	2.30	2.00	2.00–2.45	4.50–5.50
March	1.60	2.05–2.35	2.30–2.50	2 00	2.00–2.45	5.90–6.00
April	1.00	2.10–2.35	2.30–2 50	2.00	2.00–2.10	5.50–6.00
May	1.60–1.65	2.10–2.32	2.10–2.30	2.00	2.20–2.30	5.50–6.00
June	1.70	2.25	2.10–2 30	2.00	2.10–2.25	6.00–6.25
July	2.00			2.00	2.00–2.50	
August	2 00			1.85–2.10	2.40–3.00	
September	1.90		2.00	1.85–2.10	3 25	
October	1 90	2.35	1.85–2.00	1.85–2.05	4.50–5 00	
November	1.90	2.40	1.85–2.00	1.85–2.05	4.40–4.90	
December	1.90	2.40	1.85–2.00	1.85–2.05	4 25–5 00	
Average	1 719	2·236	2·141	1 969	2·915	5·554

Clover Seed: price per bushel, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	8.25	8.40–8.60		6.00–6.50	8.60– 9.50	8.00–9.30
February	8.75	8.40–8.60	10.50–11.00	6.00–6.50	8.30– 9.00	9.00
March	8.00	8.40–8.60	11.00–11.50	6.00–6.50	8.50– 9.00	9.00
April	7.25	9.50	13.00	6.10–6.20	8.00– 8.75	9.25–9.75
May	6.90	9.30	11.40–13.00	6.30–6.40	8.25– 9.00	9.25–9.75
June	6.90	9.00	11.00–12.50	6.30–6.40	7.50– 7.60	9.00–9.50
July	7.00			6.70–6.75	6.50– 7.50	
August	7.40			6.30–7.00	7.00– 8.00	
September	7.95		7.00– 8.00	6.65–7.40	8.50– 8.75	
October	7.95	9.50	6.00– 7.00	8.50–9.00	10.00–11.00	
November	7.95	9.90	5.00– 6.00	8.60–9.25	9.50–10.00	
December	7.95	9.60	5.50– 6.00	8.60–9.25	8.00– 9.25	
Average	7·712	9·027	9·141	7·008	8·604	9·255

Alsike Seed: price per bushel, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January				9.00	7.25– 8.00	8.75–9.75
February			10.00	9.00	7.25– 8.00	8.50–9.50
March			10.00–10.50	9.00	7.25	8.50–9.50
April			11.50–12.50	9.10	7.25– 7.50	9.25–9.75
May			10.40–12.00	9.00	7.50– 7.75	9.25–9.75
June			12.50–13.50	8.90	7.00– 7.50	9.00–9.50
July				8.50		
August				7.80–8.50	7.00– 8.25	
September			9.50–10.00	7.75–8.50	8.65	
October			9.50–10.00	7.50–8.50	9.00–10.00	
November			9.00	7.60–8.60	9.00–10.00	
December			9.00	7.00–8.60	7.00– 9.00	
Average			10·660	8·403	8·007	9·208

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAINS, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1906-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	Rate per Bush — 1906.	Rate per Bush. — 1907.	Rate per Bush — 1908.	Rate per Bush — 1909.	Rate per Bush — 1910.	Rate per Bush. — 1911.	Average — 1906-11.
		Cents.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Wheat, Winter.								
Wheat, winter, Ontario No. 2, white and red	Toronto	76	0.84	0.90	1.08	0.93	0.84	0.90
Wheat, winter, No. 2, red	Detroit	83	0.91	0.98	1.31	1.09	0.91	1.00
Wheat, winter, No. 2, red	Chicago	80	0.81	0.98	1.20	1.07	0.92	0.96
Wheat, Spring.								
Wheat, spring, No. 1, Northern	Winnipeg	76	0.88	1.04	1.08	1.00	0.92	0.95
Wheat, spring, No. 1, Northern	Duluth	79	0.94	1.07	1.14	1.11	1.00	1.00
Wheat, spring, No. 1, Northern	Minneapolis	78	0.98	1.12	1.21	1.14	1.00	1.04
Wheat, spring, No. 1, Northern, Manitoba	Liverpool	96	1.12	1.20	1.28	1.14	1.08	1.13
Oats.								
Oats, Ontario, No. 2, white	Toronto	36	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.36	0.34	0.40
Oats, Western, No. 2, white	Winnipeg	34	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.36
Oats, No. 2, white	Buffalo	37	0.50	0.55	0.53	0.44	0.36	0.46
Oats, No. 3	Duluth	32	0.43	0.49	0.44	0.38	0.32	0.40
Barley.								
Barley, Ontario, No. 2	Toronto	49	0.59	0.61	0.59	0.54	0.63	0.57
Barley, Western, No. 3	Winnipeg	41	0.50	0.49	0.52	0.47	0.58	0.49
Barley, feed, best	Boston	51	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.69	0.77	0.69
Barley, malting	Buffalo	51	0.82	0.79	0.68	0.74	1.00	0.76
Barley, by sample	Chicago	45	0.70	0.69	0.63	0.61	0.85	0.66
Barley, extra, No. 3	Milwaukee	50	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.70	0.99	0.71
Barley, feed to choice malting	Duluth	42	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.60	0.80	0.61
Rye.								
Rye, Ontario, No. 2	Toronto	67	0.70	0.80	0.71	0.67	0.68	0.71
Rye, No. 2	Buffalo	66	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.81	0.87	0.88
Rye, No. 2	Chicago	61	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.88	0.76
Rye, No. 2	Duluth	57	0.76	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.81	0.72
Flax Seed.								
Flax seed, No. 1, Northwestern	Winnipeg	1.07	1.23	1.16	1.38	2.06	2.32	1.54
" " "	Duluth	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.45	2.32	2.51	1.64

TABLES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(b) FODDER.

(1) Hay.

(2) Straw.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(*b*) FODDER.

The following representative rules for the grading of hay are offered subject to the qualification that there is more variation in the case of fodder than of grain in the application of such standards from year to year and from market to market:

CANADA: INSPECTION AND SALE ACT.

No. 1 *timothy* shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured.

No. 2 *timothy* shall be timothy with not more than one-third of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured.

UNITED STATES: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE REGULATIONS.

No. 1 *timothy hay* shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, properly cured, good colour, sound and well baled.

No. 2 *timothy hay* shall be timothy not good enough for No. 1, not over one-fourth mixed with clover or other tame grasses, fair colour, sound and well baled.

No. 1 *straight rye straw* shall be in large bales, clean, bright, long rye straw, pressed in bundles, sound and well baled.

No. 1 *wheat straw* shall be reasonably clean wheat straw, sound and well baled.

No. 1 *oat straw* shall be reasonably clean, sound and well baled.

HAY, BALED.

Halifax.

Hay, Timothy, price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January.			19 00–20 00	10.00–12.00	14.50–15.50	
February.			18 00–18 00	10 00–12.00	14.00–15.00	
March.				10.00–12.00	14 00–15.00	
April			14.00–15.00	13.00– 0.00	14.00–15.00	
May.			14.00–15.00		14 00–16.00	
June			14.50–15.50	10 00–12 00	12.00–16.00	
July.			13.00–14.00	10 00–12.00	12 00–16 00	
August.				10.00–12 00	12.00–16.00	
September.				10.00–12.00	11 00–12.00	
October.				12.00– 0.00	11 00–12 00	
November				12 50– 0.00		
December.			10.00–12.00	13.50–14.50		
Average.			15.07	11.55	13 85	

* No quotations given

St. John.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1, carlots; price per ton at St. John on the first market day of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January.	10.00–10.50	13.00–14.00	15.00–16.00	11.50–12.50		13.00–15.00
February.	10.00 10.50	14.50	15.00–15.00	11.50–12.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00
March	10.00–10.50	14 50	13.50–14.00	11.50–12.50	13.00–14.00	11 00–12.00
April	10.00–10.50	14.50	15.00–16.00	11.50–12.50	13.00–14.00	10.50–11.00
May.	10.00–10.50	14.50	13 00–13.50	12.50–13.00	13.00–14.00	10.50–11.00
June	10.00–10.50	17.00	12.50–13.00	12.50–13.00	13.00 14 00	10.50 11.00
July.	10.50–11.00	22.00	11 50–12.50	12.50–13.00	13.00–14.00	
August.	10.50–11.00	17.00	11.50–12.50	12.50–13.00	15.00–17.00	
September.	10.50–11.00	15.00–16.00	11.50–12.50	12.50–13.00	13 00–15 00	
October.	11.00–11.50	15.00–16.00	11.50 12.50	13.00–13 50	13.00–15 00	
November	11.00–12.00	15.00 16 00	11.50–12.50	13.00–13.50	13.00–15.00	
December.	12.50–13.00	16.50–17.00		13.00–13.50	13 00–15 00	
Average.	10.77	15.90	13.20	12.63	12.75	11.96

Montreal.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	8 50– 9 00	15 00–16 00	16 50–17 50	12 00–13 00	13 00– 1 50	11 00–11 50
February	8 50– 9 00	13 50–14 00	15 00–16 00	12 00–13 00	14 00–14 50	11 50–12 00
March	8 00– 8 50	13 00–13 50	15 00–16 00	11 00–12 00	15 00	11 50–12 00
April	8 00– 8 50	14 00–14 50	15 00–15 50	12 50–13 50	15 00–15 50	10 00–10 50
May	9 50–10 00	13 50–14 00	16 50	12 00–13 50	15 00–15 50	12 00–12 50
June	9 50–10 00	16 00–17 00	14 00–15 00	13 50–13 50	15 00–15 50	13 00–13 50
July	9 50	16 00–16 50	10 50–11 00	14 50–15 00	14 50–15 00	
August	10 00–10 50	16 00–16 50	12 00–13 00	14 50–15 00	14 50–15 00	
September	10 50–11 00	15 50–16 50	13 00–13 50	12 00–12 50	11 50–12 00	
October	12 00	14 00–14 50	12 00–12 50	12 50–13 00	11 00–11 50	
November	13 00	16 50–17 50	12 00–12 50	12 50–13 00	11 00–11 50	
December	13.00–13.50	17 50–18 00	12 50–13 00	13 00–13 50	11 00–11 50	
Average	10·18	15·37	13·93	13·02	13·62	11·75

Hay, Timothy, No. 2; price per ton on the first market day of each month: quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	7 25– 7 50	14 00–15 00	15 00–16 00	10 00–10 50	11 00–11 50	9 00– 9 50
February	7 25– 7 50	12 50–13 00	14 00–15 50	9 50–10 50	12 00–12 50	9 00– 9 50
March	7 00– 7 50	11 50–12 50	14 00–15 50	9 00–10 00	12 50–13 00	9 00– 9 50
April	7 00– 7 50	12 50–13 00	13 00–13 50	9 00–10 00	12 50–13 00	8 00– 8 50
May	8 50– 9 00	12 00	13 00–13 50	9 00–10 00	12 50–13 00	10 00–10 50
June	8 50– 9 00	15 00–16 00	11 50–12 00	10 50–11 00	12 50–13 00	11 00–11 50
July	8 50	15 00–15 50	8 50– 9 00	11 50–12 00	12 00–12 50	
August	9 00– 9 50	15 00–15 50	9 50–10 00	11 50–12 00	12 00–12 50	
September	9 50–10 00	14 50–15 50	9 50–10 00	10 00–10 50	10 00–10 50	
October	11 00–11 50	13 00–13 50	9 50–10 00	10 50–11 00	9 00– 9 50	
November	12 00	15 00–16 00	9 50–10 00	10 50–11 00	9 00– 9 50	
December	12 00–12 50	16 50–17 00	10 00–10 50	11 00–11 50	9 00– 9 50	
Average	9·015	14·283	11·771	10·500	11·417	9·08

Toronto.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	8.00	11.50-12.00	16.50-17.00	11.00	13.50-14.50	11·50-12.00
February	8.00	11.00-11.50	16.00-17.00	10.50-11.00	13.50-14.00	11.50-12.00
March	8.00	11.00-11.50	16.00-17.00	10.75-11.00	13.50-14.00	12.00-13.00
April	8.00	12.00-13.00	16.00	10.50-11.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-13.00
May	9.50-10.00	13·50-14.00	15.00-15.50	11.00-11.50	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00
June	10.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.00	12.00-13.00
July	9.50-10.00	15.00-15.50	9.00-10.50	12.00-12.50	14.00-15.50	
August	10.00	14.00-15.00	9.00-10.50	12.50-13.50	14.00-15.00	
September	9.50	14.00 14.50	9.00-10.00	15.00-17.00	13.00-14.00	
October	9.50-10.00	16.00-17.00	10.50-11.00	14.50-15.50	12.00-12.50	
November	10.00-10.50	17.50-18.00	10.50-11.50	14.50-15.00	12.00-12.50	
December	11.00	17.50-18.50	11.00-11.50	14.50-15.00	12.50-13.00	
Average	9·472	14·187	13·000	12·924	13.687	12.167

Hay, Timothy, No. 2; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6 00	9.00- 9.50		8.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	10.50-11 00
February	6.00	8.50- 9.00		9.00-10.00	11 00-12.00	10.50
March	5.50- 6.00	8.00- 8.50		9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-11.00
April	5.50- 6.00	9.50-10.00		8.00- 9.00	11.50-12.50	9.00-11.00
May	7.00- 7.50	11.00-12.50		8.50- 9.50	11.50-12.50	9.00-11.00
June	7.50- 8.00	11.50-12.50		10.00-11.00	11.00-11.50	9.00-11.00
July	7.50	12.50	8.00- 8.50	8.50- 9.00	11.50-13.00	
August	7.50	12.50-13.00	8.00- 9.00	8.50- 9.00	11.50-13.00	
September	8.00		6.50- 7.00	12.00-14.00	11.50-13.00	
October	8.00		7.00	13.50-14.00	11.00-11.50	
November			7.00	13 50-14 00	10 50 11 50	
December	8·50- 9.00			13.00-14.00	10.50-11.50	
Average	7·094	10·500	7·625	10·625	11·708	10·182

Winnipeg.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per ton on track, on the first market day of each month; quotations from *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c	$ c. $ c	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.
January	6.00- 7 00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-14.00	18.00
February	5.50- 6.50	9.00-10.00	8.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-14.00	19.00
March	5.50- 6.50	12.00-.....	10.00-12.00	9 00-10.00	12.00-14 00	18.00
April	5.50- 6.00	10.00-11.00	14.00-16.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	17.00
May	5.50- 6.50	10.00-11.00	12.00 14 00	.....	15.00-.....	17.00
June	9.00-	17.00-.....	13.00-14.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-.....	18.00
July	8.50- 9.00	14.00-15.00	12 00-14 00	8.00-10.00	14 00-.....	.....
August	7.00- 8.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	18.00-.....	.....
September	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	17.00-.....	
October	10.00-11.00		10.00-12.00	12.00-.....	17.00-.....	.....
November	9 00-10 00	16.00-.....	10.00-12.00	10.00-.....	17.00-.....	.....
December	9.00-10.00	14.00-16 00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	18.00-.....	.....
Average	7·930	12.53	11.92	11.40	14.75	17 83

Boston.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per ton, in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commeree.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	16.00	20.50	19.50-20.00	16.75	20.50	21.00
February	15.00	19.00	19.00-19.50	16.25	22.50	21 50
March	15.50	22 00	20.00-.....	16 75	22.50	20.50
April	16.50	21.50	19.50-.....	16.50	23.25	20.75
May	17.00	22.00	19 50-.....	17.75	22.75	22 00
June	19.00	23 00	18.50-.....	18.75	22 25	23.50
July	18.00	23.50	16.50-.....	18.75	22 25	.....
August	18.50	22.50	16.75-.....	19.75	23.25	.....
September	18.50	22.50	16.00-.....	19.00	21.00	.....
October	18.50	20.00	15 25-.....	18 75	20.25	.....
November	19.50	22.50	16.50-.....	19 25	21 50	.....
December	20.50	20.00	18 00-.....	20.00	21.25	.....
Average	17 7	21·58	18.18	18.19	21.94	21 54

Hay, Timothy, No. 2; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	13.50	19.00	18.00 18.50	14.75	18.75	17.50
February	13.00	17.50	17.00–18.00	14.75	20.50	18.50
March	13.00	20.00	17.00–18.00	15.00	21.00	17.00
April	14.00	18.50	16.00 17.00	14.25	20.75	16.00
May	15.50	20.00	16.50–17.50	15.50	21.00	19.00
June	16.50	21.00	16.50	17.00	20.00	20.00
July	15.50	21.00	15.00	16.25	20.00	
August	16.00	19.50	15.00	17.50	20.50	
September	17.00	19.50	14.00	17.00	19.25	
October	17.50	18.50	13.50	17.25	18.25	
November	18.00	21.00	14.50	17.75	18.75	
December	18.50	19.00	16.25	18.25	18.75	
Average	15.67	19.54	16.36	16.27	19.79	18.00

New York.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	0 80	1.7½–1.10	1 00 1 05	0.80 –0.82½	1.10	1.10
February	0.75 –0.77½	1 02½ 1 05	0.95–0.97½	0 80	1.15 –1.17½	1.07½–1.10
March	0.75 –0.89	1.15	0.95–0.97½	0.80 –0.82½	1.10 –1.12½	1.02½–1.05
April	0.77½–0.82½	1 15	0.95–0.97½	0.80 –0.82½	1.10 –1.12½	1.02½–1.09
May	0.85 –0.90	1 15	0 95	0.85 –0.87½	1 12½	1.30
June	0.90	2 15 –1.20	0.85–0.90	0.95 –0.98½	1.10	1.45
July	0.87½ –0.90	1 15 –1.30	0.80	0.90 –0.95	1.17½	
August	0 95 0.97½	1 15	0.85–0.87½	0.95 –1.00	1 35 –1.40	
September	0.90	1.20 –1.22½	0.80	0.90 0.92½	1.07½–1.10	
October	0.90	1.00 –1.05	0.75	0.90 –0.92½	1.05 –1.10	
November	1.00	1.10	0.80–1.82½	0.92½–1.95	1.10	
December	1 00 1 10	1.05	0.80–0.82½	0.95	1.07½–1.10½	
Average per cwt	0 82	1·121	888	894	1 138	1·144
Average per ton at cwt. prices	17 64	22·42	17 76	17 88	22 76	22·88

Hay, Timothy, No. 2 price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January.	0 70 -0 72½	1.00	0.95	0 75 -0 77½	1.05	0 95 -1.05
February.	0 65 -0 70	0 92½-0 95	0 87½-0 80	0.75	1.10	0 92½-1.02½
March..	0 60 -0 67½	1.00 -1.05	0.87½-0 92½	0.70 -0.75	1.05 -1.07½	0.90 -0 97½
April...	0 70 -0 75	1.05	0.87½-0.90	0.70 -0.75	1 02½-1 05	0.90 -0 97½
May.	0 75 -0 80	1.05 -1.10	0 85 -0 90	0 75 -0.80	1.05 -1.17½	1.10 1 20
June.	0.80 -0.85	1.10	0.10	0 85 -0.90	0.97½-1.05	1.20 1 35
July..	0 77½ -0 82½	1 10	0.65 -0.70	0 80 -0.85	1 05 1 12½	
August.	0.80 -0.87½	1.05	0.75 -0.80	0.85 -0.90	1.20 -1.25	
September	0.80 -0.85	1.05 -1.10	0.72½-0.75	0.85	1.00 -1.05	
October	0.80 -0.82½	0 90 -0 95	0.70 -0.72½	0.87½ 0 90	0.95 -1.00	
November.	0 85 -0 90	1.05	0.75	0.90	0 95 -1.05	
December	0.65 -1.00	0.97½-1.00	0.72½-0.75	0.90 -0.92½	0 97½ 1 10½	
Average per cwt...	790	1·022	804	820	1·055	1·046
Average per ton at cwt. prices	15·80	20·44	16·08	16·40	21·10	20·92

Buffalo.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; price per ton on the first day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial.*

Month	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January.	11 00 11 50	17.50-18.00	17.50	13 00	16 00-16.50	17 50 18 00
February	11.50 12.00	17.00-17.50	17.00	13 00 13 50	18 50-19.00	17 00
March..	11 50 12 00	17 25-17.50	15.00-16.00	13.50-14 00	18 00-18.50	16.50
April.....	11.50-12.00	17.00-17.25	15 00	14 00	19 00 20 00	15.50
May.	15.00	18.00-19.00	15 00-15 50	12 50	18.50	17.50
June.	15.00	21 00 22 00	15 00	14.00-14 50	19 00 19 50	19.00
July..	14.50-15.00	22 00	11 00	15 00 16.00	20.00	
August.	14.00	20 00 20 50	14 00	17 00	20 00 21 00	
September....	14 00	18.50	12 00 12 50	15.00	17 00-18.00	
October.....	15 00-15.50	18 50 19 00	12 50	16 00	17 50 18 00	
November	18.00	18·50-19.00	13.50	17 50 18 00	19.00	
December ...	17.50-18.00	18.50	13 00	16 00 16 50	18 50-19.00	
Average.	13.92	18 75	14 30	14 97	18.59	17.28

Hay, Timothy, No. 2; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	9.00-10.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-16.50	12.00-12.50	15.00....	16.00-17.00
February	9.00-10.00	15.00-15.50	15.00-16.50	12.00-12.50	17.00-17.50	16.00.....
March	9.00-10.50	.....	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.00	16.50-17.00	15.00-15.50
April	9.00-10.50	15.50-16.00	12.00-14.00	12.50-13.00	18.00-18.50	13.00-14.00
May	12.00-13.00	16.00-17.00	13.50-14.00	11.50.....	17.00.....	15.50-16.00
June	13.00-14.00	19.00-20.00	12.50-13.50	13.00-13.50	16.50-17.00	17.00-17.50
July	12.50-13.50	18.00-21.00	10.00	14.50-15.00	17.50-18.00	.....
August	12.50-13.00	19.00.....	13.00....	16.00	17.50-18.00	.....
September	12.50-13.00	17.50-18.00	11.00	13.00-13.50	16.00-17.00	.....
October	13.50-14.50	17.00-17.50	11.50-12.00	14.50-15.00	16.00-17.00	.....
November	16.00-17.00	17.00-17.50	12.00-13.00	16.00-16.50	18.50.....	.....
December	15.50-16.00	17.50-18.00	12.00-12.50	15.00.....	16.50-17.00	.....
Average	12.437	17.310	13.262	13.667	17.095	15.682

Chicago.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1, car load lots; monthly prices per ton; quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade Reports and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	9.50-11.00	15.00-16.00	12.50-13.50	11.00-12.00	16.50-18.50	16.00-16.50
February	9.00-10.50	14.50-16.50	13.00-13.50	11.00-12.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-17.50
March	10.00-11.00	15.00-16.50	12.00-13.50	11.00-12.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
April	10.00-11.00	15.00-16.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00
May	11.50-12.50	15.00-16.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.50-16.00	18.50-19.50
June	12.00-13.00	18.00-19.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	14.50-17.00	22.50-23.50
July	12.00-14.50	17.00-18.50	10.00-10.50	12.50-13.00	16.50-21.00	.....
August	12.00-14.50	16.00-18.00	10.00-11.00	14.50-15.00	18.00-21.00	.....
September	13.00-14.50	14.00-16.00	10.00-10.50	13.00-14.00	16.50-18.00	.....
October	13.50-15.00	15.00-18.00	10.00-11.50	13.00-14.00	16.00-18.50	.....
November	16.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	11.50-12.50	13.00-15.50	16.00-19.00	.....
December	15.00-16.50	12.00-14.00	11.50-12.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-19.00	.....
Average	12.667	15.917	11.833	13.187	17.146	18.083

Minneapolis.

Hay, Timothy, No. 1; prices per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Minneapolis Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	8.00– 8.50	12.00–12.50	9.50–10.00	9.25–10.00	13.00–13.50	15.00–15.50
February	8.75– 9.00	13.00–13.50	10.00–10.50	10.50–11.00	14.00–14.50	15.50–16.00
March	8.50– 9.00	12.50–13.00	9.00– 9.50	9.50–10.00	14.00–14.50	15.00–15.50
April	8.00	11.50–12.50	9.50–10.00	10.50–11.00	13.50–14.00	15.00–15.50
May	9.50–10.00	13.50–14.00	10.50–11.00	12.00–12.50	12.00–12.50	17.50–18.00
June	11.00–12.00	19.00–20.00	10.25–11.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.00	19.00–19.50
July	9.00–10.00	16.00–16.50	8.75– 9.50	12.00–12.50	18.50–19.00	
August	10.25–11.00	11.50–12.00	8.50– 9.00	10.50–11.00	18.50–19.00	
September	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.50	10.00–10.50	11.00–11.50	18.00–18.50	
October	11.00–11.50	13.50–14.00	10.00–10.50	11.00–11.50	17.50–18.00	
November	12.00–12.50	12.00–12.50	9.50–10.00	11.50–12.00	16.50–17.00	
December	13.00	12.00–12.50	9.50–10.00	12.00–12.50	17.00–17.50	
Average	10 23	13.50	9.85	11.34	15 67	16 42

STRAW, BALED.*

St. John.

Straw, baled, carlots; price per ton at St. John, N.B., on first market day of each month; quotations from *The Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
January						7.00
February						7.00
March						7.00
April						7.00
May						7.00
June					7.50–8.00	7.00
July					7.50–8.00	
August					7.50–8.00	
September					7.50–8.00	
October					7.50–8.00	
November					6.50–7.50	
December					7.00	
Average					7·57	7 00

* Canadian quotations for straw are infrequent, no continuous record appearing in the great majority of trade records. Quotation, moreover do not differentiate between rye, wheat and oat straw.

Toronto.

Baled straw: price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6 00	7 00	9 50–10 50	7 00 7 50	7 50 8 00	6 50 7 00
February	6 00	6 50 7 00	10 00	7 00–7 50	7 50	6 50 7 00
March	5 50 6 00	6 75 7 00	9 00–10 00	6 50–7 50	7 50	6 50 7 00
April	5 50 6 00	7 00 7 25	9 00–10 00	7 00 8 00	7 50	6 50–7 00
May	5 50–6 00	7 00 8 00	8 00– 9 00	7 00 7 50	7 00 7 50	6 00 6 50
June	6 00	6 75 7 00	8 00– 9 00	7 50 8 00	7 00 7 50	6 00 7 00
July	5 50 6 00	7 00 7 25	7 00– 8 00	7 50–8 00	7 00 7 50	
August	5 50 6 00	7 25 7 50	6 00 7 00	7 50–8 00	6 00 7 50	
September	5 50 6 00	7 50	6 50– 7 00	9 00–9 50	6 50 7 50	
October	5 50 6 00	9 00– 9 50	6 00– 7 50	8 00 8 50	6 50 7 50	
November	6 00	9 50 10 50	6 50 7 50	7 50 8 00	6 50 7 50	
December	6 50 7 00	9 50 10 50	6 50– 8 00	7 50–8 00	6 50–7 00	
Average	5 92	7 78	8 15	7 71	7 21	6 63

Boston.

Baled straw, rye; price per ton on the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	13 50	13 00	13 00–14 00	20 50	17 75	11 25
February	13 00	13 00	12 00–12 50	20 25	18 75	11 75
March	13 50	13 00	13 00–14 00	24 50–25 00	17 25	10 50
April	13 50	12 50	12 00–13 00	23 00–25 00	15 25	10 50
May	13 50	13 00	15 00–16 50	28 00	14 00	11 00
June	14 50	13 50	16 50	31 50	11 00	14 50
July	13 00	14 00	16 00	28 50	12 00	
August	12 50	12 50	16 75	18 75	12 25	
September	12 00	14 00	17 25	17 00	13 00	
October	14 00	13 00	17 75	18 50	22 50	
November	14 00	15 50	18 75	18 50	11 50	
December	13 00	13 50	20 50	16 75	11 25	
Average	13 33	13 38	15 21	22 55	13 88	11 58

Baled straw, oat; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	9 00	8 50	10 50 11 00	10 75	11.00	7 50
February	9 00	9 00	9 50 10 00	10.25	11.00	8 00
March	9.00	10 00	10 00 10 50	11.00	10 00	7.25
April	9.00	9 50	9 00 9 50	11.00	9 00	7.25
May	9 00	9 00	10.00	12.25	9.00	7.25
June	9 50	10 50	10 25	13.00	9.00	7.50
July	8 50	10.50	10 00	12 25	8 00	
August	8.00	10 00	10 00	10 00	7.50	
September	7.00	10 00	10 25	10.00	8 25	
October	9.00	10 00	10 50	10 00	7.50	
November	8 00	11 00	10.50	10 50	7.00	
December	8.00	10.50	12 00	10.50	7.00	
Average	8.58	9 80	10 22	10 96	8 69	7 46

New York.

Straw, rye, long No 1; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Chamber's Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ c. $ c.	Cents.	Cents.
January	65–70	65–70	70–80	1.05	85	55
February	55–65	60–67½	65–67½	1.00–1.05	85–90	50–55
March	55–65	60–65	65 70	1.10	80	50–55
April	50–65	65–70	65 70	1.15–1.17¾	75	50–55
May	62½ 65	55 60	70 75	1 40	70	55
June	65	70	80–85	1.45	70	70
July	55	60 65	80	1.50–1.55	50	
August	52½ 55	60–65	70 75	85 90	60	
September	60–65	70	85	85– 90	65–70	
October	60–65	55–60	90	85	55 60	
November	60–65	65–75	90	90– 92½	55	
December	55–65	65	95	85 90	55–60	
Average per cwt.	60 7	64 2	76 2	1 07 1	67–8	55 0
Average per ton, at cwt. prices	$12.14	$12 84	$15 24	$21.42	$13.56	$11 00

Straw, wheat and oat; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the New *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	40	50	55–60	45–50	50	45
February	40	45–50	50–60	45–50	55	45
March	40	45–50	50–55	45–50	50	45
April	40	50–60	45–50	45–50	52–55	40–45
May	45	45	45–50	55–60	50	40 45
June	55–57½	45 50	45–55	70 75	50	45
July	37½ 40	45 45	45–50	55–60	40–45	
August	35–40	40–45	35–40	40	45–50	
September	35–40	40–47½	40–45	35–40	40	
October	35–40	40–45	40–45	35–40	40 45	
November	45–50	55–60	46	50 55	40 45	
December	45–50	55–60	45 50	50–55	40–45	
Average per cwt	42·6	48 5	45·8	50 2	46 5	43·8
Average per ton, at cwt. prices	$8 52	$9.70	$9.56	$10.04	$9.30	$8.76

Buffalo.

Baled Straw, oat and wheat: price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	7 00–7 50	7 50– 8 00	8 00–8 50	8 00– 8 50	9 50	7 50–8 00
February	7 00–7 50	7 50– 8 00	9 00 9 50	7 50– 8 00	10 00–10 50	7 50–8 00
March	6 50–7 00	8 00– 8 50	8 50	7 00 8 00	9 00 10 00	6 50–7 00
April	6 00	8 00– 8 50	8 50	8 00– 9 00	9 00	6 50
May	6 00	9 00–10 00	8 00 8 50	8 50	8 50	6 00–7 00
June	8 00 9 00	12 00–13 00	8 00	10 00–11 00	8 00	6 50–7 00
July	8 00–8 50	12 00–13 00	8 00	10 00–11 00	8 00– 8 50	
August	6 50	12 50–13 00	8 00		8 00 8 50	
September	6 00 6 50	7 00 8 00	6 50	7 00– 7 50	6 00– 7 00	
October	6 50–7 50	8 50– 9 00	6 00–6 50	7 00– 7 50	7 00– 7 50	
November	6 50–7 00	8 00– 8 50	9 00–9 50	8 50– 9 00	7 00– 8 00	
December	7 00–7 50	8 00– 8 50	9 00–9 50	9 50	7 50– 8 50	
Average	7·10	9·33	8·25	8·53	8·30	7·05

Baled Straw, rye: price per ton, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	9 00	9 50–10 00	10 00–10 50	8 50– 9 00	10 50	8 00–9 00
February	9 00–10 00	8 00– 9 00	10 00–12 00	8 00– 8 50	11 00–11 50	8 00–9 00
March	8 00– 9 00	10 00–10 50	9 00–10 00	8 50– 9 50	10 50–11 50	8 00
April	7 50– 8 00	9 50–10 00	9 50	11 00–12 00	10 00	7 00
May	7 50	11 00–12 00	9 00	10 00	9 00	7 50–8 00
June	10 00	13 00–14 00	9 00	12 00	9 00	7 50–8 00
July	9 00	13 00–14 00	9 00	12 00	9 00– 9 50	
August	7 50	13 00–14 00	9 00		9 00– 9 50	
September	6 50– 7 00		8 00		7 00– 7 50	
October	8 00– 9 00	10 50–11 00	8 00– 8 50	10 00–10 50	8 00– 8 50	
November	9 00–10 00	10 00–10 50	10 50–11 00	10 00–11 00	8 00– 8 50	
December	8 50–10 00	10 00–10 50	10 00–11 00	11 00	8 50– 9 00	
Average	8 553	11 045	9 667	10 113	9 250	8 006

Minneapolis.

Baled straw, rye; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.00–4.50	5.00–6.00	4.25–4.75	5.00–5.50	6.50–7.00	5.00–5.50
February	4.50–5.00	6.00–0.00	4.50–5.00	5.00–5.50	6.75–7.25	6.25–6.75
March	4.00–5.00	6.00–6.50	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.00	6.50–7.00	6.00–6.50
April	4.00–5.00	6.00–6.50	4.00–4.50	6.25–7.00	6.25–6.75	6.00–6.50
May	4.00–5.00	6.50–7.00	4.50–5.00	6 25–7 25	5.50–6.00	6–00–6.50
June	5.00–5 50	7.00–7.25	5.50–6.00	7.75–8.25	6.00–6.50	7.00–7.50
July	5 00–5.50	7.00–7.50	4.50–5.00	7.50–8.00	7.50–8.00	
August	5.00–0.00	7.50–8.00	4.50–5.00	7 50–8.00	7.50–8.00	
September	5 50–6 00	7.50–0.00	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.00	7.50–8.00	
October	5.50–6 00	5.50–6.00	4.75–5.25	5.50–6.00	4.75–5.25	
November	6.00–6.50	5.75–6 25	5.00–5.50	6.25–7.00	6.00–6.50	
December	6.50–7.00	5.50–6.00	5.25–5.75	6.75–7.25	6.50–7.00	
Average	5 30	6.18	4 81	6.52	6.69	6.29

Baled straw, oat and wheat; price per ton on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	3.50–4.00	4.00–5.00	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.75	6.00–6.50	7.00–7.50
February	3.50–4.00	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.00	4.75–5.25	6.00–6.50	7.50–8.00
March	3.00–4.00	4.50–5.50	3.50–4.00	4.75–5.25	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50
April	3.00–4.00	5.00–5.50	3.50–4.00	5.00–6.00	5.50–6.00	4.75–5.25
May	3.00–4.00	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	6.00–6.50	4.00–4.50	6.00–6.50
June	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.75	4.25–5.00	7.50–8.00	5.00–5.50	5.50–6.00
July	4.00–4.50	5.00–6.00	3.50–4.00	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	.....
August	3.50–4.00	5.00–6.00	3.50–4.00	5.50–6.00	6.00–6.50	.....
September	4.00–5.00	6.00–7.00	3.50–4.00	5.00–5.25	6.00–6.50	.....
October	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.00	3.75–4.25	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	.....
November	4.00–5.00	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.00	6.00–6.50	.....
December	5.00–6.00	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	5.75–6.25	7.00–7.50	.....
Average	4.104	5.198	4.135	5.635	5.917	6.38

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF FODDER, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1906–1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average 1906–11.
Hay.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Hay, timothy	Halifax	.....	.....	15.07	11.55	13.85	.....	.....
Hay, timothy, No. 1	St. John	10.77	15.90	13.20	12.63	12.75	11.96	12.87
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Montreal	10.18	15.37	13.93	13.02	13.62	11.75	12.98
Hay, timothy, No. 2	Montreal	9.05	14.28	11.77	10.50	11.41	9.58	11.10
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Toronto	9.47	14.18	13.00	12.92	13.68	12.16	12.57
Hay, timothy, No. 2	Toronto	7.09	10.50	7.62	10.62	11.71	10.18	9.62
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Winnipeg	7.93	12.53	11.92	11.40	14.75	17.83	12.73
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Boston	17.71	21.58	18.18	18.19	21.94	21.54	19.69
Hay, timothy, No. 2	Boston	15.67	19.54	16.36	16.27	19.79	18.00	17.61
Hay, timothy, No. 1, per ton at Cwt. prices	New York	17.64	22.42	17.76	17.88	22.76	22.88	21.89
Hay, timothy, No. 1, per ton at Cwt. prices	New York	15.80	20.44	16.08	16.40	21.10	20.92	18.46
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Buffalo	13.92	18.73	14.30	14.97	18.59	17.28	16.30
Hay, timothy, No. 2	Buffalo	12.43	17.31	13.26	13.66	17.09	15.68	14.91
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Chicago	12.66	15.91	11.83	13.18	17.14	18.08	14.47
Hay, timothy, No. 1	Minneapolis	10.23	13.50	9.85	11.34	15.67	16.42	12.84
Straw.								
Straw	St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.57	7.00	.....
Straw, rye, oat and wheat	Toronto	5.92	7.78	8.15	7.71	7.21	6.63	7.23
Straw, rye	Boston	13.33	13.38	15.21	22.55	13.88	11.58	14.97
Straw, oat	Boston	8.58	9.83	10.22	10.96	8.69	7.46	9.29
Straw, rye, long, No. 1, per ton at Cwt. pr.	New York	12.14	12.84	15.24	21.42	13.56	11.00	14.37
Straw, oat and wheat, per ton at Cwt. pr.	New York	8.52	9.70	9.56	10.04	9.30	8.76	9.31
Straw, rye	Buffalo	8.55	11.04	9.66	10.11	9.25	8.00	9.43
Straw, oat and wheat	Buffalo	7.10	9.33	8.25	8.53	8.30	7.05	8.09
Straw, rye	Minneapolis	5.30	6.18	4.81	6.52	6.69	6.29	5.96
Straw, oat and wheat	Minneapolis	4.10	5.19	4.13	5.63	5.91	6.38	5.22

TABLES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.

Cheese.

Eggs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

(c) DAIRY PRODUCE.

The most satisfactory method of comparing prices of dairy produce between two countries in which standards are not legally defined is, in the opinion of the authorities in the trade, by securing quotations of the higher grades. Where one of the two countries under comparison employs a much more minute classification system than the other, it would, however, be inadequate to compare the very topmost grades, as these would probably be found to represent quite different proportions of the total market supply. In the present instance, the greater subdivision of grades is found in the United States markets. This is offset, on the other hand, by the average high quality of Canadian dairy produce, the lowest grades not being represented in appreciable degree in the Canadian markets. Further to insure comparability, in the quotations for butter, the highest grade quoted in the United States markets, namely, "specials," has been omitted. In the case of cheese, the usual market quotations in the United States cover half-milk and skim-milk, as well as full-cream, cheese. Only the last has been covered below, as Canadian quotations are solely for the parallel grade. It should also be borne in mind that the full-cream cheese made for the American market is "softer," *i.e.*, contains more water, than that made in Canada for the home or British market ; in the United States, from 9 to 9½ pounds of milk are consumed in the manufacture of one pound of cheese, in Canada the amount is usually 10¼ to 10¾ pounds.

a) BUTTER.

Halifax.

Butter, best creamery solids; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations supplied from books of large wholesale firm, Halifax, and from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24½	25½	27½	27	25½	27-28
February	23¾	25½	28	25½	25½	26-28
March	23½	25½	29½	23½	25½	27
April	23½	27	32	22	27½	27
May	22½	24½	28	21½	30½	26
June	21½	22½	24½	23	24½	25
July	21½	22½	24½	23½	24½	
August	21½	23½	25	22½	23	
September	23	24½	25½	23½	24	
October	25½	25	25½	24½	24½	
November	25½	27	26½	24½	24½	
December	25½	27½	27½	25½	25½	
Average	·237	·250	·270	·238	·254	·267

Butter, creamery prints; price per pound at Halifax, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	26 27	28	30–32	28–29	26–27	28 29
February	25–26	28	30–31	28–29	26–27	26–28
March	25–26		31–32	28–29	28	
April		28	32–33	25	28 29	28
May	23–24		32–33	25	31–32	27
June	23		28–29	25		26
July	23		26–27	25		
August	24		26–27	25		
September			28	25–26		
October	27	27	28	26–27		
November	26–27	31–33		27–28	28	
December	28	30–32	28–29	28 29	28	
Average	·252	296	296	269	·282	274

St. John.

Butter, dairy prints: price per lb. on first market day of each month: quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	22-24	23-25	24-27	23-25		20-22
February	20-22	22-25	23-27	22-25	23-24	20-22
March	20-23	12-25	23-27	20-23	22-23	20-22
April	20-23	22-25	25-28	18-20	22-23	20-22
May	20-23	22-25	25-28	18-20	22-23	20-22
June	17-20	20-24	20-23	18-20	22-23	18-20
July	16-18	18-20	17-20	18-20	18	
August	17-19	19-21	20-22	18-20	18-20	
September	20-22	19-23	20-22	20-23	18-20	
October	22-24	21-24	19-20	22-25	20-23	
November	22-24	25-27	23-25	24-26	20-22	
December	23-25	25-27		24-26	20-22	
Average	21	228	231	216	212	207

Montreal.

Butter, finest creamery: price per lb. at Montreal on first market day of each month: quotation from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	23½	25½-26	27½-28	31-33½	24-25	25-25½
February	22½	24-25	27-28	26½	25½-26	25¼-25½
March	20-22	26	31-32	21-22	24-25	25-25½
April	23	28	30-31	20	28-29	25-25½
May	20	25½	29-30	21-22	29	20-21
June	21-22½	21	21½	22-22½	28½-28¾	21-21½
July	21½-21¾	21-21¼	23½	22¼-23	22½	
August	22½-23	21-22	21½	22¼-22½	22¾	
September	24	22-22½	24¼-24½	22½-22¾	23¼-24	
October	24-24¼	25½-25¾	24-24¼	24	24-24¼	
November	23¾-24	28¼	26-26¼	23½-24	25	
December	24-25½	28-28½	26¼	25½	25½	
Average	228	24	270	237	24	241

Toronto.

Butter, creamery prints; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24–25	25–27	28–29	28–29	27–28	27–30
February	24–25	26–27	28–30	26–28	27–28	27–30
March	25–26	26–27	30–31	28–26	29–30	26–29
April	25–26	27–28	31–32	25–26	29–30	26–29
May	22–23	27–29	29–30	25–28	30–32	23–24
June	20–21	20–22	21–22	22	22–23	21–23
July	20–21	20–21	22–23	23–24	23–24	
August	20–21	21–23	25–26	23–24	23–24	
September	23–25	23–24	25–26	23–24	25–26	
October	24–25	24–26	25–26	25	25–26	
November	25–26	28–30	26–27	26½	26–27	
December	25–26	20–30	27–29	27–28	27	
Average	·236	253	·27	·254	·266	.263

Butter, creamery solids; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24–25	25–26	29–30	27–28	26	25–26
February	23–24	25–26	29–30	27–28	26½	24–25
March	24–25	26–27	31–32	24–25		22–23
April	24–25	26–27	32–33	20–21		23–24
May	21–22	25–27	31–32	21–22		23–24
June	19½–20	22–23	25–26	22		21–22
July	21–22	20–21	23–24	22	21–22	
August	21–22	21	25–26	23	21–22	
September	22–23	22–23	25–26	23	23–24	
October	22–23		25–26	23–23½	25–26	
November	23–24	27–28	24–26	25	24–25	
December	25–26	29–30	26–27	25–26	25–26	
Average	·229	250	·276	240	.240	·235

Butter, dairy solids; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	23 -24	18-20	22-23	22-24	24-25	25
February	23 -24	19-21	22-23	21-22	25-26	25
March	23 -24	20-21	23-24	18-19	26	23-24
April	18 -19	25-26	23-24	16-17	26	24-24½
May	15 -17	21-22	23-24	16-18	26	21-22
June	14½-15	17-18	17-18	16	22	19-21
July	15	17	18-19	18-19	20-21	
August	17 -18	17-18	21-22	18-19	20-21	
September	18 -20	19-20	21-22	18-19	21-22	
October	18 -20	19-20	21 22	19-20	21-22	
November	18 -20	22-24	22-23	20-21	22	
December	18 -20	23-24	22-24	22-23	22-24	
Average	190	203	·217	192	·232	·229

Winnipeg.

Butter, creamery, Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	29	35	35	35	35	33
February	27	35	35	33	35	37
March	27	32	30 -33	30	35	32
April	27	32	33 -34	27	35	32
May	25-26	32-34	31 -32	24-25	43	27
June	21 23	28	25	23	24	23
July		22-25	21½-23½		24	
August		21-22	24		25	
September		26	24		26	
October		29	27		28	
November	30-31	31	27		29	
December	31-32	35	33	32	33	
Average	274	·291	292	·286	310	·307

Butter, creamery solids; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	25			28 30	27½ 29	30
February	24 25			26 27	29	29
March	24 25				29	29
April	20				29	
May						25 26
June				21½ 22	25 26	
July	18½		21½ 23½	21 22	23 23½	
August	18½		23 23½	21½ 22	24½	
September	18½		23 23½	21½ 22	25	
October	21 22		24 25	25 26	26½	
November			25 26	30	26½	
December			29	27½	29	
Average	218		243	246	266	268

Butter, dairy, in tubs; price per pound paid by jobbers to shippers on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	21 22	23-24	24 25	21 23	15-18	24
February	21 22	23	24 25	21 23	15-19	23
March	21 -22	20-23	24 25	19 0	15 19	15-17
April	20	17	23 25	14-16	15 19	16-17
May	18 -19	17	18 22	12-16		16 17
June	16 17	19 20	20 22	14-18		16-18
July	13½	16 18	15	12 17½		
August	13 14½	16-17	16 18	12-17		
September	14 -16	19 20	16 18	15		
October	15½ 16	19 20	19-20	18		
November	23 -24	22 23	20 23	17 19		
December	23 24	24 25	21-23	15 18		
Average	189	193	211	171	169	179

Boston.

Butter, dairy choice; prices in first week of each month; quotations from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			24 -25	28	31½	28
February			25 -26	26	29	25
March			28 -29	26	30	23
April			27 -28	27	29	20
May			24 -25	27	28½	20
June			22 -23	24½	27¼	22
July			22	25	27½	
August			22	25	27½	
September			23	28	29	
October			23½-24	28½	27½	
November			25	29	27½	
December			26 -27	29½	28	
Average			·249	·269	·285	23

1906.

Month.	Cents.	Month.	Cents.	Month.	Cents.	Month.	Cents.
January	22	July	19½	January	26	July	24
February	21	August	20	February	26	August	24
March	21	September	24	March	28	September	26
April	21	October	24½	April	27	October	29
May	18	November	25	May	25	November	25
June	19	December	26	June	23	December	
		Average	·218			Average	·257

New York.

Butter, creamery, extra; price per pound on first market day of each month: quotations from the Elgin *Dairy Report*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	25 -25½	32½-33	29 -29½	32½	35 -37	28
February	26	32	32½	29	29½	26 26½
March	27	33	30	29	32	24
April	25	30½-31	28½	28 29½	33 33½	19½
May	20 21	27	26½	27¼ 28½	29 -29½	21½-22
June	19½ 20	24	23 -23½	26	28½	21½-22
July	20½	24	22 22¼	25¼ 26	28½ 28¾	
August	21 21½	24	21½ 22	26½	28 -28¼	
September	24 -24¼	26	23½	28¾ 29	30½-31	
October	25½ 26	29½	26½ 27½	30	29	
November	26½-27	27	27 27½	30 31½	31	
December	21 21½	28	29½-31	33	29 -30	
Average	234	285	264	·288	306	234

Butter, dairy, New York State, tubs and half tubs, extra; price per lb. on first Tuesday of each month; quotations from the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	23	27–29	28 –29	21 –25	33 –34	27–27½
February	24	27–29		21 –25	28 –29	25
March	25 –26	31–32		20 –24	30	24
April	24	28 29	27 –27½	24 –25	30 –31	20
May	19 –19½	26–26½	26	28	29	21–21⅛
June	18½–19	24	23	25½	28	22–22½
July	20	23 23½	21½–22	25	28	
August	21	24	20½	25½–26	27 –27½	
September	23	25–25½	21½ 22	28½ 29	28 –28½	
October	25	28 28½	25 –26	29 –29½	28	
November	25 –26	24–24½	26 –26½	31	39 –30	
December	29	27	29	32 32½	28½–29	
Average	·229	·267	250	·263	·292	236

Buffalo.

Butter, creamery prints; price per lb. on the opening market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial.*

Month.	1006.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	27 –28	33	30 30½	34	38	32
February	27	34	34	30½ 31	33	27
March	29½ 30	34	32	31	33	27½
April	28	32	30	31 –31½	35	24
May	23	29	28½	28	31	24
June	22		25	27	30	25
July	22		25	26 –26½	30	
August	23½	26	24	28 –28½	30	
September	25	27½	24½–25	31	33	
October	26½	31	28	32	32	
November	28	29	28½	33	32½	
December	31	29½–30	31½ 32	34½–35	32	
Average	265	305	286	·305	·325	·266

Butter, creamery, state, fancy, tubs; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	25½	31	29-30	32	36½	30
February	26	31½	32½	29	31	25
March	27½-28	32	31	29	32	25½-26
April	27	30	29	29	33-33½	22
May	22	28	26	27	30	22½-23
June	21	24	23½	25½-26	29	24
July	20	25	23 23½	25 -25½	28½-29	
August	22	24-25	22½	27	28½ 29	
September	23½	26-26½	23½	28½-29	30 30½	
October	25	29 29½	26	30	30¼-31	
November	27	27	27	31½	32	
December	29	28	30	33	31	
Average	·248	·277	269	·285	309	·247

Butter, dairy, choice to fancy; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	22	28-29	26-27	28	33-34	29 30
February	21-22	28	28-30	26-27	29-30	24-25
March	24-25	29-30	27-28	27-28	30-31	24-25
April	24-25	28	27-28	27	30 31	20
May	20	25	26	25-26	28-29	21-22
June	18	21-22	22-23	24-25	27-28	21-22
July	17	23	21-21½	23-24	26	
August	17-18	23-24	19-20	25-26	27	
September	22	24-25	21-22	27-28	28-28½	
October	23-24	28-29	24-25	28-29	28-29	
November	25-26	24-25	25-26	28-30	30-31	
December	28-29	26 27	28½-29	31-32	30	
Average	226	·259	·250	270	·294	239

Butter, dairy, fair to good: price per lb. on last day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	18-20	25-27	23-24	24-26	31-32	26-27
February	18-20	22-25	24-26	22-24	24-27	22-23
March	20-22	25-27	24-25	22-24	27-29	21-22
April	20-22	25-26	24-26	23-24	28-27	16-18
May	16-18	22-23	24	22-24	26-27	17-19
June		18-20	18-20	20-22	25-26	18-20
July		20-21	18-20	20-21	24-25	
August		20-21	17-18	22-24	24-25	
September	18-20	22-23	18-19	26-26½	26-27	
October	20-21	26-27	21	26-27	26-27	
November	21-22	23	23-24	26-27	29-30	
December	26-27	23-25	25-26	29-30	27-28	
Average	·205	·233	·220	·242	·270	·220

Chicago.

Butter, creamery extra: price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Elgin Dairy Report*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	25¼		29	32	34	28
February	26	31½	33	28	30-31	25
March	27½	31½	31	28	30	26
April		29½	29	26	31	21
May	20	25	25	27	28½	22
June	19	23½	23	25½	27	21
July	20	24	22	25	29-29½	
August	23½	24	20	26	28½-29	
September	23½		22½	29	30½-31	
October	24		27½	29	29-29½	
November	25½	24	27	30½	31-32	
December	30	26½	30	32	29	
Average	·237	·266	·246	282	·299	238

Minneapolis.

Butter: creamery, prints [illegible]; prices for [illegible] first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.	22 -24½	28 -31	25 -29	29 -31	33½ -35½	26½ -28
February.	22 -25	28 -33	28 -31½	26 -28	28 -30	21 -23
March.	22½ -26	27 -30	26 -29	26 -28	29 -31	20 -24
April	21½ -25	27½ -31	26 -28½	26½ -29	29 -32½	18 -21½
May	18 -20	23 -26	26 -28	24½ -27	27 -28½	
June	16½ -18	21 -23	21 -22	23 -25	26 -27½	
July	17 -19	22 -23	20 -21½	23 -24	25½ -27	
August	19 -19	22½ -23	20 -21	24 -25½	26½ -28	
September	21½ -23½	24 -25	20 -22½	26 -28	28 -30	
October	22 -24	27 -28	24 -25½	26 -28½	26 -28½	
November	23 -25	25 -25	24 -26	27½ -29½	27 -30½	
December	24½ -30	25 -27	28 -30	30 -32	27 -30	
Average	223	254	251	279	288	229

Butter: dairy, prints [illegible]; prices for [illegible] first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.	18 -22	24 -26	20 -23	20 -25	25 -28	2[illegible]
February.	18 -20	24 -2[illegible]	20½ -24½	30 -24	24 -26	18
March	18 -21	22 -26	22 -25	20 -24	24 -26	18
April	18 -21	22 -26	22 -25	20 -23½	22½ -26	17
May	15 -18	18 -23	21 -24	18 -22	22 -26	
June	14 -16	18 -21	17 -19	18 -22	0 -24	
July	15 -16	18 -20	17 -19	19 -21½	0 -23½	
August	15 -17	20 -24	17 -19	20 -22	0 -28	
September	19 -21	20 -22	18 -19	20 -22	0 -26	
October	19 -22	22 -25	20 -22	21½ -26	0 -26	
November	19 -25	19 -22	20 -21	21½ -26	0 -26	
December	22 -28	22 -25	20 -25	25 -28	0 -26	
Average	190	229	208	229	252	196

CHEESE.

Halifax.

Cheese, large ; price per lb. on first market day of each month ; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13 -13½	13¼	14	13½-14	12½	12½-13
February		14	14	13½-14	12½	13 -13½
March			14	14	12½-13	
April			14	14	13 -13½	14
May	12½-13		14	14	13 -13⅝	14 -14½
June			14 -14½	13	13 13⅜	12½-13½
July	12½-13	13	14 14½	13	12½-13	
August	12½-13		14 -14½	13	12½-13	
September				12½	12½-13	
October	13½ 14	13½	13½	12½	12½-13	
November	14	14	13½	12½	12½-13	
December	14½ 14½	14	13½-14	12½	12½-13	
Average	·133	·136	·140	·133	129	·134

St. John.

Cheese ; price per lb. on first Friday of each month ; quotations from the *St. John Telegraph.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January		14⅜-15	14½-15	14½-15		13 -13¼
February		14⅜-15	14½-15	14½-15	13½-14	13 -13¼
March		14⅜ 15	14½-15	14½-15	13½-14	13½-13⅝
April		14⅜-15	14½-15	14½-15	13½-14	14½-15
May		14⅜ 15	14½-15	14¼-14½	14 -14¼	15½-15
June		13½-14	13½-13¾	13⅝ 14	13½-14	13 -13½
July		13¼-13½	12½-13	13½-14	12½-13	
August		12½-12¾	12½-13	12 -12½	12¼-12¾	
September		13 -13½	13¼-13½	12¼-12½	12¼-12¾	
October		14 -14½	14 14½	13 -13½	12¾-12¾	
November		14½-15	14½-15	13 -13½	12¾-13	
December		14½-15		13 -13½	13 -13¼	
Average		.143	.142	.138	.132	.138

Montreal.

Cheese, western, coloured; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13¼ 13½	12½	13¼–13½	12¾–12½	11⅞–12	11½–12
February	13 –13¼	13½ 13⅝	13 –13⅛	12⅝–12⅝	12¼–12½	11¼ 12½
March	13 –13¼	13⅞ 14	13⅛ 13⅛	13 14⅜	12½–13	11⅝–12
April	13 –13½	13¾ –14	13⅛–13¼	12¼–13	12¼–12⅝	12¼ 12½
May	11 11½	11⅝ –12	11¼ 11⅝	11½–13⅛	13 –13½	
June	11⅞–12	12⅝ –13	11⅛ 11⅝	12 –12¼	10⅝ 10 11/16	
July	11½ 11⅝	11 5/16–11⅝	12⅛–12⅝	11⅜–12	10¾–11	
August	11⅞ 12	10⅝ –11	12¼–12½	11¾–11⅞	11 11⅛	
September	12⅛ 13	12⅝ –12½	12⅝ 12¼	11⅝	11 –11⅜	
October	13 13⅛	12⅜	12⅛–12⅝	11⅝–11⅜	11⅛–11¼	
November	12⅝ 12⅜	12¾ –13	12⅞ 12⅝	11⅜–11⅞	11¼ 11⅜	
December	12½–12⅝	12 –13	12¼–12⅛	11¾–12	11⅜–11¼	
Average	126	126	126	121	127	120

Toronto.

Cheese, western; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13	14 –14¼	13½	13¼–13½	13	11½–12
February	13	14	13½	13½	13	11⅝ 12½
March	13½	14	13½	13⅝–13¾	13	13 –13¼*
April	14	14	14	13¾–14	13	14
May	14 –14½	14	14	13 –14	12¾	14 –14½
June	14	13	12 –14	13 –14¼	12	14¼–14⅝
July	12 12½	12½	12¼ 12½	12⅝ 14	11½–12½	
August	12½–12¾	12	13 –13¼	12½	12½	
September	13½	12½	13¼ 13⅝	13	12	
October	13½	13	13¼ 14	13	11¼	
November	13½ 13¾	13½	13½	13	12	
December	13½	13½	13½	13	12	
Average	133	134	134	133	123	132

* Large to twins.

Winnipeg.

Cheese, Manitoba; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13½	14½	13	13½-13¾	12¾	12
February	12½	14¾	13	13	12½ 12¾	12
March	13½	14½	13	13	12½ 12¾	12
April	14	14½	13	12½	12½	12
May		14½	14¼	12¾	13 -13¼	13½
June	11	12 -12½	12½	11½ 11¾		10½
July	11	12 -12½	11¾-12½	11½ 11¾	10 -10½	
August	11 11¼	11 11½	11¾ 12	10½	10¼	
September	11 -12½	10	12 12¼	11	10½-10¾	
October	13 13½	12	12¾	10½	10¾-11	
November	14½ 15	11½ 12	13¼ 13½	12⅝	11	
December	15 -15½	12	13½ 13¾	11½	11	
Average	.130	.126	.128	121	.116	.120

Cheese, Eastern prices per lb., on first market day of each month; quotations from *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	15 -15½	14	14¼	13½	13¼
February	14	15 -15½	14	14	13½	12¾
March	14	15 -15½	13½-14	14	13½	13¼
April	13½	15 -15½	13¾-14	14	13¼ 14	14
May	13½	15 -15½	15½-	14 14½	14 -14¼	14¾
June			14		13 -13¼	
July			13½-13¾		12¾-13	
August			12¾-12⅞		12½-13¼	
September			13¼		13 -13¼	
October			13¾		13¼-13½	
November	15 -15¼		13½-14½	13¼	13¼-13½	
December	15 -15½	13 -13½	14¼-	13½	13¼ 13½	
Average	141	·149	·138	·140	134	·136

Boston.

Cheese, twins extra; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13¼–14	14½–14½	15–15½	14½	16¼–17	15
February	14	14¼–14½	15½–16	14½	17¼	14½–15
March	14	15	15½–16	14½–15	17¼	14
April	14	14¼–15	15½–16	15	17¼	12½
May	14	14½–15	14½	15–15½	13½	12½
June	11	12½–13	11–11½	12¾–14	15¼	12½
July	11¼	12½	12	14	15	
August	11¼	12¾–13	12¼–12⅝	15	15	
September	12¾–13	13½	12½	15¼	15	
October	13–13½	14½–14¼	13½	16	15	
November	13¼–13⅝	16	13½	16½	15	
December	14¼	15–15½	14–14¼	17	15	
Average	132	142	14	·15	157	137

New York.

Cheese, New York State, full cream, large, colored, best grades; price per lb. in New York on first Tuesday in each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	14½	15¾	14	17	
February	14¼	14⅝	15¼	14½	17¼	
March	14–14¼	14¼	15⅝	15	17¼	
April	14¼	15	15¼	15¼	17¼	
May	14¼	15	14⅝	14	17–17¼	
June	10¾	12¼	14⅝	12¼	14	
July	11	12¼	10½	13	15	
August	11½	11¾	11½	14	14¼	
September	12¼	13¼	11⅜	15¼	15	
October	13¼	14¾	12½	15¾	15¼	
November	13½	15	12½	16¾	15	
December	14	15¼	14	16¾	15½	
Average	121	140	137	146	164	

Buffalo.

Cheese, choice to fancy, full milk; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13¾–14	14	15¾–16	14	17 –17½	16
February	13½–14	14 –14½	16	14½–15	16½–17	14 14½
March	14	14 14½	16	14½ 15	17 18	14–15
April	14	14½–15	16	15 –15½	17½	14
May	12	14½ 15	12 –13	15½–16	17	13
June	11½	11 –16	13 –14	13½–14	15 15½	13 –14
July	11½	13 –13½	14	13¾–14	15½	
August	12	13½	13½–14	15	15½–16	
September	13 –13½	14 14½	13	15½–16	16 16½	
October	13½	15	13½	16	16¼ 16½	
November	14	16½ 17	14	16½–17	16½	
December	14	16	14	17	16½	
Average	132	145	·142	·152	·165	·142

Minneapolis.

Cheese, twins or flats, fancy; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	14½	14	15	17	16
February	14	15½	14½	15½	18	16
March	13–13½	15 –16	14½	15½	18	16
April	13½	15	15	17	18	15
May	13½	14½–16	14	17	17	
June	12	15½	14	15	17	
July	12½	14½	12½	15	17	
August	12½	14½	13	15½	17	
September	13	14½	13½	16	17	
October	13	15½	15	16½	17	
November	14	15½	15	16½	17	
December	14	15	15	17	17	
Average	·133	·151	142	·143	·172	157

(c) EGGS.

Halifax.

Eggs, fresh: price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			35-40	25 -26	27-38	28-30
February			25	27 -28	27-28	27
March			20-22	28	25	
April			15-17	19½	22	19-20
May			15-17	18 -19	18-19	18-19
June			17 18	16 -18	18-19	19-20
July			16-17	18 -19	18-19	
August			21 22	19 -21	18-19	
September				21 -22	23	
October			20 21	23 -24	24	
November				24 25	27	
December			25 26	27	28-30	
Average			204	223	230	222

*Quotations not given.

Eggs, selects: price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations supplied by large wholesale firm, Halifax.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	22	22½	24	27	28	
February	20	20½	22½	28½	27	
March	15	19½	17	26½	23	
April	14	19½	16½	19½	18	
May	14½	17½	17½	19	17	
June	15	17½	17½	16½	17	
July	15	17½	16½	18	16½	
August	15½	17½	20	20½	17	
September	16	20½	19½	21½	20	
October	18	22	19	22	22	
November	21	22¾	21½	23½	24	
December	23½	23½	23	25½	26	
Average	174	201	195	223	212	

Montreal.

Eggs: strictly fresh-laid; price per dozen in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	40 -50		30	35 -40	40 -42	50 -55
February	25	40 -60	35 -40	33 -35	36-38	32
March	17	33 -34	28	28 -29	32 35	25 -27
April	16½-17½	21 -22	18	23	20	19 -19½
May	15 -15½	17½-18	16½ 17	19 -19½	23-24	17½
June	16½	18 -18½	17 -17½	19 -19½	22-22½	17½ 18
July	16 -17	16½-17	16½-17	18½ 19	17-17½	
August		16½-17	20		18	
September		18 -18½	20		18	
October		19 -20	20		21	
November		21	27		23-24	
December		23 -24	29 -30	35 -35	46-48	
Average	224	254	234	265	268	275

Eggs, selects; price per dozen, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911*.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24	26	24 -25	28	28½ 29	32
February	20	30	25 26	28	26½ 27	28
March	17 -18	32	28 -29	27 -28	29 -30	23
April	17 -..	17	17½ 18	20 -..	19 -20	22 -23
May	15½	17½ 18	16 -16½	19 -19½	19 -20	21 -22
June	16 16½	20	18½ 19	19 19½	22 -22½	21½-22½
July	16½	20	19 -20	18½ 19	21	
August	20 20½	19½-20	23 -24	20	21 -22	
September	21½	22 -23	23	24½-25	23½-24	
October	22 -22½	24 -25	23	25½-26	25	
November	23 -24	26 -27	25	26½-27	29 -30	
December	24 -25	26 -27	25½-26	28 -28½	29 30	
Averkge	202	235	229	238	248	248

* Quotations for best selected from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Toronto.

Eggs, new laid; price per dozen at Toronto, on first market day of each month; quotations from The *Canadian Farm* and The Toronto *Weekly*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	30–35	30	30	40	35	43–45
February	23–25	30	30	32 –33	30–35	33–34
March	16–17	30 –32	28–29	27 28	30	21 22
April	17	18	16 17	18 –19	20–21	17–18
May	16	17 –17½	17	19½–20	18–20	16–17
June	17	18½	18–18½	19	18 19	18–19
July	18–19	18 –18½	18–19	22 –25	18	
August	18–19	18	21–22	25	20 21	
September	18–19	19	20–21	25	...	
October	19–20	21 –22	20–21		26–27	
November	21–22	28 –30	26 28	30 –32	27–30	
December	30–..	30	28 30	35	35–40	
Average	·209	·233	227	264	·258	252

Eggs, storage; price per dozen in case lots on first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	22 23	24	20 –21	25 –26	25–26	27 28
February	17	24	21 22	27 –28	25	27 28
March	13 14	24 –25	21 –22	25 –26	25	16–17
April	13	17	16 –16½	18 –19	19–20	...
May	12½	17	16 –17	19	19–20	
June	13½	17½–18	17	18½–19	19–20	
July	18 18½	17 –17½	17½–18	20	19–19½	
August	15½	17½–18	20	22	19–20	...
September	17	18½–19	20 –21	23 –24	22	
October	18½–19	20 –21	21 –22	25	23	
November	19	24 25	22 –23	26	26–27	
December	23	22 –23	22 –24	25 –26	26–28	
Average	169	204	198	230	·226	238

Winnipeg.

Eggs, Manitoba fresh-gathered; price per dozen on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Manitoba *Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	26 -27	27	27 -30	29 -32	22	28
February	26 -28	35	25 -27	40	.....	28
March	23	35	21 -22	37 -39	.....	25
April	15	24	16	18½-20	18	
May	14⅓-15	17 -18	14	17	18	
June	16	17½-18½	15 -15⅓	19	18½	
July	16 -16½	17⅓-18	14 -14⅓	19 -19⅓	17	
August	17	17	16⅓	17 -17½	16	
September	18 -19	17 -18	18⅓	17	18½	...
October	20	22 -23	20 -23	24 -25	23	..
November	23 -24	26 -27	22 -23	24 -26	26	
December	26	27 -30	29 -32	32	27	
Average	·206	·229	·213	248	·204	203

Boston.

Eggs, firsts; price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from the Elgin *Dairy Report*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	26 -28	28 -29	26 -27	30 -31	32 -33	36
February	19 -20	26 -27	25 -26	35	30 -32	27 -28
March	16	22 -23	24 -25	24 -25	26½-27	22 -23
April	18⅓-19	17½ 18	16⅓-16½	20½-21	22⅓-23	17
May	17⅓ 18	17⅓-18	16⅓-17	21⅓ 22	21⅓-22	18½-19
June	17 -17½	16 -17	16⅓-17	22⅓-23	21 -21⅓	17
July	17 -18	16 -16½	17⅓-18	23	21 -21⅓	.....
August	17⅓-18	16½-17⅓	20⅓-21½	.....	21 -21⅓	.....
September	18 -21	21⅓-22	21 -22	25 -25½	23½-24	.....
October	23 -24	23	23 -24	23½-24⅓	24 -25	
November	25 -27	25 -27	25 -27	25 -26	26 29	.....
December	30 -32	26 -27	30 -33	26 -28	32 -35	.....
Average	·212	·216	·223	251	256	231

Buffalo.

Eggs: state, selected, white; price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January.	30	34	32 -33	38 -40	40	38
February	29	30	27	38 -39	38	27 -28
March	17 -18	27	24	25 -25½	28	22 -23
April	18	19 20	18 -19	22	22½ 23	18
May	18	19 -20	18½	22	23	19-19½
June	18½-19	18½ 19	19½-20	23	24	19
July	22	19	22	25	25	
August	23 -24	21 -22	25	28	28 -28½	
September	24 -25	26	27 -28	30	29 -30	
October	26 -27	28 -29	30	32 -33	32 -33	
November	32 33	35 36	35 -36	38	40	
December	36	37 -38	40 42	42	45	
Average	·239	·262	·276	312	306	·287

Eggs: state, candled, fresh; price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	28	32	30	34 -25	35 -36	35
February	19 -20	27	25	36 -37	35	26
March	16½-17	25	23	25	26	20
April	17	18 -18½	16	20	21½-22	17
May	17½	17½	16½ 17	21½-22	22 -22½	18½
June	18	17½	17½	22½-23	22½	17½-18
July	22	17½	19 -20	22½-23	22½	
August	20 -21	18½-19	22 -23	25 -26	24 -25	
September	23	23	24 25	27	24 -25	
October	25	26 -27	26	28 -29	28	
November	28 -30	29 -30	30	31 -32	35 -36	
December	34 35	32 -34	34 -36	34 -35	40 -42	
Average	·230	·242	·238	·280	·286	·217

Eggs, storage, candled; price per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	19–21	24	18–19	25–27	26–27	24–25
February	12–13	24	18–20	33	26–27	18
March	13		19–20			15
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October		21–22	22	24–25		
November	23	20–21	22–23	25–27	25–26	
December	24	19–20	25–26	23–25	26–27	
Average	·179	·214	211	·260	263	·205

Minneapolis.

Eggs, fresh, candled; price per dozen on first market day of each month. Quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24½	28	25	30	31	28
February	16	28	21	28	27	26
March	14	19	19	21	21	17
April	14	16½	13	18	19½	13½ 15
May	15½	16½	14	19½	23½	
June	16	15	14½	19	22	
July	18	14½	17½	18½	22	
August	18	18	19	22	22	
September	19	18	18	21	22	
October	22	21	21½	23	25½	
November	26	25	27½	29	28	
December	30	27	35	30	32	
Average	194	204	204	241	246	·198

Eggs, refrigerator No. 1, candled; prices per dozen on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	21½	20	18	27	25	23
February	11				24	21
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November	22	20	23	24	24	
December	21	10	28	25	24	
Average	·189	·197	·230	·253	·242	·220

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1906–1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906–1911.
Butter:—		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Best creamery solids	Halifax	24	25	27	24	25	27	25
Creamery prints	Halifax	25	30	30	27	28	27	28
Dairy solids	St. John	21	23	23	23	21	21	22
Best creamery solids	Montreal	23	25	27	24	25	24	25
Creamery prints	Toronto	24	25	27	25	27	26	26
Creamery solids	Toronto	23	25	28	24	24	24	25
Dairy solids	Toronto	19	20	22	19	23	23	21
Creamery fancy, fresh bricks	Winnipeg	27	29	29	29	31	31	30
Creamery solids	Winnipeg	22		24	25	27	27	25
Dairy in tubs (jobbers' buying price	Winnipeg	19	19	21	17	17	18	19
Dairy choice	Boston	22	26	25	27	29	23	25
Creamery solids	New York	23	29	27	29	31	23	27
Dairy, New York State, tubs	New York	23	27	25	26	29	24	26
Creamery prints	Buffalo	27	31	29	31	33	27	30
Creamery, state, fancy, tubs	Buffalo	25	28	27	29	31	25	28
Dairy, choice to fancy	Buffalo	23	26	25	27	30	24	26
Dairy, fair to good	Buffalo	21	23	22	24	27	21	23
Creamery, extras	Chicago	24	27	27	28	30	24	27
Creamery, firsts to extras	Minneapolis	22	26	25	27	29	23	25
Dairy, firsts to extras	Minneapolis	19	22	21	22	25	20	22
Cheese —								
Large	Halifax	13	14	14	13	13	13	13
Cheese	St. John		14	14	14	13	14	14
Western coloured	Montreal	13	13	13	12	13	12	13
Westerns	Toronto	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
Manitoba	Winnipeg	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Eastern	Winnipeg	14	15	14	14	13	14	14
Twins, extra	Boston	15	14	14	15	16	14	14
New York State full cream, large, coloured, best	New York	12	14	14	15	17		14
Choice to fancy, full—milk	Buffalo	13	15	14	15	17	14	15
Twins or flats, fancy	Minneapolis	13	15	14	14	17	16	15
Eggs —								
Fresh	Halifax			20	22	23	22	
Selects	Halifax	17	20	20	22	21		20
Strictly fresh laid	Montreal	22	23	23	27	27	28	25
Selects	Montreal	20	23	23	24	25	25	23
Newlaid	Toronto	21	23	23	26	26	25	24
Storage	Toronto	17	20	20	23	23	24	21
Manitoba fresh gathered	Winnipeg	21	23	21	25	20	20	22
Firsts	Boston	21	22	22	25	26	23	23
State selected, white	Buffalo	24	26	28	31	31	24	24
State, candled, fresh	Buffalo	23	24	24	28	29	22	25
Storage, candled	Buffalo	18	21	21	26	26	21	22
Fresh, candled	Minneapolis	19	20	20	24	25	20	21
Refrigerator, No. 1, candled	Minneapolis	19	20	23	25	24	22	22

TABLES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

LIVE STOCK.

(1) Cattle.

(2) Calves.

(3) Sheep and Lambs.

(4) Hogs.

(5) Horses.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

LIVE STOCK.

As in the case of dairy produce, a considerably larger number of classes and grades of live stock are quoted in the United States than in the Canadian markets, though latterly the difference in methods as between the two countries in this respect is diminishing.

In covering the two markets for comparative purposes as below, the practice followed has been to give quotations for the higher grades and classes in both countries, though in most cases tables covering the averages of all grades are given. A few quotations for the lower grades will, however, be found, and it is thought that the tables offer representative and comparable figures.

The chief difficulty in securing parallel quotations was in the case of horses. Not only are published quotations of horses irregular, especially on the Canadian side, but from the nature of the trade exact comparison is difficult. Each transaction in the horse market is an individual deal to an extent that does not obtain in the case of other live stock. Prices, accordingly, when quoted, are almost invariably found to cover a wide range. To take an average of these, as representing the bulk of sales, is not a satisfactory method, especially where the market is a comparatively small one. Even this method is not in every case available, owing to the general lack of quotations above referred to both in the daily press and in the farm journals. Accordingly yearly ranges rather than yearly averages are given in these cases; the quotations from the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*, however, present averages not of extremes but of total sales

In the case of cattle and hogs, allowance must be made in interpreting the statistics given below for the different methods which prevail in the different markets. The almost universal practice in the United States is to buy on the "fed and watered" basis. At some Canadian points, notably Winnipeg, in the case of all live stock, and Montreal, so far as hogs are concerned, the normal quotations are for stock weighed "off cars", i.e., before being "fed and watered." It is difficult to estimate what to allow for this difference, but such authorities as the statistics the editors of the Chicago "Breeders' Gazette" the Chicago "Farmers' and Drovers' Journal", and the Buffalo "Daily Live Stock Record" agree in putting the average "fill", in the case of bullocks, at 30 to 40 pounds, the year round. The "Canadian Farm" estimates that in the case of hogs 25 or 30 cents a cwt., at prices now current, should be added to "off cars" figures to make them comparable. In the Toronto market, hogs are sold "fed and watered", but quotations are frequently given "f.o.b. country points". In this connection, the following passing note from the "Canadian Farm" of June 16 will indicate the allowance to be made in comparing such quotations with prices of stock "on the spot":

"Toronto and Montreal are following the centres of the west, and hog values have risen to around the $7 mark and past it. This week has seen $7 paid f.o.b. at country points, or equivalent to $7.25 fed and watered at Toronto, as hogs are marketed at East Buffalo and Chicago, and to $7.50 weighed off cars as at Montreal."

(*a*) CATTLE.

Montreal.

Steers, choice; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	.....	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	5.00	5.75	.....
February	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	5.25-5.50	5.25	5.75-6.00	6.50-6.75
March	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	5.50	6.00-6.25	6.75
April	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.60	5.75-6.00	6.50 6.75	6.50-6.75
May	.....	5.50	5.50-5.75	6.00	7.10 7.30	6.50
June	5.25	6.25-6.37½	6.25-6.50	6.00-6.25	7.25-7.50	6.50
July	5.25-5.50	5.50-5.87½	6.50-6.75	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.40	.....
August	5.00-5.25	5.50	5.25 5.35	5.75	6.00-6.25	.....
September	4.75	5.60-5.25	5.00-5.10	4.75-5.00	6.25	.....
October	4.25-4.50	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75	4.90 5.25	6.00	.....
November	4.25-4.50	4.75	4.50	5.00-5.25	5.50-5.75	.....
December	4.50-4.75	4.50	4.75	5.25-5.50	3.75-5.50	.....
Average	4·931	5·237	5·377	5·468	6·121	6·607

Toronto.

Steers, export; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	.....	4.40-5.15	4.90-5.40	5.00-5.25	5.75-6.00	5.25-6.00
February	4.50-4.75	4.65-5.25	4.90-5.40	5.20-5.60	5.75-6.05	6.00-6.15
March	4.50-5.00	4.80-5.15	5.00-5.30	5.10-5.50	6.25-6.50	5.75-5.85
April	4.80-5.20	4.90-5.30	5.00-5.45	5.30-5.60	6.85-7.60	5.85-6.12½
May	4.90-5.25	4.90-5.25	5.50-5.75	5.50-6.05	7.00-7.35	5.75-6.00
June	4.75-5.00	5.40-5.90	5.75-6.25	5.80-6.25	7.00-7.50	5.85-6.00
July	4.75-5.10	6.25-6.40	5.75	5.80-6.25	7.25 7.45	.....
August	4.40-4.65	4.90-5.00	4.75-5.05	5.90-6.20	6.70-6.90	.....
September	4.35-5.00	4.75-5.25	4.80-5.65	6.00 6.25	6.25-6.50	.....
October	4.25-4.75	4.25-5.00	4.50-5.15	5.25-5.75	6.00-6.75	.....
November	4.00-4.65	4.25-4.80	4.50-5.00	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.15	.....
December	4.25-4.70	4.25-4.70	5.00	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.25	.....
Average	4·70	5·03	5·21	5.71	6.55	5.88

Butchers' cattle, choice steers; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.40–4.60	4.25–4.50	4.50–4.60	5.00–5.35	5.35–5.70	5.75–6.00
February	4.40–4.60	4.60–4.90	4.20–5.10	5.15–5.65	5.50–5.80	4.75–5.25
March	4.50–4.75	4.75–4.90	4.65–4.85	5.20–5.35	5.50–5.80	5.80–5.90
April	4.40–4.65	4.90–5.15	4.90–5.35	5.25–5.60	5.50–5.80	5.60–6.00
May	4.75–5.00	4.75–5.10	5.50–5.80	5.40–6.12½	6.00–6.25	5.60–5.80
June	4.65	5.50–5.75	5.40–5.80	5.65–6.40	6.50–7.50	5.75–6.10
July	4.50–4.75	4.90–5.50	5.60–5.75	5.75–6.25	6.75–7.10	
August	4.40–4.60	4.75–4.90	4.75–5.00	5.75–6.15	6.25–6.85	
September	4.40–4.65	4.25–4.65	4.50–4.75	5.25–5.75	6.25–6.65	
October	4.00–4.25	4.50–4.75	4.60–4.80	5.75	6.25–6.40	
November	4.25–4.50	4.75–5.00	4.50–4.80	5.50–6.40	6.00–6.25	
December	4.30–4.50	4.65	4.40–4.75	5.35–5.70	5.85	
Average	4·518	4·854	4·952	5·644	6·154	5·691

Winnipeg.

Cattle, western, prime, off cars; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press* and the Winnipeg *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	*1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.50	3.50–4.00	4.25–4.50
February	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	4.75–5.00	4.25–4.50
March	4.00	4.50	4.50	3.50	4.50–4.75	5.75–6.00
April	4.25	4.50	4.00	3.75	5.00–5.50	5.25–6.25
May	4.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75–6.00	5.25–6.60
June	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.50–6.50	6.00–6.75
July	4.25	6.00	4.50	4.75	4.50–6.50	
August	3.75	4.75	4.00	4.50	5.75	
September	3.50	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.50–4.75	
October	3.25	4.00	3.75	3.75	4.50–4.75	
November	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.75	4.50–4.75	
December	3.50	3.75	3.50	4.00–4.25	4.50–4.75	
Average	3·83	4·416	4·06	4·135	4·96	5·396

*1911 quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Steers, choice export off cars; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January			3.12½–3.25	3.50–4.75	4.00–4.25	
February	3.00–3.75		3.65 –3.75			
March	3.75–4.00		4.00 –4.50			
April	3.50–4.25		4.00	5.00		
May	3.50–4.25		4.75 –5.00	5.00	5.75–6.00	
June	3.00–4.50		5.00 –5.25	5.50	5.75–6.00	
July	4.00–4.75	6.00	4.75 –5.00	4.50–5.00	5.75–6.00	
August	3.55–3.75	4.15–4.25	4.00	4.50	5.00	
September	3.50	4.00	3.75 –4.00	4.00	4.50–4.75	
October	3.00–3.25	3.75–4.00	3.50 –3.75	4.00	4.50–4.75	
November	3.50–3.75	2.25–3.50	3.50 –3.75	4.00	4.50–4.75	
December	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	3.00	4.00–4.15	4.00–4.50	
Average	3.70	3.91	4.08	4.45	4.96	

Steers and heifers; good butchers, price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	2.50–3.25	2.50–3.25	2.65–2.75	2.75–3.25	3.00–3.75	4.75
February	2.75–3.50	2.50–3.25	3.10–3.25	3.25–3.75	4.75–5.00	5.00–5.25
March	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50	3.00	4.50–4.75	5.25–5.50
April	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00–5.50	5.75–6.25
May	3.25–3.75	3.50–4.25	4.50–4.75	3.50–4.75	5.50–6.00	5.75–6.00
June	3.25–4.00	3.50–4.50	4.75	4.50–5.25	5.50–6.50	5.75–6.50
July	3.25–4.25	4.65–5.25		5.00	4.50–6.50	
August	2.50–3.25	3.75–4.00		3.00–4.00		
September	2.50–3.25	3.75–3.90		3.00–3.50	3.75–4.00	
October	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25		3.00–3.50	3.75–4.25	
November	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.75		3.00–3.50	3.50–4.00	
December	2.50–2.75	2.50–2.65		3.25–3.50		
Average	3.21	3.47	3.75	3.58	4.70	5.61

New York.

Steers, good to choice, native; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4 90 5 50	5.35–6.25	4 85 5 75	5.87–7.00	6.25–7.50	5 90 6 75
February	5.10–5.75	5 25–6 20	5 00 5.80	5.75–6.90	5.60–6.75	5.85–6.60
March	5 20 5 90	5.20–6.30	5 10 5.85	6 00 6 65	6.45–7.50	6.10–6.60
April	5.25–5.90	5.25–6.25	6 25–7.10	6.00–6.70	7.25–8.25	6 15–6 80
May	5.10–5.80	5.25–6.25	6 25–7.00	6.00–6.70	7.25–8.15	5.65–6 20
June	5 10 5 75	5.35–6.25	6 25 7 10	6.25–7.25	7.25–8.10	5.90 6 50
July	5 25–5 95	5 75 6 80	6 25–7.60	6.25–7.25	7.10–8.25	..
August	5 15 5 90	5.50–6.60	6 00–7.25	6.00–6.90	6 10–7.25	
September	5.25–6.00	5.65–6.80	5.50 6.80	5.85–7.30	6.10–7.35	
October	5.00 6 00	5.35–6.05	5 10 6.30	5.85–6.95	6.00–7.15	.
November	5 20 6 00	4 85 6 25	5 35–6.60	5 65 7 25	5.75–6.85	
December	5 20 6 00	4 65 6 00	5 50–6.85	6.25–7.50	5.75 6.70	
Average	5·506	5·806	6·141	6·503	6·944	6·25

Buffalo.

Steers, prime; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5 50–5 75	5.75–6.00	5.25–5.60	6 50 7 00	6.00 7.00	6.50–6.75
February	5 35–5 65	5 85 6 00	6 60 6 00	6 00 6 50	6 25 6 50	6 50 6 75
March	5.40 5 50	5.75–6.00	5 60–6.90	6.15–6.40	7.00 7.25	6.50–6.60
April	5 60 5 75	5.90–6.10	6 75 7 00	6 40 6 45	8.00–8 50	6.60–6.75
May	5 40 5 85	5.75–6.00	6.75–7.10	5.6–56.75	7.75–8.15	6.15–6.25
June	5.50–5 75	5.80–6.00	7.00–7.15	6 75 7 00	8.00–8.25	6.30–6.45
July	5.50–5 85	6 25 6 50	7 25 7 85	7.00–7.25	7.75–8.00	.... .
August	5.50–5 85	6.50–7.00	6 50 6 75	6 50–6 65	7 50–7.65	....
September	5 60 6 15	6.50–6.75	6 00–6.50	6.50–6.90	7.25–7.50	. . .
October	5.75–6 25	6 25 6 50	6 00–6 25	6 75 7 00	7.50–7.75	....
November	5 60 6 00	6.00–6.35	6.30–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.25	....
December	5.75–6.25	5.60–5.85	6.50–6.75	6.75–7 25	6.50–6.75	.... . .
Average	5·710	6·123	6 494	6 700	7 377	6 508

Steers, butcher (1,050 to 1,150 lbs.): price per cwt., on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.50 5.35	4.35–5.40	4.15–5.10	5.00–6.00	6.00–6.50	5.25–6.00
February	4 75–5.25	4.25–5.25	4.50–5.35	4.75–5.85	5.65–5.75	6.15–6.75
March	4.75–5.25	4 35–5.35	4.50–5.40	5.00–5.90	5.75–6.50	6.10–6.60
April	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.40	5.25–6.50	5.00–6.00	6.00–7.00	5.80–6.50
May	4.50–5 25	4 85–5.40	5.25–6.65	5.50–6.25	6.75–7.75	5.50–6.00
June	4 60–5.25	5 35–5.65	5.25–6.75	5.40–6.75	6.75–7.65	5.60–6.35
July	4.50–5.25	4.50–5.75	5.00–6.50	5 30–6 75	6.25–7.00	.....
August	5.00–5.25	4 50–5.75	4.50–4.75	5.25–6.35	6.25–7.25	.....
September	4.90–5.25	4.50–5.65	4.50–5.50	5.75–6.25	5.50–6.80	.....
October	4.75–5.25	4 50–5.75	4.00–4.25	5.50–6.50	5.75–6.85	.....
November	4.75–5.30	4.25–5.25	4.30–5.50	5.75–6.50	5.25–6.25	.....
December	4.25–4.75	4.25–5.25	5.00–5.50	6.00–6.50	5.25–6.25	.....
Average	4.944	5 006	5.210	5.825	6.362	6.050

Chicago.

Steers: good to prime fat, 1,300–1,700 lbs.; price per cwt., in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6.15–6.35 †	6.40–6.70 †	6.00 6 25 ‡	7 00 7 75 ‡	7.50 8 00 ‡	6.75 7.10**
February	6 15–6.50	6.75–7.25	6.00–6.25	6 75 7.15	7.00–7.75	6 60 6.85
March	6.15–6.50	6 50–6.85	5.90–6.00	6.75–7.15	7.50–8.10	6.50–6.90
April	6.00–6.30	6.35–6.65	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.15	8.20–8.65	6.50–6.90
May	6.00–6 25	6.15–6.50	7.00–7.25	6.75 7 15	8.00–8.30	6.20–6.50
June	5.85–6 00	6.40–6.75	7.15–7.40	6.50–6.75	8.00–8.60	6.20 6.50
July	6.00–6 10	6.70–7.15	8 00–8.40	6 85 7 25	8.15–8.75	.....
August	6.10–6 40	7 25–7.60	7.25–7175	7.20–7.45	7.85 8 20	.....
September	6.40–6.85	7.00–7.35	7.40–7.80	7.40–8.00	8 00 8.50	.....
October	6.60–7.00	7.00–7.25	7.00 7 50	8.00–8.50	7.25–7.95	.....
November	6.90–7 25	6.85–7.25	7.00–7.50	8.00–9.10	7.00–7.75	.....
December	7 00 7 40	6.00 6.35	7.25–8.00	8.25–9 50	6.40–7.00	.....
Average	6.422	6.792	7.106	7 462	7.842	6.617

*Prime, 1,350–1,600 lbs. †Prime, 1,300–1,600 lbs. ‡Choice, 1,350–1,600 lbs. **Prime, 1,450–1,700 lbs.

Steers, good to prime fat, 1,250 -1,450 lbs ; prices per cwt in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders' Gazette*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	*5.75 6 00	‡5.90–6.25	‡5.50 5.75	‡6.40 6 90	‡6.50 7 25	6.75–7.10
February	5.75–6 00	6.40–6.65	5.60–5.80	6.25–6.65	6.00–6.75	6.60–7.00
March	5.75–6.00	5 85–6 25	5.40–5.60	6.30–6.65	6 75 7 40	6.50–7.85
April	5 60 5 85	5.75 6 25	6 50 6 90	6.25–6.65	7.60–8.15	6 60–6.90
May	5.65–5.90	5 65–5 90	6 60 6 90	6.25–6.75	7.60 7 85	6 20 6.50
June	5.50–5–80	5 90 6 10	6.75–7.10	6.25–6.50	7 60 8 00	6.20 6.35
July	5.70–6.00	6 00 6.35	7.00–7.75	6.50–6.80	7 40–8 00	
August	5 85–6 00	6.60–6.80	6 50–7 15	6.75–7.15	7 00 7 80	
September	5 80 6 25	6 50 6 75	6 75 7.35	6.35–7.35	7.50–7.90	
October	6 10 6 50	6 70 7 00	6.40–6.90	7.25–8.00	6 85 7 25	
November	6 25–6 40	6.25–6.70	6.50 6 90	7.00–7.90	7.00–7.60	
December	6 00 6 50	5.75–6.00	6.50–7.15	7 00 8 00	6.50–7.15	
Average	5 954	6 260	6·552	6·827	7 308	6·629

* Choice fat, 1,250–1,500 lbs. † Choice, 1,300–1,500 lbs. ‡ Good, 1,250–1,400 lbs.

Monthly top prices (per 100 lbs.) for native beef cattle at Chicago for five years, as compiled by the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	6.50	7.30	6.40	7.50	8.40
February	6 40	7.25	6 25	†7 15	8.10
March	6.35	6.90	7.50	7 40	*8 85
April	6.35	6 75	7.40	†7.15	8.65
May	6.20	6.50	7.40	7.30	8.75
June	6 10	7.10	8 40	7.50	*8.85
July	6 50	7.50	8 25	7 65	8 60
August	6 85	*7 60	7.90	8 00	8 50
September	6.95	7.35	7.85	8 50	8.50
October	7.30	7·45	7 65	9.10	8.00
November	7 40	7.25	8.00	9.25	7.75
December	*7.90	†6.35	8.00	9 50	†7.55
Top	7.90	7 60	8.40	9.50	8.85

* Highest months. † Lowest months.
International "show" cattle sold in the auction ring not included in above prices.

Yearly average prices of all native beef cattle sold at Chicago during the past five years, as compiled by the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Year.	1,500 to 1,900 lbs.	1350 to 1,500 lbs.	1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	1,050 to 1,200 lbs.	900 to 1,050 lbs.	900 to 1,900 lbs.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906	6 20	5.85	5.30	5.05	4.55	5.30
1907	6.50	6.20	5.80	5.40	4.55	5.80
1908	6.95	6.60	6.00	5 55	5.25	6·10
1909	7 30	6.90	6 30	5.90	5.40	6 35
1910	7.70	7.35	6.95	6.40	5.90	6.80

Omaha.

Cattle, native beeves; monthly low and high prices; quotations from the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	3.10–5.50	3.10–6.10	3.75–5.75	4.00–7.25	3.75–7.50	
February	3.00–5.60	3.20–5.85	2.25–5.55	4.00–6.25	3.75–7.40	
March	3.60–5.60	3.25–5.80	3.10–7.00	4.00–6.95	4.75–8.25	
April	3.35–5.50	3.80–5.85	3.00–7.00	4.50–6.75	5.50–8.00	
May	3.50–5.65	3.75–6.10	3.00–7.05	4.75–7.00	5.50–8.15	
June	3.35–5.70	4.25–6.75	3.00–8.05	5.00–7.00	5.00–8.25	
July	3.10–6.25	3.25–7.10	3.50–8.10	5.25–7.25	4.75–8.25	
August	3.05–6.25	3.35–7.30	2.75–7.00	4.50–7.50	4.75–8.00	
September	2.90–6.40	5.25–7.10	3.25–7.50	4.75–8.00	4.50–8.00	
October	3.75–6.35	4.25–7.05	3.30–7.25	4.50–8.00	4.25–7.50	
November	3.25–6.40	3.50–6.40	3.00–7.25	3.75–8.25	3.75–7.25	
December	3.00–6.85	3.15–5.70	2.50–6.80	3.75–8.25	3.75–6.75	
Lowest and highest	2.90–6.85	3.10–7.30	2.25–8.10	3.75–8.25	3.75–8.25	

(b) **CALVES.**

Toronto.

Veal calves, low to high; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January		4.50–6.50	3.50–6.00	3.00–6.75	3.00–7.00	
February	3.50–7.00	3.50–7.00	4.00–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–7.50	
March	3.50–7.00	3.00–7.25	4.00–7.00	3.00–7.00	3.00–7.50	
April	3.50–7.00	3.50–7.00	4.00–7.00	3.00–7.00	8.00–10.00	
May	3.00–6.50	3.00–6.00	3.00–5.50	3.00–5.50	3.00–6.75	
June	3.50–6.00	4.00–6.50	3.00–5.00	3.00–5.50	3.00–6.50	
July	4.00–6.00	5.50–6.50	3.00–5.50	3.00–6.00	3.00–7.00	
August	3.50–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–5.75	3.00–5.50	3.00–7.75	
September	3.00–7.25	4.00–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–7.00	3.50–7.50	
October	3.50–6.00	4.50–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.50–7.50	
November	2.50–6.50	2.50–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–5.75	3.50–7.50	
December	4.00–6.00	4.00–6.50	3.00–6.50	3.00–6.25	3.50–8.00	
Average	$4.97	$5.18	$4.74	$4.63	$5.56	

* Basis of quotations changed.

Winnipeg.

Veal calves: price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January.			3 00–4 00		3.50–3.75	4.50–5.00
February.	3 50–5 00		3 00–4 00		3 50–4 00	4.50–5 00
March..	4 00–5 00		3 00–4 00		3 50–4 00	4 50–5 00
April ..	5 00		4 00–4.50		4 00–4 50	5.00–5.50
May.....	3 00–5 00		5 00		4.50–5 00	5.00–5.50
June	5 00–5 00		4 50–5 00		5.50–6.00	5.00–5.50
July.....	3 00–4 50		4 50–5 00		5.00–6.00	
August.	4 25–4 75		4 00–4 50		4 00–5 00	
September.	4 00	3 00–4 00	4 00		3.50–5.00	
October	4 00	3 00–4 00		4 00–4 50	3 25–5.00	
November..		3 00–4 00		3 75–4 00		
December		3.00–4 00		3.50–4 00	4.50–5.00	
Average	4·27	3 50	4 12	3 96	4·45	5·00

New York..

Veal calves, prime: price per cwt. in first week of each month: quotations from *The National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January..	9. 50 9 75	9.25–6.50	9 25 9 50	10.00 10.50	11.00–11.50	8.50–10.75
February	9.25–9.50	9 50 9 75	9.25	9.50– 9.75	10 25 10 50	7.00–11.00
March	9.25–9.50	9 25–9.50	9 25 9 50	11.00–11.50	10.50–11.00	8.00–10.50
April	7 75–8 00	8.75–9.25	8 50	9.50– 9.75	10.50–10.75	6.00– 8.25
May..	6.50–6 75	7.00–7 25	6 25 6 50	7 50 7 75	8.25 8 50	7 00 7 50
June	6 75	8 50	7 25 7 50	8 75 9 00	9.25– 9.50	7 00– 7 50
July..	6.25–6.50	8.00–8.25	6 25 6 50	8.00– 8.25	8.75– 9.00	
August.	7.25–7.50	8 50 8.75	8 00 8 25	8.75– 9.00	9 25 9 50	
September	8 25 8 50	9.25–9.50	9.00	9.50 10.00	10.75–11.00	
October	8.75–9.00	9 50 9 75	9.50– 9.75	10 00 10 25	10.75–11.00	
November	8.75–9.00	9.25	8 75 9.00	9 00	7.00 10 75	
December	8 50 9 00	9.25–9.75	10.00–10.25	10.00–10.25	6.50–10.50	
Average..	8 163	8 966	8 476	8 457	9·844	8·25

Veal calves, fair to good; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from *The National Provisioner.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	8 00 9.25	8.00–9.00	8.00 9.00	8.75 9.75	9.50–10.50	.....
February	8.00–9.00	8.25–9.25	7.75–9.00	8.25– 9.25	8 00–10 00	.
March	7.85–9.00	7.50–9.00	7.25–9.00	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.25	...
April	6.25–7.50	8 00 8 50	7.25–8.25	7.75– 9.25	9.25–10.25	. .
May	5.50–6.25	6.25–6.75	5.00–6 00	6.50– 7.25	7.25– 8 00	. .
June	6.00–6.50	7.75–8.25	6.25–7.00	7 25 8 50	8.00– 9.00	....
July	5 00 6 00	6.75–7.75	5.25–6.00	6.75– 7.75	7.50– 8.00	.. ..
August	6.25–7.00	7 25 8 25	6 75–7.75	7.50– 8.50	8.25– 9.00	.....
September	7.00–8.00	8.00–9.00	8 00 8 75	8.25– 9.25	9.50–10.50	.. .. .
October	7.50–8.50	7.75–9 25	8.25–9.25	8.25– 9.75	9.50–10.50	.....
November	7.50–8.50	7.75–9.00	7.50–8.50	7.75– 8.75	. . ..	....
December	7.25–8.75	8.00–9.00	8.75–9.75	8.75– 9.75	.. ..	.. .
Average	7 348	8·094	7 677	8 458	9 087.5	. .

* No quotations.

Buffalo.

Calves, veal, choice; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Buffalo Commercial.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	9.25–9.50	9.25–9.50	9.25– 9.50	9.25– 9.50	10.50–11.00	10.25–10 50
February	9.25–9.50	9.50–9.75	8 25 8 50	9.50– 9.75	10.25–10.50	10.50–10 75
March	9.00–9.50	9.25–9.50	8 75 9.00	11.00–11.50	10.50–10.75	10.25–10.50
April	7.00–7 50	8.25–8.50	7 75 8 80	10.00–10.50	10.25–10.50	8 00 8.25
May	6 50 6 75	7.00–7.25	6.75– 7.00	7.25– 7.50	8.50– 8.75	6.25– 6 50
June	6.75–7.00	8.00–8.25	6 25 6 75	7.75– 8.00	8.50– 8.75	7.75– 8 00
July	5.75–6.00	8.00–8.50	6 25 6 50	7.25– 7.75	8.25– 8.50	..
August	6.75–7.00	8.25–8.50	7.75– 8.00	7.25– 8.00	8.75– 9.00	.
September	8.25–8.50	8.75–9.00	8.75– 9.00	9 00– 9 50	10 00–10 50	..... .
October	8.75–9.00	9.00–9.25	9.25– 9.50	9 50 10 00	10.50–10.75	....
November	8.75–9.00	8 75 9.00	8.50– 8.75	8.75– 9.00	10.25–10.50	
December	8.25–8.50	9.25–9.50	9.75–10.00	9.75–10.00	10.50–10.75	. . .
Average	8·00	8·74	8 24	9 05	9 88	8·96

Chicago.

Veal calves, good to choice, price per cwt. in first week of each month, quotations from the *Breeders' Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	7.00-7.50	7.75-8.50	6.00-7.00	8.75-9.50	8.75- 9.50	8.50-9.25
February	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.25	6.50-7.25	7.25-8.50	8.50- 9.00	8.25-8.75
March	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.25	7.25-8.75	9.00-10.00	8.00-8.75
April	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.75	5.50-6.65	7.00-7.75	8.00- 8.75	6.50-6.85
May	5.25-5.75	5.25-5.75	5.25-6.00	6.25-7.40	7.65- 8.25	5.50-6.00
June	6.50-7.25	6.75-7.35	5.50-6.25	7.00-7.75	8.00- 8.50	
July	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.50	7.25-7.75	8.00- 8.50	
August	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.50	8.00-8.50	8.00- 8.35	
September	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.75	7.25-8.00	8.75-9.25	9.00- 9.35	
October	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.25	7.75-8.25	8.75-9.25	9.50-10.00	
November	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.50-7.85	7.75-8.25	9.50-10.25	
December	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.25	8.00-8.75	8.50- 9.00	
Average	7·010	7·087	6·781	8·056	8·827	7·630

Veal calves, fair to good; prices in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders' Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.50-6.75	6.80-7.35	5.00 6.00	7.50-8.50	8.00-8.75	7.75-8.50
February	6.00-7.00	6.50 7.25	5.00-6.00	6.50-7.25	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.25
March	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.75	5.00-6.00	6.50-7.25	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.00
April	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.50	6.25-6.90	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50
May	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00	5.00-6.25	7.00-7.50	6.00-5.40
June	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.40	4.75-5.00	5.00-6.75	7.50-8.00	7.25-7.50
July	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.40	5.00-5.75	6.25-7.00	7.00-8.00	
August	6.00-6.40	5.50-6.50	5.75-6.50	7.00-8.00	7.50-8.00	
September	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.75-6.75	7.25-8.25	7.50-8.50	
October	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.25	6.00-7.50	7.50-8.25	9.00-9.50	
November	6.00-6.75	6.00 6.75	6.00-7.25	7.00-7.75	8.75-9.50	
December	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	8.00-8.50	
Average	$6.12	$6.19	$5.72	$7.04	$8.13	$7.10

(c) SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Montreal.

Sheep: price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from *The Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January		3.50–4.00	4.00	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	
February	4.50	3.25–5.25*	4.00–4.25	3.75–4.00	4.50	4.50–4.75
March	4.50	4.00–4.50	4.25–4.50	4.50	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00
April		4.50–5.00	5.00	5.00–5.50	5.50–6.00	5.00–5.25
May		5.75–6.00	5.50	5.00–5.50	4.75–6.00	
June	4.00–4.50	5.00	4.50–5.00	5.50–6.00	5.00–5.50	
July		4.50–4.62½	4.00–4.25	3.75	4.75–5.60	
August	3.50–4.50	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.50–3.75	
September	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	4.00	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.00	
October	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.25	3.25–3.75	3.50		
November	3.50–4.50	4.40–4.50	3.35–3.50	3.50–3.75	3.75–4.00	
December	3.50–4.25	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.00	3.50–3.75	4.25–4.50	
Average	4.018	4.410	4.124	4.325	4.636	4.833

* Sheep and lambs.

Lambs: price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from *The Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January		6.00 6.25	6.00	5.75–6.00	6.75–7.00	
February	6.00		6.25–6.50	6.00–6.25	6.75–7.00	6.00–6.25
March	6.00		6.50–6.75	6.50	7.00–7.50	6.25–6.50
April		6.50–7.00*	7.00–7.25	6.25–6.50		6.50
May			7.00–7.25*	6.50–7.00	7.50–8.00	
June			5.50–6.00		6.00	
July			4.75–5.00*		4.50–6.00	
August			4.25*	6.75		
September	5.50–5.75	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.00	6.00	5.50–6.60	
October	5.50–5.75	5.25–5.50	4.50–5.00	5.25–5.50		
November	5.00–6.00	6.00–6.25	4.75–5.00	5.50–6.00	6.10	
December	5.00–5.75	5.75	5.00	5.75–6.00	6.25–6.35	
Average	5.625	6.091	5.798	6.088	6.509	6.300

* Yearling.

Toronto.

Sheep, export ewes; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.25–4.40	4.50–4.75	3.75–4.25	3.25–3.60	4 25 4 65	4 50 4 65
February	4.50 5.00	4 50 5 25	4.50	3.75–4.25	4.25–5.00	4.00–4.50
March	4 75 5 25	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	4 50–5 25	4 25–4.75
April	5 25–5.75	4.75–5.25	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00	5 00 6 00	4 50–5 25
May	4 75 5 25	5.50–6.00	4.50–5.25	4.50–5.25	5.50–6.50	4 75–5 25
June	4.00–4.50	5.50	4.50–5.00	4 25 4 75	4 00 5 00	3 50–4.50
July	4 25 4 40	4 50 5 00	3 75 4 15	3.50–4.00	4 00 5 00	
August	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	3 75 4 10	3 50 4 00	4.00–4.40	
September	4.40–4 60	4.40	3.50–4.25	3.50–4.00	4.25–4.75	
October	4.25–4 50	4.40	3 50	3.50–3.90	4.35–4.50	
November	4.50–4.90	4.00–4.40	3.50	3 50 3 90	4.50–4.85	
December	4.50–4.85	4 00	3 25 3.75	3.50–4.00	4.50–4.85	
Average	4.63	4.71	4.22	4.02	4.74	4 54

Sheep, bucks; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January		4 00			3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50
February	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00			3.50–4.00	3.00–3.50
March	3 50 4 25				4.00–4.50	3.00–4.00
April	4.00–4.50	4.00–4 25			5.00 5.50	4 00 4 50
May	3.50–4.00	5.00–5.50			4.25–5.25	3.00 4.00
June	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50			4.00–5.00	3 50 4 25
July	3 50	3 50 4 25			3.50–4.00	
August	3 50–3.75	3 50 3 75		2 50 3 00	3.00–3 25	
September	3 25 3 75			2 50 2 75	3.00–3 50	
October	3 00 3 50	3 00–3.50		2.00–2.50	2.50–3.75	
November		3 00–3.50		2 00 3 00	3.00–3.50	
December	3.00–3.50			2.00–3 00	3.00 3.50	
Average	3.66	3.93		2.52	3 79	3 56

Lambs, yearling; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January						
February						
March		7 25	5.00			
April	6.00–7.50	6 00–7 75	7.50–8.00	7.25–7.75	8.00–9.00	
May	6.75–7.25	7.50–8.00	6.00–7.50	7.25–8.00	8.00–9.00	
June		6.00–7.00	7.00–8.00		7.25–7.75	5.50–6.50
July					7.00–7.25	
August		5.00–5.50				
September						
October						
November						
December						
Average	6·875	6·667	7·000	7·563	7·906	5.50–6.50

Winnipeg.

Sheep; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.50	4 50 5 50	5.50 5.00	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.00
February	5.75	5.00–6.00	4 50–5 00	5.50	5.00	4.50–5.00
March	5.75–6.00	5.00–6.00	4.50 5.00	5.50	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.00
April	6.50	5.00–6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00–6.25	5.00–5.50
May	6.00–7.00	5.00–6.00	6.00	6.00–6.50	6.50–7.00	5.00–5.50
June	6.00–7.00	6.50 7.00	7 00	6 50–7 00	5.50–6.75	5.00–5.50
July	6.00–7.00	6 75	6.00	6.00	6 00–6.50	
August	6.00	6.00–6.50	4.00	5.75–6.00	5.00–5.50	
September	6 00	6.00–6.50	5.75	5.00–5.50	5.50–5.75	
October	5 00	5.75	5.25	5.25–5.50	5.00–5.50	
November	4.50–5.50	5 25–5 50	5.25	5.00–5.25		
December	4.50–5.50	5.25–5.50	4.75–5.50	5.00	4.50–5.00	
Average	5.86	5.75	5.25	5.67	5.58	5.00

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Lambs; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.50	5.50–6.00	6.00–6.50	5.75–6.00	6.00–6.25	5.00–6.00
February	5.75	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	5.00	5.00–6.00
March	5.75–6.00	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50		6.00–6.50	5.00–6.00
April		6.00–6.50			6.25–6.50	5.50–6.00
May		6.00–6.50			7.00–7.50	5.50–6.00
June		8.00			7.00–7.50	5.50–6.00
July		8.00–8.50				
August		7.00–7.50			6.00–6.50	
September		7.00		7.00	6.50–7.00	
October		6.50		6.50	6.50–7.08	
November	5.50–6.00	6.50–6.75		6.00		
December	5.50–6.00	6.50–6.75	5.75–6.00	6.00	5.00–6.00	
Average	5.75	6.69	6.16	6.22	6.42	5.62

New York.

Sheep, common to prime; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5.00–6.25	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.50	4.00–4.60	4.00–5.50	4.00
February	5.25–5.75	5.00–5.50	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00	4.00–5.75	4.50
March	5.00–6.00	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	7.50–8.00	4.50–5.00
April	5.25–5.75	5.60–6.00	6.25–7.00	4.00–5.40	5.00–7.50	6.00–6.50
May	3.50–5.25	3.50–5.25	3.25–5.50	4.00–5.60	5.00–7.25	4.00–4.25
June	3.50–6.50	6.00–6.50	3.00–5.00	3.75–5.75	3.50–5.50	3.50–4.50
July	3.25–5.00	4.62–5.00	2.50–4.20	3.00–5.00	3.00–4.75	
August	4.75–5.25	5.00–5.50	3.00–4.50	3.00–5.25	4.25–4.50	
September	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.50	4.00–4.50	2.50–4.50	5.25–4.75	
October	3.50–4.75	5.00–5.50	3.75–4.25	2.50–4.75	4.25–4.50	
November	5.00–5.50	4.75–5.25	3.50–4.00	2.50–4.50	4.25–4.60	
December	4.75–5.25	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	3.00–4.75	4.50–5.00	
Average	5·021	5·028	4·467	5·267	5·046	4·670

Lambs, good to choice; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January.	9 50–9 75	8 00–8 40	7 25–8 00	7.50–8.00	7.50–9 00	5 00–7 00
February	7.60–8.00	7 25–7 85	7.10–7.60	7 50–8 00	7 75–9 00	5.60–6.10
March	7.35–7.75	7 50–8 00	7.10–7.75	7.50–8.00	8.75–9.90	5 50–4.60
April	6 60–6 90	8 25–8 85	8 00–8.70	6 75–7 75	8.00–9 25	8.00–10.00
May	5 25–6 00	6 00–6.75	5.25–7.25	6 00–7 50	7 00–9 00	5.25–5.80
June	7 00–9.00	6.50–7.75	6.00–8.00	8 00–9 50	8.00–10.00	6 75–7 50
July	6 50–8 65	7.60–8.00	4.50–6.65	7 00–9 25*	6.50–8.50	
August	7 50–8.25	7.00–8 00	4 50–6 90	6 00–8 50	7 50–7 75	
September	8 25–9 00	7.60–8.25	5.75–6.45	5 25–8 00	7 75–8 00	
October	7 50–8.00	7.25–8.00	6.00–6.50	5.00–7.25	7 00–7 25	
November	7.25–7.75	6.50–7.00	5 90–6 50	5.50–7.10	6 50–6 65	
December	7.25–7 75	6 40–6 90	7.25–7.35	6.50–7.75	6.35–6.60	
Average	7·681	7 483	6 760	7 294	7 896	6 575

*Remaining quotations for "common to prime."

Buffalo.

Sheep, wethers; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Buffalo Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January.	5.75–6.00	5.46–5.75	4 75–5 50	4 50–4 85	5 50–6 00	5 00–5 25
February	5.85–6.00	5.50–5.75	5 50–5 85	5 00–5 50	6 00–6 50	4.00–4 35
March	6.00–6.20	5.50–6.00	5.50–6.00	6.75–6.25	7 00–7 65	4 50–4 75
April	6.00–6.35	6 25–6 75	7.00–7.50	6 25–6 75	8.25–8.50	5.25–5.40
May	6 00–6 50	6 50–7 00	5.75–5.85	6.25–6.65	8 25–8 50	4 00–4 25
June	5.75–6.75[1]	6.25–6.75[1]	4.75–5.00[1]	6 35–6.50	5 00–5.25	4 25–4.50[1]
July	6 75–6.00[1]	5 50–5.75[1]	4 35–4.50[1]	4 75–5.00[1]	4 75–5.00[1]	
August	5.50–5.75	5 50–6 00	4 25–4 50	5 00–5 25	5 00–5 40	
September	5.75–6.00	5.50–5.75	4.75–5.00	4.85–5.00	4 75–5 00	
October	5 75–6 00	5.50–6.00	3.75–4.00	5 00–5 15	4 60–4 75	
November	5.50–6.00	5.50–5 75	4 00–4 25	4 75–4.85	4 50–4 75	
December	5.50–6.00	5 25–5 40	5.00–5.25	5 00–5 25	4 00–4 50	
Average	5 944	5 867	5·106	5 477	5 868	4 625

[1] Clipped.

Sheep, ewes; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.25 5.50	5.00–5.25	4.25–4.75	4.25–4.50	5.00–5.50	3.75–3.85
February	5.50–5.65	5.00–4.25	5.25–5.50	4.50–5.00	5.25–6.00	3.65–4.15
March	5.50–5.65	4.90 5.25	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.75	6.00–7.00	4.00–4.40
April	5.50–5.75	5.50–6.00	5.25–6.75	5.85 6.35	7.25–7.75	4.75–5.00
May	5.50 5.75	6.00–6.25	5.00–5.25	5.75–6.25	7.00–7.50	3.50–3.75*
June	5.25–5.50	5.25 6.00	4.00–4.25	5.50–6.00	4.25–4.75	3.75 4.00
July	4.75–5.00	4.50–4.75	3.75–4.00	4.00–5.25	3.75–4.25	
August	4.75 5.00	4.75 5.25	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	
September	5.00–5.50	4.75–5.00	4.25–4.50	4.25–5.50	4.00–4.50	
October	5.00–5.25	4.75–5.25	3.50–3.75	4.25–4.75	4.00–4.50	
November	5.25 5.75	5.25–5.50	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	
December	5.50–5.65	5.00 5.25	4.50–4.75	4.75–5.00	3.50–4.00	
Average	5·362	5·235	4·562	4·977	5·104	4·046

Choice lambs, clipped, price per cwt. in first week of each month, quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	7.90–8.10	7.90–8.00	7.65–7.75	7.35–7.40	8.50–8.65	6.50–6.65
February	7.50 7.65	7.70–7.75	7.35 7.40	7.40–7.50	8.65–8.75	6.00–6.25
March	7.50 7.65	7.70–7.75	7.40–7.50	7.90–8.00	9.35–9.40	6.15–6.25
April	6.90 7.90	8.40–8.50	8.80 8.85	8.25–8.50	10.00–10.10	7.00–7.15
May	6.40 6.50	7.80–7.90	7.50–7.65	8.25 8.60	8.80–8.90	5.75–5.85
June	7.00 7.10	8.75–8.90	6.00–6.15	7.90–8.00	8.60–8.75	6.90–7.00
July	7.75 8.50	7.75–8.00	6.75–7.00	8.25–8.50	8.00–8.50	
August	7.50–7.75	7.75–8.00	5.75 6.00	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.00	
September	8.25–8.40	8.00–8.25	6.15–6.25	7.50–8.00	7.35–7.50	
October	7.90–8.00	7.85–8.00	6.50 6.60	7.50–7.65	6.90–7.00	
November	7.25–7.40	6.75–7.00	6.00–6.10	6.85 7.00	6.50–6.60	
December	7.40–7.50	6.55–6.60	7.60–7.75	7.75–7.90	6.25–6.35	
Average	7·533	7·815	7·021	7·779	8·048	6·454

Lambs, yearlings, choice; price per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6.75–7.10	6.50–6.75	5.75–6.25	6.00–6.25	7.00–7.50	5.00–5.25
February	6.00–6.25	6.25–6.40	6.25–6.50	6.25–6.50	7.75–8.00	4.75–5.25
March	6.40–6.60	6.25–6.65	6.00–6.50	6.75–7.25	8.50–8.75	5.00–5.50
April	6.25–6.50	7.25–7.75	7.50–7.75	7.00–7.50	9.00–9.25	5.75–6.25
May	6.00–6.50	6.50–7.00	6.25–6.50	5.25–7.75	8.00–8.25	4.25–4.75
June	6.25–6.50	7.25–7.75	5.00–5.25	6.50–6.75	6.25–6.70	5.25–5.50
July	6.75–7.00	6.25–6.50	7.00–7.25	6.25–6.50	5.75–6.00	.....
August	6.00–6.25	6.00–6.75	5.00–5.25	5.50–5.75	5.75–6.00	.....
September	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.25	4.75–5.00	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.15	.....
October	6.00–6.25	5.75–6.00	4.00–4.25	5.40–5.60	5.25–5.75	.....
November	6.00–6.50	5.60–5.75	4.00–4.50	5.00–5.25	5.00–5.50	.....
December	6.00–6.25	5.25–5.50	5.75–6.25	5.75–6.25	4.90–5.00	.....
Average	6·358	6·4125	5·769	6·146	6·658	5·208

Chicago.

Sheep, wethers, good to choice; prices per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5.50–6.00	5.50–5.75	4.75–5.25	4.75–5.25	5.75–6.25	4.25–4.60
February	5.40–5.90	5.50–6.00	5.25–5.50	5.40–5.75	6.00–6.50	4.10–4.25
March	5.75–6.00	5.75–6.25	5.40–5.75	5.40–6.00	7.50–8.00	4.35–4.65
April	5.90–6.50	6.25–6.60	6.50–7.00	6.50–6.75	7.25–7.75	4.90–5.25
May	5.40–5.75*	6.00–6.30	5.50–6.00	5.85–6.25*	7.25–7.60*	4.00–4.15*
June	5.75–6.15*	6.50–6.80	4.75–5.00	6.25–6.75*	5.00–5.25*	4.50–4.75
July	5.90–6.35*	5.50–5.75	4.00–4.25	4.50–4.75*	4.50–4.75*	.....
August	5.00–5.20*	5.25–5.65	4.40–4.75	4.75–5.25	4.25–4.60	.....
September	5.40–5.75	5.40–5.85	4.35–4.65	4.75–5.00	4.35–4.65	.....
October	5.15–5.40	5.15–5.50	4.50–4.75	4.60–4.75	4.00–4.25	.....
November	5.40–5.75	4.75–5.25	4.25–4.75	4.35–5.00	4.10–4.50	.....
December	5.50–6.00	4.40–4.75	4.40–4.75	5.00–5.75	4.00–4.35	.....
Average	5·700	5·683	5·002	5·390	5·517	4·479

* Clipped.

Sheep, ewes, good to choice; prices per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5.25–5.75	5.00–5.50	4.40–4.85	4.50–5.00	5.75–6.00	3.75–4.25
February	5.00–5.60	5.25–5.75	4.75–5.25	5.00–5.50	5.50–6.00	3.75–4.00
March	5.00–5.60	5.25–6.00	5.25–5.75	5.00–5.85	7.25–7.75	4.10–4.50
April	5.40–6.00	5.50–5.85	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.75	7.50–8.00	4.60–5.00
May	4.10–5.75*	5.00–5.75*	5.25–6.00*	5.00–5.75*	6.75–7.25*	4.60–4.75
June	5.50–5.85*	6.00–6.75*	4.50–5.00*	5.50–6.60*	5.00–5.25*	3.85–4.25
July	5.25–5.75*	5.25–5.65*	3.75–4.00*	4.25–4.40*	4.25–4.65*	.....
August	4.50–4.85	5.00–5.50	4.25–4.50	4.75–5.00	4.00–4.25	.....
September	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.60	4.00–4.25	4.25–4.50	4.10–4.50	.....
October	5.00–5.30	5.00–5.35	4.25–4.60	4.50–4.75	4.65–4.00	.....
November	5.25–5.50	4.50–5.00	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.75	3.75–4.00	.....
December	5.00–5.50	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	4.75–5.25	3.75–4.10	.....
Average	5·310	5·342	4·765	5·077	5·292	4·283

*Clipped.

Yearly average prices (per 100 lbs) of all sheep and lambs sold at Chicago during the past five years, as compiled by the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Years.	Native sheep.	Western sheep.	Yearling sheep.	Native lambs.	Western lambs.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906	5.15	5.30	6.00	6.80	6.90
1907	5.20	5.25	6.00	6.85	7.10
1908	4.60	4.65	5.30	6.20	6.45
1909	4.95	5.00	6.00	7.30	7.50
1910	5.10	5.35	6.30	7.40	7.65

(d) HOGS.

Montreal.

Hogs, select, weighed off cars: prices per cwt. at Montreal, in first week of each month; quotations from *The Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	... ...	*6 75-6 85	6 50-6 65	6 75	9.00-9.25	... ...
February	7 00-7 50	7 20-7 25	6 00-6 20	7 40-7 60	9 00	7.90-8.00
March	7.50-7 63½	7.25-7 40	5 75	7 60-7 65	9 60-9 70	7.50-7.75
April	7 75-7.88	7.40-7.50	6 50	7 90-8.00	10.75	7.40-7.50
May	... ...	7 00-7 25	6 75-7 00	8 25-8 45	9 75	6 75
June	7 50-7 75	7 75	6 65-7.00	8.50-8 65	10.25-10.50	6.85-7.00
July	*7 75-8 00	6 75-7 25	6 85-7 00	8 45-8 60	9 60-9.75	... ...
August	*8 00-8 25	7 12½-7 37½	7.25	8 50-8 75	10.25	... ...
September	6 75-7 00	6 50-6 60	7 00-7 10	8 60-8.75	9 25-9 50	... ...
October	7.00	6 25-6 50	7 00-7 25	8 75-9 00	...	... ...
November	6 00-6 25	6 60-6 75	6 40-6.60	8 50-8 75	7 25-7 75	... ...
December	*6 70-6 85	5 75-6 00	6 50-6 60	8 25-8 50	7.10-7 25	... ...
Average	7 319	6 915	6 681	8 267	9 144	6.665

* Off cars.

Toronto.

Hogs, choice selects: prices per cwt. f.o.b., at West Toronto stock yard markets, on first market day of each month: quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.
January	6.10	6.40	5.70	5 75-6 00	7 75	7.25
February	6 50	6 85	4.90	6 50-6 75	8.10	7.00
March	6.85	6.90	5.00	6 50-6.75	8 50-8.60	6 75
April	7.25	6.90	5.75	6.90-7.15	9.40-9.60	6.40
May	7.15	6 20	6.40	7.25-7 50	8.65	6.00
June	7 30	7.15	6 00	7.50-7.75	9.15-9.25	6 45
July	7.50	6.60	6.40	7.60-7.75	9.00	... ...
August	7.90	6.90	6 90	7 90	9.00-9.10	... ...
September	6 40	6.25	6 25	8.00	9 00	... ...
October	6.65	6 12½	6.25	7 95	8.75	... ...
November	5.75	6.00	5 75	7 50	7.25	... ...
December	6.40	5 00	6 10	7 40	7.00	... ...
Average	6.812	6 439	5 950	7 297	8.483	6.808

Winnipeg.

Hogs, heavies; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.*	1911.
	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.		$ c. $ c.
January	5 00	6 00–6 50	4 00–4 50	4 75		7 00–7 25
February	5 25	6 50–7 00	4 00–4 50	4 75		7 50–8 00
March	5 25	6 50	4 00–4 50	5 00–5 25		7 00
April	6 00	6 50	4 00–4 50			7 00
May	6 00	7 25	4 00–4 50			5 75–6 00
June	6 75	7 25	4 50			5 75
July		7 15	4 25			
August		5 50	4 75			
September		5 50–6 00	5 50			
October		6 00	5 50–5 75			
November		5 50	4 75–5 50			
December		4 00–4 50	4 75			
Average	5 71	6 10	4 62	4 90		6 80

*Not quoted.

Hogs, selects; price per cwt on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6 00	7 00	5 00	5 25–5 50	8 00	7 50
February	6 00–6 50	7 25	5 00	5 75	8 50	8 25–8 50
March	6 25	7 50	5 00	6 50–6 75	8 75	8 00
April	7 00	7 50	5 00	7 00	9 50	7 50
May	7 25	7 75	6 00	7 00	10 00–10 50	6 75
June	7 25	7 75	5 50	7 50	10 25–10 50	7 00
July	7 50	7 50	5 25	7 25	9 75–10 00	
August	7 75	6 50	5 75	7 75	8 25– 8 50	
September	7 50	6 75	6 50	7 75–8 00	8 50– 9 00	
October	7 75	6 75	6 75–7 00	8 25–8 50	9 00	
November	7 25	6 25	5 75–6 00	7 50–7 75		
December	7 00	5 00	5 25–5 50	7 75	7 75	
Average	7 00	6 88	5 68	7 16	9 17	7 64

New York.

Hogs, medium: prices per cwt. in first week of each month: quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5 80	7 00 -7 10	5 75	6 25	9 05 9 10	8 80
February	5 95 -6 10	7 50 -7 60	5 10	7 10	9 25	8 65
March	6 75 -6 85	7 70	5 20	7 20	11 30	7 85
April	7 30	7 20 -7 30	7 05	7 55	11 60	7 55
May	7 25	7 30	7 15	7 85 7 90	10 00	6 60
June	7 05	6 75	5 90	8 00 8 10	10 20	6 65-6 70
July	7 45	6 75 6 80	7 20	8 50 8 60	10 15	
August	7 35	6 85 -6 90	7 40	8 55	9 35- 9 40	
September	6 85 6 90	7 20	7 20	8 65	9 90 10 00	
October	7 00 -7 25	7 30	7 55	8 65	10 00	
November	6 80 -6 90	6 90	6 75 6 95	8 30	9 35 9 40	
December	6 85 -6 90	5 50	6 30	8 50	8 25	
Average	6.833	7.038	6.577	7.980	9 769	7 543

Buffalo.

Hogs, Yorkers [1]: price per cwt. on the first market day of each month: quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5 50 -5 55	6 65 -6 70	4 60 4 70	5 90 6 10	8 70- 8 75	8 40 8 50
February	6 00 -6 10	7 15 7 20	4 60 4 65	6 65 6 80	8 65- 8 70	8 15-8 30
March	6 55 -6 60	7 40 -7 45	4 95 5 00	6 60 -6 70	9 90 10 05	7 55-7 60
April	6 80 6 85	7 05	6 70 -6 75	7 15 -7 25	11 15-11 20	7 15-7 25
May	6 80 -6 85	6 95	6 20 -6 25	7 40 -7 50	9 80- 9 85	6 30 6 35
June	6 75 -6 80	6 55 -6 60	5 85 -5 90	7 30 -7 40	9 95 10 00	6 50 6 55
July	7 00 -7 05	6 50	6 90 -7 00	8 00 -8 30	9 65 9 70	
August	6 95 -7 00	6 75 -6 80	7 50 -7 55	8 25	9 10- 9 50	
September	6 70 -6 75	6 75 -6 85	7 00 -7 20	8 30 -8 40	9 75-10 15	
October	6 95 -7 00	7 15 -7 25	6 60 -6 90	8 10 -8 20	9 20 9 25	
November	6 25 -6 35	6 40 -6 50	5 50 -5 75	7 85 7 90	8 60- 8 75	
December	6 40	5 30 -5 40	5 50 -5 70	8 40	8 00- 8 10	
Average	7 034	6 731	6.052	7.475	9.435	7.383

[1] Light hogs, 130-180 lbs., for the New York City trade.

Hogs, heavies; prices per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5·50 5·55	6 60 –6·75	4 65 4·70	6·10 –6 20	8 80 8 85	8 35–8·40
February	6 00 –6·05	7·15 –7·20	4·60 4 65	6·80 –6 90	8 80	7 75 7·90
March	6 55 6·60	7·40	4 90 5 00	6·75 6 85	10 20 10·25	7·25–7·40
April	6·80 –6·85	7·00 –7·05	6·70 6 75	7·25 –7 35	11·25–11·30	6·50–6·80
May	6·80 –6·85	6·75 –6·90	6·10	7 65	9 80 9 90	6 20–6·25
June	6 75 –6·80	6 55 6·60	5 85 5·90	7·60 7 65	9 95	6 20–6·40
July	7 05	6 50	6·90 –7 00	8·40 –8 45	9·60	
August	6·95 –7 00	6·50 –6·65	7·50 7·55	8·40	8 80– 8 90	
September	6 50 –6·60	6 40 –6·70	7·25 –7 35	8·45 –8 55	10 20	
October	6 90 –7 00	7·00 –7 15	7 10 7 20	8·45 8 55	8·75– 9·00	
November	6 40 –6 50	6·50 –6·60	5 75 5 85	7·95 –8 00	8·30– 8·40	
December	6 40	5 30 –5 40	5 95 6 00	8·45 –8·50	7 65– 7·70	
Average	6.564	6.666	6.139	7.693	9.320	7.117

Chicago.

Hogs, butcher weights; prices per cwt. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.20 –5.35	6.35 –6.40	4.55 –4.65	6.10 –6.25	8.00 –8.75	8.20 –8.30
February	5.75 –5.85	7.05 –7.10	4.45 –4.65	6 30 6 40	8.60 –8.75	7.50 –7.60
March	6.30 –6.42½	6.90 –6.95	4.40 –4.50	6 70 –6.80	9.90–10.05	7.15 –7.25
April	6.45 –6.52½	6.80 –6.90	6 15 6 25	7.20 –7.30	10.60–10.70	6 35 –6.75
May	6.45 –6.50	6.47½ 6.62½	5.65 5 72½	7 30 –7 40	9.40 –9.50	5.90 –6.05
June	6 50 –6 55	6.22½–6.30	5.45 –5.55	7.40 –7.50	9.60 9 67½	6.00 –6.17½
July	6.85 –6.90	6.00 –6.25	6 55 –6.65	7.90 –8.15	9.30 –9.50	
August	6.45 –6.55	6.00 –6.15	6.80 –6 90	7.80 –7.95	8.25 –8.85	
September	6.10 –6.32½	6.00 –6.35	6.85 –7.00	8.10 –8.20	9.25 –9.70	
October	6 70 –6 82½	6.40 –6.65	6.40 –6.50	7.95 –8.15	8.75 –9.10	
November	6.30 6 40	5.45 –5.70	6.25 –6.40	7.85 –8.00	8 25 8 70	
December	6 40 6 47½	4.80 –5 00	5.95 –6.15	8.20 –8.35	7.50 –7.60	
Average	6 339	6·284	5 849	7 469	9·0·9	6·935

Hogs, choice to prime heavy; prices in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.25 -5.35	6.37½-6.42½	4.55 -4.65	6.20 -6.30	8.70 -8.75	8.20 -8.30
February	5.75 -5.85	7.07½-7.12½	4.55 -4.65	6.40 -6.75	8.70 -8.80	7.45 -7.55
March	6.35 -6.42½	6.95 -7.00	4.40 -4.52½	6.70 -6.85	9.95-10.10	7.05 -7.15
April	6.45 -6.52½	6.80 -6.85	6.25 -6.45	7.25 -7.32½	10.00-10.80	6.40 -6.55
May	6.45 -6.52½	6.47½-5.55	5.65 -5.70	7.35 -7.45	9.40 -9.50	5.90 -5.95
June	6.50 -6.55	6.22½ 6.27½	5.50 -5.55	7.50 7.55	9.60 -9.65	6.05 -6.10
July	6.85 -6.90	6.00 -6.10	6.55 -6.65	8.00 -8.20	9.20 -9.25	
August	6.40 -6.50	6.05 -6.10	6.80 -6.90	7.90 -8 00	8.20 -8.50	
September	6.00 -6.20	5.90 -6.00	6.85 -6.65	8.10 -8.20	9.25 -9.50	
October	6.65 -6.77½	6.25 -6.35	6.50 -6.55	8.00 -8.15	8.50 -8.70	
November	6.35 -6.40	5.60 -5.70	6.30 -6.40	7.90 -8.00	8.10 -8.40	
December	6 40 -6.47½	4.80 -5.00	6.05 -6.15	8.30 -8.40	7.55 -7.65	
Average	6·328	6·250	5·878	7·532	9 031	6·887

Hogs, good to prime, mixed; prices in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.20-5 35	6.30-6.35	4 40 4 55	5 80-6.05	8.50-8.65	8.10-8.20
February	5.70-5.80	7.00-7.07½	4.40-4.50	6.10-6.35	8.55-8.70	7.40-7.50
March	6.25-6.32½	6.90-6.95	4.35-4.45	6.60-6.70	9.85 10.00	7.00 7.15
April	6.40-6.45	6.75-6.80	6.00-6.10	7.10-7.25	10.50-10.65	6.30-6.45
May	6 40-6.50	6.45-6.47½	5.55-5.65	7.20-7.30	9.35-9.45	5.85-6.00
June	6.45-6.52½	6.20-6.25	5.35-5.45	7.30.7.45	9.55-9.60	6.00-6.10
July	6 70 6 85	6.00-6.15	6 35 6 50	7.70-8.15	9.10-9.15	
August	6 10 6 30	5.90-6.10	6 50 6 70	7 60-7.80	8.15-8.40	
September	5.90-6.05	6.00-6.30	6.60-6.75	8.80-8.00	9.00-9.50	
October	6.50-6.60	6.10-6.30	6.00-6.25	7.80-7.95	8.40-8.85	
November	6 10 6 25	5.25-5.40	6.00-6.30	7.75-7.80	7.75 8 25	
December	6.35-6.40	4 60-4.75	5.75-6.00	8.15-8.30	7 45-7.55	
Average	6.227	6.181	5.685	7.333	8.954	6.837

The following table showing average yearly prices of all hogs sold in the various grades at Chicago during the past five years has been compiled by the Chicago *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Years.	Mixed.	Heavy.	Light.	All grades.	Pigs.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906	6.25	6.25	6 25	6.25	5.95
1907	6.15	6.05	6.15	6.10	5.75
1908	5 70	5.75	5 60	5.70	4.80
1909	7.25	7 45	7.25	7.35	6.55
1910	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.80

Omaha.

Hogs; monthly low and high prices; quotations from The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	
January	4.85-5.50	6.15-6.90	4.56-4.40	5.25-6.35	7.91-8.56	
February	5.25-6.20	6.67½-7.05	3.97-4.29	5.50-6.60	8.28-9.26	
March	5.85-6.37½	6.00-6.90	4.20-5.78	5.65-6.95	9.46-10.71	
April	6.10-6.55	6.20-6.55	5.26-5.82	6.40-7.30	8.88-10.60	
May	6.10-6.45	5.77½-6.50	5.14-5.78	6.60-7.45	8.94-9.44	
June	6.10-6.60	5.70-6.20	5.23-6.03	6.90-7.90	8.99-9.41	
July	6.15-6.75	5.50-6.30	5.95-6.44	7.20-8.05	7.71-8.96	
August	5.45-6.45	5.35-6.25	6.17-6.53	7.20-7.95	7.59-9.00	
September	5.40-6.45	5.40-6.35	6.43-6.90	7.45-8.30	8.29-9.27	
October	5.92½-6.50	5.25-6.50	5.21-6.63	7.00-8.00	8.01-8.55	
November	5.80-6.27½	3.80-5.75	5.54-5.89	7.55-8.15	6.77-8.06	
December	5.90-6.35	4.10-4.80	5.30-5.79	7.30-8.50	7.26-7.79	
Lowest and highest	4.85-6.75	3.80-7.05	3.97-6.90	5.25-8.50	7.26-10.71	

HORSES.*

Toronto.

Horses, heavy draught, fair, 1,650 lbs. and over; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					125-175	200-250
February					125-200	200-250
March					125-225	200-250
April					140-225	200-250
May					140-225	200-250
June					150-240	200-250
July					150-240	
August				125-175	150-250	
September				125-175	200-250	
October				125-185	200-250	
November				125-175	200-250	
December				125-175	200-250	
Range				125-175	125-250	200-250

*See explanatory statement on page 77.

Horses, heavy draught, choice, 1,650 lbs. and over; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					180–240	260–350
February					180–260	260–350
March					180–300	260–350
April					230–310	260–350
May					230–300	260–350
June					250–350	260–350
July					250–325	
August				180–220	260–350	
September				180–220	260–350	
October				180–230	260–350	
November				180–230	260–350	
December				180–230	260–350	
Range				180–230	180–350	260–350

Horses, agricultural, good to choice; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					160–200	160–225
February					160–200	160–225
March					160–210	160–225
April					160–230	160–225
May					160–225	160–225
June					160–245	160–225
July					160–225	
August				160–190	160–245	
September				160–190	175–250	
October				160–190	175–250	
November				160–190	175–250	
December				160–190	175–250	
Range				160–190	160–250	160–225

Horses, agricultural, fair to good; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					110 140	100-150
February					110-140	100-150
March					110-140	100-150
April					110-170	100-150
May					110 150	100-150
June					110-160	100-150
July					110-155	
August				110-140	110-160	
September				110-140	150-175	
October				110 150	150-175	
November				110-140	150-175	
December				110-140	150-175	
Range				110 150	110-175	100-150

Horses, express; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					165-200	175-250
February					165-200	175-250
March					165-240	175-250
April					165-250	175-250
May					165-275	175-250
June					165-325	175-250
July					165-275	
August					165-275	
September					165-275	
October					175-275	
November				165-200	175-275	
December				165-200	175-250	
Range				165-200	165-325	175-250

Horses, drivers; prices on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				$ $	$ $	$ $
January					100-200	150-260
February					100 200	150-260
March					100-240	150-260
April					100-240	150 260
May					100 240	150-260
June					100-275	150-260
July					100-260	
August				100 200	100-260	
September				100-200	150-260	
October				100 200	150-260	
November				100-200	150 260	
December				100-200	150-260	
Range				100-200	100-275	150-260

Horses, saddlers; price on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January					150-360	150-275
February					150-300	150-275
March					150-300	150-275
April					150-300	150-275
May					150-300	150-275
June					150-290	150-275
July					150 280	
August				150-300	150-275	
September				150-300	150-275	
October				150-300	150-275	
November				150-300	150-275	
December				150-300	150-275	
Range				150-300	150-360	150-275

Chicago.

Horses, drafters: choice to extra; prices at Stock Yards in first week of each month; quotations from the *Breeders Gazette*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	165–275	170–250	170–220*	170–265	200–300	225–325
February	160–215	170–240	170–220	170–265	275–500†	225–325
March	160–210	180–400	170–250	200–275	275–500	223–325
April	170–215	180–400	170–250	200–275	275–500	225–350
May	170–215	300–400	170–250	200–275	275–500	225–350
June	170–210	250–400	170–240	200–275	275–500	225–325
July	170–210	195–275	170–240	200–300	250–400	
August	175–275	195–300	170–225	200–300	250–400	
September	170–250	195–300	170–225	250–400	220–385	
October	170–250	195–275	170–225	250–400	220–385	
November	200–325	195–275	170–215	250–400	220–385	
December	200–300	170–220	170–265	250–375	225–325	
Range	160–300	170–400	170–265	170–400	200–500	225–350

* Good to choice. † Remaining quotations for drafters, desirable, 1,700 lbs. and over.

Horses, drafters, prices at Union Stock Yards, monthly averages; quotations from the *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1308.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January		187	177	187	195	
February		195	185	195	205	
March		197	187	197	210	
April		197	187	197	210	
May		192	185	192	205	
June		190	182	190	200	
July		190	182	190	200	
August		190	182	190	200	
September		180	177	180	200	
October		175	175	175	195	
November		170	172	170	190	
December		170	172	170	190	
Average	200	186 08	180.25	186 08	200	

Horses, bussers and trammers; monthly average prices at Union Stock Yards; quotations from the *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January		147	135	147	155	
February		155	140	155	165	
March		160	145	160	170	
April		165	150	165	170	
May		160	145	160	165	
June		155	140	155	155	
July		155	140	155	155	
August		155	140	155	155	
September		150	135	150	155	
October		145	130	145	160	
November		140	130	140	160	
December		140	130	140	155	
Average	147	152	138	152	161	

Horses, drivers; monthly average prices at Union Stock Yards; quotations from the *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January		160	150	160	170	
February		162	155	162	175	
March		167	160	167	180	
April		170	165	170	180	
May		170	165	170	175	
June		165	160	165	170	
July		160	155	160	170	
August		160	155	160	170	
September		155	150	155	170	
October		150	145	150	170	
November		145	142	145	170	
December		145	142	145	170	
Average	158	165	156	165	172	

Horses, saddlers: monthly average prices at Union Stock Yards: quotations from the *Farmers and Drovers Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	
January		167	155	167	175	
February		175	165	175	185	
March		185	175	185	190	
April		187	177	187	190	
May		185	175	185	185	
June		180	170	180	175	
July		175	170	175	175	
August		175	165	175	170	
September		165	160	165	175	
October		160	155	160	175	
November		155	145	155	170	
December		155	145	155	170	
Average	174	172	164	172	177	

Horses, carriage pairs: prices at Union Stock Yards, monthly averages; quotations from the *Farmers and Drovers Journal*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January		440	400	440	450	
February		500	450	500	500	
March		510	460	510	520	
April		515	475	515	520	
May		510	490	510	510	
June		495	470	495	500	
July		490	465	490	475	
August		490	465	490	450	
September		475	450	475	450	
October		460	425	460	450	
November		450	425	450	425	
December		450	425	450	425	
Average		482·08	450	482·08	472 92	

Minneapolis.

Horses, drafters, extra; prices at Midway Horse Market, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $
January	190–225	205–235	175–240	165–235		190–245
February	185–220	200–235	165–240	165–230		190–240
March	150–180	200–240	175–235	165–240		185–235
April	150–200	165–235	175–240	165–245		185–240
May	200–225	170–250	170–235	170–250		
June	210–225	175–265	170–240	170–250		
July	209–225	170–260	165–245	170–245	190–255	
August	210–235	175–265	160–240	165–245	200–255	
September	250–280	175–260	160–240	175–245	200–250	
October	220–250	170–255	155–235	175–240	195–250	
November	220–250	135–175	160–245	180–245	195–245	
December	205–235	175–240	160–250	180–240	180–240	
Range	150–280	135–265	155–250	165–250	180–255	185–245

Horses, drafters, choice; prices at Midway Horse Market, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $
January	160–190	175–205	125–175	120–165		120–185
February	150–165	165–200	135–165	120–160		120–180
March	140–160	155–200	125–175	115–160		120–165
April	130–150	135–165	125–175	120–160		120–170
May	175–220	145–170	125–170	120–165		
June	185–230	155–175	135–170	120–165	125–190	
July	175–220	120–170	120–165	120–170	125–195	
August	185–210	125–175	120–160	120–165	125–195	
September	220–250	125–175	120–155	115–170	125–195	
October	190–220	120–170	120–155	115–170	125–195	
November	195–225	135–170	120–165	115–175	125–195	
December	175–205	125–175	120–160	115–175	115–175	
Range	130–250	120–205	120–175	115–175	115–195	120–185

Horses, farm horses and mares, extra; prices at Midway Horse Market, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	150-170	125-235	165-200	145-170		150-190
February	150-170	125-225	155-175	140-165		140-180
March	135-160	135-225	145-170	140-160		140-180
April	120-145	155-215	150-185	140-160		140-180
May	130-165	165-235	150-185	140-170		
June	140-175	165-255	145-180	140-170	155-210	
July	125-150	165-255	140-180	140-180	155-205	
August	120-145	165-260	140-175	140-180	155-205	
September	120-145	165-255	140-175	140-185	150-195	
October	125-150	165-250	140-170	145-185	150-195	
November	125-145	165-245	140-185	145-190	150-195	
December	125-255	165-200	145-190	145-185	140-180	
Range	120-235	125-260	140-200	140-190	140-210	140-190

Horses, farm horses and mares, choice; prices at Midway Horse Market, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	135-150	110-125	125-165	115-145		120-145
February	135-150	110-125	110-155	110-140		115-140
March	120-135	110-135	110-145	110-135		115-135
April	105-120	115-155	115-150	110-140		115-135
May	115-130	130-165	115-145	110-135		
June	125-140	145-165	120-145	110-140	120-150	
July	110-125	125-165	120-145	110-140	120-150	
August	105-120	120-165	115-140	110-140	120-150	
September	105-120	125-165	115-140	110-140	120-145	
October	110-125	125-165	115-140	110-140	120-145	
November	110-125	135-165	110-140	110-140	120-145	
December	120-125	125-165	115-145	110-140	115-140	
Range	105-150	110-165	110-165	110-145	115-150	115-145

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK. CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1906–1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906–1911.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cattle.								
Steers, choice, per cwt.	Montreal.	4.93	5 24	5 38	5.47	6.12	6.61	5 62
Steers, export, per cwt	Toronto	4.70	5.03	5 21	5.71	6.55	5.88	5 51
Butchers' cattle, choice steers, per cwt.	Toronto	4 51	4.85	4 95	5 64	6.15	5.69	5 29
Cattle, western, prime, off cars, per cwt.	Winnipeg	3.83	4.41	4 06	4.13	4.96	5.40	4 46
Steers, choice export, off cars	Winnipeg	3.70	3.91	4.08	4 45	4.96	.....	4.22
Steers and heifers, good butcher, off cars	Winnipeg	3.21	3.47	3.75	3.58	4.70	5.61	4.05
Steers, good to choice, native, per cwt.	New York	5.50	5 81	6.14	6.50	6 94	6 25	6 19
Steers, prime, per cwt.	Buffalo	5.71	6.12	6.49	6 70	7.38	6.51	6 48
Steers, butchers', 1,050-1,150 lbs., per cwt	Buffalo	4.94	5.00	5.21	5.83	6.36	6.05	5 56
Steers, good to prime fat, 1,300-1,700 lbs., per cwt	Chicago	6.42	6.79	7.11	7 46	7.84	6.62	7 04
Steers, good to prime fat, 1,250-1,450 lbs., per cwt	Chicago	5.95	6.26	6.55	6.83	7.31	6.63	6 58
Cattle, native beef, top prices per cwt.*	Chicago	7.90	7.60	8 40	9 50	8.55	.....	8 39
Cattle, native beeves, low and high, per cwt	Omaha	2.90 6.85	3.10- 7.30	2.25- 8.10	3.75- 8.25	3.75- 8.25	...	5 45
Calves.								
Veals, low and high, average, per cwt.	Toronto	4.97	5 18	4.74	4.63	5.56		5 01
Veal calves, off cars	Winnipeg	4.27	3.50	4.12	3 96	4.45	5.00	4 30
Veals, prime, per cwt	New York	8 16	8.96	8 47	9.45	9.84	8.25	8 85
Veals, fair to good, per cwt	New York	7.35	8 09	7.68	8.46	9.09		8 13
Veals, choice, per cwt	Buffalo	8 00	8 74	8.24	9.05	9.88	8 96	8 81
Veals, good to choice, per cwt.	Chicago	7.01	7.09	6.78	8.06	8.83	7.63	7 56
Veals, fair to good, per cwt	Chicago	6.12	6 19	5.72	7.04	8.13	7.10	6 71
Sheep and Lambs.								
Sheep, per cwt	Montreal	4.02	4.41	4.12	4.32	4.64	4.83	4 39
Lambs, per cwt	Montreal	5.62	6.09	5.80	6 09	6.51	6.30	6 06
Export ewes, per cwt	Toronto	4.63	4.71	4.22	4.02	4.74	4.54	4 47
Bucks, per cwt	Toronto	3 36	3.93			3.79	3.56	3 66
Sheep, off cars	Winnipeg	5.86	5.75	5.25	5.67	5.58	5.00	5 52
Lambs, off cars	Winnipeg	5.75	6.69	6.16	6.22	6.42	5.62	6.15
Lambs, spring, choice, per cwt.	Boston			11.43	11.86	12.71	11.21	11 02
Sheep, common to prime, per cwt.	New York	5.02	5.21	4 47	4.27	5.05	4.67	4 78
Lambs, good to choice, per cwt.	New York	7.68	7.48	6.76	7.29	7.89	6.57	7 27
Sheep, wethers, per cwt	Buffalo	5.94	5 87	5.16	5.48	5 86	4 63	5 49
Sheep, ewes, per cwt.	Buffalo	5.36	5.23	4.56	4.98	5.10	4.05	4 88
Lambs, choice, clipped, per cwt	Buffalo	7.53	7 81	7.02	7.78	8.05	6.45	7 40
Lambs, yearlings, per cwt	Buffalo	6.36	6.41	5.77	6.15	6.66	5 21	6 09
Sheep, wethers, good to choice, per cwt	Chicago	5 70	5.68	5.00	5 39	5.52	4.48	5 29
Sheep, ewes, good to choice, per cwt.†	Chicago	5.31	5.34	5.77	5.08	5 29	4.28	5 17
Hogs.								
Selects, weighed off cars, per cwt	Montreal	7.32	6.91	6.68	8.27	9.19	6 66	7 50
Choice selects, per cwt	Toronto	6 81	6.44	5.95	7.30	8.48	6.81	6 96
Hogs, heavies, off cars	Winnipeg	5.71	6.10	4.62	4.74		6.81	5.60
Hogs, selects, off cars	Winnipeg	7 00	6.88	5.68	7.16	9.17	7.64	7.26
Medium, per cwt.	New York‡	6.83	7.04	6.58	7.98	9.77	7.54	7 62
Yorkers, per cwt.	Buffalo	7.03	6 73	6.05	7.48	9 44	7.38	7 35
Heavies, per cwt.	Buffalo	6 56	6.67	6.14	7.69	9.32	7 12	7 23
Butcher weights, per cwt	Chicago	6.34	6.28	5.85	7.47	9.10	6.94	6 99
Choice to prime heavy per cwt	Chicago	6.33	6.25	5.88	7.53	9 03	6.89	6 98
Good to prime mixed, per cwt‡	Chicago	6.23	6.18	5.69	7 33	8.95	6 84	6 87
Hogs, low and high, per cwt.	Omaha	4 85 6.75	3 80- 7 05	3 97 6.90	5.25- 8.50	7.26- 10.71		6 50

*For other yearly averages of Chicago cattle prices, see table on page 83.
†For other yearly averages of Chicago sheep prices, see table on page 95.
‡For other yearly averages of Chicago hog prices, see table on page 100

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK— *Continued.*

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906-1911.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Horses, ranges and averages.								
Heavy draft, choice, 1,650 lbs. and over	Toronto				125–175	125–250	200–250	125–250
Heavy draft, fair, 1,650 lbs. and over	Toronto				180–230	180–350	200–350	180–350
Agricultural, good to choice	Toronto				160–190	160–250	160–225	160–250
Agricultural, fair to good	Toronto				110–150	110–175	100–150	100–175
Express	Toronto				165–200	165–325	175–250	165–325
Drivers	Toronto				100–200	100–275	150–260	100–275
Saddlers	Toronto				150–300	150–360	150–275	150–360
Drafters, choice to extra	Chicago	160–300	170–400	170–265	170–400	200–500	225–350	160–500
Drafters	Chicago	200	186	180	186	200		190.40
Bussers and trammers	Chicago	147	152	138	152	161		150.00
Drivers	Chicago	158	165	156	165	172		163.20
Saddlers	Chicago	174	172	164	172	177		171.80
Carriage, pairs	Chicago		482	450	482	473		471.75
Drafters, extra	Minneapolis	125–280	135–265	155–250	165–250	180–255	185–245	125–280
Drafters, choice	Minneapolis	130–250	120–205	120–175	115–175	115–195	120–185	115–250
Farm horses and mares, extra	Minneapolis	120–235	125–260	140–200	140–190	140–210	140–190	120–235
Farm horses and mares, choice	Minneapolis	105–150	110–165	110–165	110–145	115–150	115–145	105–165

* See explanatory statement on page 27.

TABLES---AGRICULTURAL PRICES

MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Fresh Meats—

1. Beef
2. Veal.
3. Mutton and Lamb.
4. Dressed Hogs.
5. Poultry, dressed.

Canned Meats—

1. Hams.
2. Bacon.
3. Salt Pork.
4. Salt Beef.

Animal Products—

1. Lard.
2. Tallow.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

BEEF.

Halifax.

Beef, forequarters; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				5 -8	8 -9½	8 9½
February			7 -8	5 -8	7 -9½	8-9½
March			7- 8	5 -8	7 -9½	8-9½
April			7 -8		7 -9½	8-9½
May			7- 8		9½	8 9½
June			8-10½	7½-9	9½	7 8½
July			8- 9	7½ 9	9½	
August			8- 9	6 -8	8 -9½	
September				6 -8	8 -9½	
October				6 -8	8 -9½	
November				6 -8	8 -9½	
December			6 -8	6 -8	8 -9½	
Average			·072	·071	·087	·086

* Not quoted in press.

Beef, hindquarters; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				6- 9	7-11	10-12
February			8- 9	6- 9	8-11	10-11
March			8- 9	6- 9	8-11	
April			8- 9		8-11	10-12
May			8- 9		12	10-12
June			9-12¼	9-11	12	8-11½
July			9-11	9-11	12	
August			9-10½	8-10	10-12	
September				9-11	10-12	
October				8-10	10-12	
November				8-10	10-12	
December			7-10	7 -8	10-12	
Average			·091	·087	·105	·106

* Not quoted in press.

St. John.

Beef, western; price per lb. on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7 -8	8 -8½	9 - 9½	6½- 9	.. ....	9½-11
February	7 -8	7½- 8½	9 - 9½	6½- 9	9 -10½	9½-11
March	7 -8	8 -8½	9 - 9½	6½ 9	9 -10½	9½-11
April	7½-8½	8 - 8½	9 - 9½	6½- 9	10½-11	9½-10½
May	8 -9	8½- 9½	9 -10	7 - 9½	10½-11	9½ 10½
June	8 -9	9½-10½	9½-10½	8 -10	10½ 11½	9½-10½
July	8 -9	10 11	9½-10½	8 -10	10½-11½	... .
August	8 -9	9 10	9½ 10½	8 -10	9 -10½	... .
September	8 -9	9 10	9½-10½	8 - 9½	9 -10½	.. ..
October	8 8½	9 10	8½ 9	8 - 9½	9 -10	....
November	8 8½	9 - 9½	8 - 9	8 9½	9 -10	....
December	8 -8½	9 9½	.....	7½- 9½	8½- 9½	....
Average	081	·091	·094	·084	105	101

Toronto.

Beef, dressed, hindquarters; prices per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., and the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	6 22	6.70	7.37	7.36	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.50
February	6.47	6 88	7.56	7.42	10.50-11.00	9.50-11.00
March	6.80	7.02	7.50	7.71	11.00-11.50	9.50-11.00
April	7.18	7 34	8.53	8.27	11.00-11.50	9.50-11.00
May	7.15	7.69	9.05	9.50-10.75	12.00-12.50	10.00-11.50
June	7.36	8.38	9.10	10.50	12.00-13.50	11.50-12.50
July	7.27	7 89	8.26	10.50	12.00-13.50	....
August	6.88	7.53	7.47	10.50	12.00-13.50	....
September	6.78	7.27	7.31	10.00-11.00	11.50-12.50	.....
October	6 41	6.84	7.16	9.50-10.50	10.00-12.00	....
November	5.99	6.55	6 89	9.25-10.25	9.50-11.00	....
December	6 74	7.12	7.49	9.50-10.00	9.00-10.50	....
Average	6·77	7·268	7·807	9·365	11·416	10·541

Winnipeg.

Beef, fore quarters: price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	5½	4 5	4½	4 -4½	6	6½
February	4 5	4½ 5	5	6 -6½	7	8¼
March	4½-6	6 -7	6	6 6½	7½ 7¾	8½
April	4½-6	6 -7	6	6 -6½	7½ 7¾	8½
May	5 -6½	6¼-7½	6	6½	9½	8½
June	5 6½	6½ 7½	8	7½ 8	9½	9½
July	5 -7	7¼-8	7½	7½-8	10	
August	4½ 6½	6¾-7¾	4½-5	6	7½	
September	4½ 6½	6 6½	4½-5	5	6½	
October	4 -6	3½-4	4½ 5	5	6	
November	4 6	4½	4½ 5	5	5½	
December	4 -6	4½	4 4½	5½	6½	
Average	·053	·060	·053	·061	·074	·083

Beef, hind quarters: price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6 7½	7	7 7½	9	9¾
February	7 -7½	7½	7½	8½- 9	10	11¼
March	7½ 9	8½	8	8½ 9	10¾ 11	12
April	7 8½	8½	8	8½- 9	10¾-11	12
May	7½-9	9½ 10½	8	10	11½ 12½	12
June	7½-9	9 10½	10	10½ 11	12½	13
July	7½ 9	10½ 10¾	9½-10	11½	12	
August	6½ 8	10½	7 - 8	9	10	
September	6½-8	9½	7 8	9	9½	
October	6 7½	6½	7 8	8	9½	
November	6 7½	7	7 8	8	9½	
December	6 -7½	7	7 7½	8½	9½	
Average	·075	·089	·079	·090	·106	·117

Boston.[1]

Beef, hindquarters, choice; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10	11½	10½–	12	11 –12	10½
February	10½	11¾	10 –11	11 –11½	11½	11¼
March	10½	10¾	9½–10	10½	11½	10¾
April	10½	10¼	11½–12	10½–11	12	11¼
May	10	10¾	11½–12	11¼	13¼	11¼
June	10	11¼	12½ 12½	12 12¼	12½	11¾
July	10½	11	13½–14	11 –11½	13¼	....
August	11½	13	13 –13½	11 11¾	13¾	.. ..
September	12	13	12 –12½	12 –13	14¼	.. ..
October	12½	13	12½–13	14	13¼	... .
November	12½	13	11½–12½	14	12½	.. ..
December	12	12	12 –12½	13¼	10¼	.. ..
Average	110	·116	119	·118	·125	·111

New York.

Beef, fresh, native sides; price per lb. on the first Tuesday of each month; quotations from The N.Y Daily *Tribune* and The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
January	5½ 9	6½ 9½	7½ 9½	8 11	8 -11½	....
February	5½ 9	7 9	7½ 9	8 –10	8 11	.. ..
March	6½ 9	7 9	7 – 9	8 10	8 –11	. .....
April	6½ 8½	7 9	10 –11	8½–10	11 –12¼	. .....
May	6½ 8½	7½ 9	9½–11	9 10½	11 –12½	.. ..
June	6½ 8	8 9½	9½ 11½	9 –10½	9 –12	. .... .
July	7¼ 8¼	8½–10	8½–12	8½–10½	9 –12	.. ..
August	7 –9	9¼ 11	8½ 11	8½–10½	8 –11½	....
September	7 9½	8 10¼	7½ 10	8½–10½	8½–12½	. ...
October	6½–9½	8½ 10¾	7 –10½	8½ 11¼	8 –11½	.. .. .
November	6½–10¼	8 –10½	7 –10¾	8 –11½	8 11	. .....
December	6½–9½	8 10	7½ 10¼	8 –11½	8½–10½	....
Average	078	088	089	·095	·102	.. .. ..

* Dressed meats not quoted continuously in Buffalo and Detroit journals.

Beef, city dressed, choice, native, heavy; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8¾	9¾	9¼	10¼	10½-11	10 -10½
February	8½	8¾-9¼	9¼	10	10 -10½	10 -10½
March	8½	9 -9¼	9	10	11 -11½	9¾-10¼
April	8½	9	11¼	10¼	12 -12½	9¾-10¼
May	8½	8½-9¼	11¼	10	12	9½-10
June	8½	9	11¼	10 -10½	11¾	9¼-9½
July	8½	10	12	9¾-10½	12 -12½	
August	9	10¼	11	9¾-10½	11½-12	
September	9 -9½	11	10¼	10¼-11	11½-12	
October	9¾	10½-10¾	10¾	11 -11½	12	
November	9 -10	10½-11	10½	11 -12	11 -11½	
December	9 -9½	10½-10¾	10½	11 -11½	10 -10½	
Average	.089	.098	.106	.106	.113	.099

Chicago.

Beef, fresh carcass, good native steers; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1916.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7¾ 8½	7 -8½	9¼	10½-11½	11½ 12	10 -11½
February	7¼ 8½	7½ 8½	9¾	10 -11½	10 -11¼	10½-11½
March	7¾ 8½	7½ 8½	9½	10 -10½	10 -11¾	10¼ 11½
April	7¼ 8	7½ 8½	10	10 -11	12 12½	10½-11
May	7½ 8	8 8½	11 -12½	10½ 11	12 -12½	10¾-11
June	8½	8 -8½	10 -10½	11	11 -12	10½-11
July	8¼ 8½	8½ 9	11½-12	10½	11½-12	
August	7½	8½-9	10½-11	10½	11 -12	
September	7½ 8	8½	10 -11	11	11½-12	
October	7½ 8½	9¼	10½-11½	11½-12	11½-12	
November	7½ 8½	9½	10½-11	11½-12	11¼ 11¾	
December	7¼ 8½	9½	10½ 11	11 12	11¼-11¾	
Average	.080	.084	.106	.109	.116	107

VEAL.

Halifax.

Veal, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				7	7	7-8½
February			7	7	7	7-8½
March			7	7½	7	
April			7		7-8	7-8½
May			7		7-8½	8
June			6½ 7	7-8	7 8½	6-7½
July			6½-7	7-8	7 8½	
August			7	7	7-8½	
September				7	7 8½	
October				7	7 8½	
November				7	7 8½	
December			7	7	7-8½	
Average			069	072	076*	076

St. John.

Veal, dressed; price per lb. on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6-	6 8	7-10	8-10		8-10
February	7-10	7-10	7-10	8-10	7- 9	8-10
March	7 9	7-10	7-10	9-11	8 10	8-10
April	7- 9	7-10	8-10	9-11	8-10	8-10
May	6 8	7-10	7-10	7 10	6- 9	8-10
June	5- 7	6- 8	7-10	8 9	8	8-10
July	5 8	7-10	7-10	8- 9	8-10	
August	5- 8	7 10	7-10	7- 9	8-10	
September	5 8	7-10	7-10	7- 9	8-10	
October	5- 8	7-10	7 9	7- 9	8-10	
November	5- 8	7-10	7- 9	7- 9	8-10	
December	6- 8	7 10		7- 9	8-10	
Average	070	082	·085	·086	·087	090

Toronto.

Veal, dressed; price per cwt. on first market day of each month; quotations furnished by Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., and the Toronto *Globe*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ $	$ $
January	9.04	9 92	9.54	10.19	8.00–11.00	10.00 12.50
February	9.98	10.07	9.90	10.73	8.00–11.00	10.00–12.50
March	9.48	8 96	9.02	9 23	8.00–11.00	11.00–13.00
April	8.18	9.39	7.53	6.97	9.00 11.00	10.00–12.00
May	8.70	8.63	7.76		9.00–11.00	8.00–11.00
June	8.96	8.63	8.61		9–00–11.00	9.00–11.00
July	8 85	9.08	8.69		9.00–11.00	
August	9 22	8.88	9.27		9.00–11.10	
September	9.31	8.96	9.14	9 50	10–00–12.00	
October	9.02	8.61	9.50	9.50	10.00–12 00	
November	8.28	8 02	8.50	9.50	9.00–11.00	
December	9.92	8 93	9.32	9.50	10.00 12.50	
Average	9·078	8.923	8·898	9·390	10·145	10·833

Winnipeg.

Veal, dressed; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January		6 -7	7		8	9
February	7½-9	7½-8	6½ 7		8	11
March	7½–9	7½ 8	7 –8		9	10
April	7½–8½	8 –8½	8		9	10½
May	7½ 8½	9 –10	8		10	11
June	7½–9	9 –10			11	12
July	7½ 8½	9½–10			11½	
August	7½–8½	9			9	
September	7½–8	9		8	8½	
October	7½–8	8		8	8½	
November	6 –7	8		8	8½	
December	6 –7	7		8	9	
Average	·076	·083	·073	080	·092	·106

Boston.

Veal, choice eastern: price per lb. at in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11	12	11 –12½	12 –13	14	12
February	11	12	12 –13	12½–14	13½	12
March	11	12	11½–12	12 –13	13½	13
April	10	12	11 –12½	12½	12	13
May	10	11	11 –11½	12 –13	14	09
June	10	12	11	12 –13½	13	12
July	10	11	11	12 –13	12	
August	10	12½	11 –12	12 –13	13	
September	11	11	11½–12½	12 –13	13	
October	12	12½	12 –13	13 –14	14½	
November	12	12½	11 –12	13 –14	14½	
December	12	12½	11½–12½	13 –14	13	
Average	·108	·120	·117	·184	·133	·118

New York.

Dressed calves, veals, city dressed, prime; price per lb., in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14 –14½	14	14–14½	15 –16	12 –15½	16½–17
February	14 –14½	14½	14-14½	14 –15	13½–16½	16
March	14 –14½	14½	14	15 –16	13½–16½	17
April	13	14	13	13½–14½	13½–16	13
May	10½	12	12	11 –12½	13½	11½
June	11	13	11–11½	12 –13½	13½ 14	14
July	11½	13	11–12	11 –13	14 –14½	
August	13	13–14	12 13	12 –14	15½	
September	13½	13–14	14–14½	12½–15	16½	
October	14½	14–15	14–15	12½–15½	16½–17	
November	14	14 14½	14	12 –15	16½–17	
December	13½	14 14½	14-15	12 –15½	16½–17	
Average	·133	138	134	·137	·152	·150

Chicago.

Veal, dressed, good carcass; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10½ 11	10 -11	11	12	13	13½-14
February	10½ 11	11½-12	11	11	13½	13½
March	10½ -11	11½ 12	11	12	14	13½
April	10 10½	11 -11½	11	12	13½	12
May	9 - 9½	10 -11	10½	11½	13	11
June	10	9 -10	10	11	13	13
July	10½	9 -10	10½	12	13	.....
August	9½	10 -11	11	12½	13½	
September	10½-11	10 -11	11½	13	13½	...
October	10 11½	11 -12	12	13½	14	... .
November	10 10½	12	11½	12½	14½	.....
December	10 10½	12	10½	12	14	.....
Average	103	107	109	121	135	129

Minneapolis.

Veal, dressed, 100-125 lbs., fancy; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8	8	8 8½	8½- 9	10	9½-10
February	8	8½ 9	8	8½	10	10 -10½
March	8 8½	8½	8	8 8½	10 11	10 -11
April	8	9	8 8½	8½ 8½	11 -11½	....
May	8	8 -8½	8 8½	8½	10	... ...
June	6 6½	7½	7	8 8½	8½	... ...
July	6½ 7	7½ 8	6¾ 7	9	10	... ...
August	7½	8½ 9	7 7½	9	10	..
September	8½ 9	8 8½	8¾	10	11	.
October	8 8½	8¾ -9	9 9½	10 -11	11½-12	.. ..
November	8	9	8½ 9	11	11½ 12	.. ... .
December	8	8 8½	8 8½	10	10 -11	.. .
Average	078	084	081	091	106	098

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Halifax.

Mutton; price per pound on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				7–8	7–8	7–9
February			9	7–9½	7–8	7–9
March			9	7–10	6–7	7–9
April			9		7–8	7–9
May			9		7–9	7–9
June			10	8–10	7–9	7–9
July			10	7–9	7–9	
August			8–10	7–9	7–9	
September				7–9	7–9	
October				7–9	7–9	
November				7–9	7–9	
December			6–7	6–7	7–9	
Average			087	079	077	080

Lamb; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				9–10	10–12	11
February			11	11	10–12	11
March			11	12	10–11	11
April			13		11–12	11
May			13		13	11
June			14-14½			13
July			13			
August			13	12	13	
September				8–10	10	
October				8–10	10	
November				8–10	10	
December			8–9	8	11	
Average			119	097	111	113

* Quotations not given in press.

St. John.

Mutton; price per lb. on the first Tuesday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	5- 7	6- 7	6- 8	7 - 9		6½- 7
February	7- 8	7-10	6- 8	7 - 9	5 6	9 -10
March	7- 8	7-10	6- 8	7 9	5 - 6	9 -10
April	7 8	7-10	8-10	7 - 9	7 - 8	9 10
May	7-10	9-11	10-12	7 - 9	8 -11	9 -10
June	7-10	9-11	10-12	10 -12	10	10 -12
July	7-10	9-11	8-10	8 -10	8 -10	
August	7 9	6- 7	8-10	7 - 7½	8 -10	
September	7- 8	6- 7	8-10	7 - 7½	8 -10	
October	6- 7	6- 7	7- 9	6 - 7	7 -10	
November	6- 7	6- 7	9- 9½	6 - 7	6½- 7	
December	6- 7	6- 8		6½- 7	6½- 7	
Average	·0742	·079	·088	·079	·078	·093

Lamb, dressed; price per lb. on the first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7- 9		9-10	9 10		12-13
February	8-10		9-10	9 10	10-12	12-13
March	8-10		9 10	9 10	10-12	12-13
April	9-10		11	9 10	10-12	12-13
May	9-10			8 10	10-12	13-15
June					12-13	
July					15	
August	11-13	12-14		13	12-13	
September	9-10	10-12	12-14	9½-10½	10	
October		8- 9	10-12	8 - 9	9-10	
November		8 9	9-10	9 - 9½	9-10	
December		9-10		9½-10	10-10½	
Average	·095	·101	·104	·096	·111	·128

Toronto.

Mutton, dressed; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Harris Abattoir Co'y., and the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	9.72	10 23	10 46	10.69	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.50
February	10.59	11.06	11.38	11.97	8.00–10.00	8.00– 9.50
March	11.13	11.98	11.85	12.44	8.00–10.00	8.00– 9.50
April					9.00–11 00	8.00– 9.50
May				10.00	11.00–14.00	8.00– 9.00
June	13.10	14.90	14 60	10.00	10.00–14.00	8.00–10.00
July	12.20	12.83	12.22	9.50	10.00–14.00	
August	10.81	10.99	10.51	9.00	8.00–10.00	
September	10.30	9.86	8.72	9.00	8.00–10.00	
October	10.22	9.07	8.10	8 50	8.00–10.00	
November	9.62	8.66	8.07	8 50	8.00 16.00	
December	9.12	8.50	9.32	8.50	8.00– 9.50	
Average	10·681	10 808	10·523	9·827	9·062	8.75

Winnipeg.

Mutton, dressed; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	11	12 –12½	12	12½	12	12
February	10½–12	12½	13	10½ 11	12	12
March	13	13½	13	10½ 11	11	13
April	13	13½	11½	11 –12	11	13
May	13	14	11½	15	15½	13
June	13 –14	14	14-15	17	10½	13½
July	14	14½	14	15½		
August	13	15	13 13½	12½	13	
September	11	13	13 –13½	11½	14	
October	12½	12 –12½	12½–13	12	13½	
November	12½	12	12	11½	13½	
December	11 12½	12	12	11½	12½	
Average	124	·131	129	·123	·126	127

Lamb, dressed ; price per lb. on first market day of each month ; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	12½		12½	14 14½	14	
February	12½		14	12½-13	13	
March	11½-13		14	12½ 13	13	
April	11 -13½		12½	13	13	
May	14 15		12½	15½		
June	15	16 -17		18	15½	
July	15	17 18		18	17	
August	15	16½	15-16	18		
September	12½	16½	15-16	16		
October	16	14	14 14½	15		
November	16	14	14-14½	14		
December		12½	14 14½	14		
Average	·137	·157	·142	·147	·142	

Boston.

Mutton, common to good ; price per lb., in first week of each month ; quotations from the Bulletin of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7	7	6-7	6-9	6-7	7
February	8	7	7 8	5-7	6½	5½
March	8	7	7-8	5 7	6½	5½
April	8	8	9-11	6-8	9	5½
May	8	8	9-10	9-10	9	7½
June	9	10	8-9	11	9	7½
July	8	8	7-8	7-8	7	
August	8	8	7-8	6-8	7	
September	8	8	6 7	6-8	7	
October	7	7	6-7	6½	7	
November	8	7	6-6½	6 7	6½	
December	6	8	6-6½	6-7	6½	
Average	·077	·077	·075	·071	·072	·063

Spring Lambs, choice; price per lb. at Boston in the first week in each month; quotations from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11¼	11	11–12	11–12	12	14
February	10½	11	11–12	11–12	12	10
March	10½	10½	11–12	10–12	13½	10
April	10½	12	14–15	12	14	10½
May		13	13–13½	14	15	10½
June	14	15	10–11	16–17	14½	12½
July	18	15	12–13	12–15	13	
August	15	14	10–12½	11–13	14	
September	13½	13	11–12	9–11	12	
October	12	12	9–10	9–11	11	
November	12	12	10–11	10–11	11	
December	11½	12	9–9½	10–12	10½	
	126	125	114	119	127	112

New York.

Dressed Mutton, choice sheep; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9½	10	10	9	9–10	8
February	9½	9	10–10½	9½	9½–11	8
March	9	9	14¼	8½–9½	12–13	8–8½
April	9	10	14	10–11½	14–15	10
May	11	11	13	10–11	15–15½	9
June	11	12½	10	11½–13	10–11	10
July	10½ 11	10	10	10–11	10–11	
August	9–10	10½	10	10–11	10–11	
September	10–10½	11	9½	8½–9½	10	
October	10	11	9	8½–9½	9	
November	10	11	8½ 9	8–9	8½	
December	10	10½	9	8–9	8	
Average	10·0	10·4	10·0	9·77	11·1	8·57

Spring lambs, choice; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13	12 -13	12½	12 -13½	12 -14	11½-12
February	12	12 -12½	12½-13	11½-12½	12 -14½	10½-11
March	11½	12	13	11½-13	15½-17	10½-11
April	11	14	15½	12 -14	17 -18	12½
May	12 -12½	14½	15	13 -14½	17½	12½
June	15 -16	16	14 -15	15 -17	17 -18	15 -17½
July	15	13	12	12 -15	14½	
August	12½	12½	11½-12	10 -13	14 -14½	
September	14	13½	12	11 -13½	13½	
October	14	13½	11	11 -13	13½	
November	13	12½	12	10 -12	12	
December	12½-13	12	12	11 -13	12	
Average	13·1	13·1	12·9	12·7	14·8	12·4

Chicago.

Mutton, dressed, good sheep; price per lb. at Chicago in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9½-10	9	10	9½	10	9
February	9½-10	9	10½	10½	10	9
March	9½ 10	9	10½	10½	14	9
April	9½ 10	9	13	10½	16	10½
May	9½-10	10	12	10½	16½	10½
June	9	10	9½	13½	14	10½
July	9½-11	11	9½	11½	13½	
August	9	10	9½-10	10½	12½	
September	9	9-9½	9½	11	12½	
October	9 -10	10	8½	9½	12½	
November	9	10	9	9½	12	
December	9	10½	9½	9½	12	
Average	095	096	101	105	130	097

Minneapolis.

Mutton, dressed; price per lb. at Minneapolis on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6–7	7–7½	8-9	7–8	6–8	7–8
February	6 7	7–7½	8-9	7–8	8 9	7–8
March	6 7	7–7½	7–8	7–8	8 9	7–8
April	6	7 7½	7 8	7–8	10	7–8
May	6	7–7½	7–8	10–11	10	
June	6	5 7	7–8	10 11	12–12½	
July	6	5–6	7	8–10	11–12	
August	6	7-9	7–8	8–10	11	
September	6-7	7–8	7–8	8–10	7–8	
October	7–7½	7–8	7–8	6–8	7–8	
November	7	7–8	7–8	6–7	7–8	
December	7	7–8	7–8	6–8	7–8	
Average.	065	071	076	082	·089	·075

HOGS, DRESSED.

Halifax.

Hogs, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January				8 – 9	10 –11½	8 – 9
February			8½	8 9½	10 –11½	8 – 9½
March			8½	8 –10	10 –11	
April			8½		10 11½	9 –10
May			8½		10 11½	7½ 8½
June			8 – 9	9 10	10 –11½	7½ 8¼
July			8 – 9	9 –10	10 - 11½	
August			9 –10	9 –10	10½–12	
September				9 –11	10½ 12	
October					10 –11	
November					10 –11	
December			7 8½	9½ 10	8 – 9	
Average.			·085	·093	·106	·085

St. John.

Hogs, dressed; price per lb. on the first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	8½- 9	8½ 9	7½- 8	8½ 9	..	8½- 9
February	8½- 9½	9 - 9½	7½- 9	9 -10	10½-11	9½-10
March	9 -10	9 - 9½	8 - 9	9 -10	11½	9½ 10
April	9½-10	9½-10	8 - 8½	9 - 9½	11½ 12	10-10½
May	8½- 9	9½-10	8 - 9	9 - 9½	11½-12	9½ 10
June	8½- 9	8 - 9	8 - 9	9 -10	11½-12	8½- 9
July	8½- 9	8 - 9	8 - 9	9 -10	11½-12	. .
August	8½ 9	8 - 9	9 -10	9 -10	11½-12	.. .
September	8½- 9	8 - 9	9 - 9½	9 -10	11½ 12	. .
October	8½- 9	8 9	9 9½	9 -10	10½-11	. .
November	8½- 9	9 - 9½	8 - 8½	9 -10	9 - 9½	. .
December	9 - 9½	7½- 8	..	9½-10	8½- 9	. . .. ..
Average	·089	088	086	094	11	095

Toronto

Hogs, dressed; price per cwt. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., and from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	8 84	9·43	8 32	9 30	10·75–11 25	9 50–10 00
February	9 29	9 45	7 78	9·58	11 00–11 50	9·75–10·25
March	9·32	9·37	7 55	9 72	11 75–12 25	9 00–10 00
April	9·88	9·50	8 85	10 16	12 25–12 75	8 50– 9 50
May	10 17	9 35	8 77	10 12½	12 00–12 50	8 25– 9 25
June	10·56	9 86	8 81	10 75	12 25–12 75	8 25– 9 00
July	10 95	9·81	9 88	11 25	12 00–12 50	. . . . .
August	10·44	9 78	9·58	11 25	12 50–13 00	. . . . .
September	9 72	9 05	10 03	11·00–11·50	12·25–12 75	
October	9 39	8·85	9 35	11 00 11 50	12 00–12 50	. . . . .
November	8 68	8·42	8 78	10·75–11 25	9 50–10 50	. . . . .
December	8 66	8·07	8 87	10·50–11 00	9 25–10 00	. . . . .
Average	9.658	9.245	8.880	10 532	11 740	9.27

Winnipeg.

Hogs, dressed; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7¾	7½–8½	8	8	12	12
February	8 –8¼	8½–5¾	8	8½	12	12½
March	8 –8½	9¼		8½	12½	12
April	8	9¼	7½	9¼	13	12
May	10½		7½	10	15½	11½
June	10½		9	10¾	15¼	11
July	10		8½	10¼	15	
August	10		8 –8½	10	13½	
September	11½	10	8 –8½	11	15	
October	11 –11½	10	10½	12	15	
November	11 –11½	10	8	11	15	
December	11 –11½	8	8	11½	11½	
Average	.099	.090	.083	.101	.137	120

Boston.

Hogs, country dressed; price per lb. in first week of each month, quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston *Chamber of Commerce.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7	8½	6 –8	7 –7½	11	10½
February	8	9	5 –7	7½ –8	11¼	10¾
March	8	9	5 –7	7½ 8	11½	10 –10½
April	8	9	7 –8	8 –8½	13½	8
May	6	8½		8 –8½	13½	7½
June		8				
July		8				
August		8				
September						
October						
November	8½			8 –8½		
December	8½	9		8 –8½	10¼	
Average	·078	·086	·066	·093	·118	095

New York.

Dressed hogs, about 160 lbs., price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7½-7½	9½	8½-8¼	8¼	12	11¾
February	7½	9½	7½-7¾	8½	12	11½
March	8½-8¼	9½-9½	6¾	9⅛	13½	11½
April	8¼-8½	9½-9¼	8¼	9½	14½	10½-10½
May	9	9¼	9¼-9½	10	13½	9½
June	8½	8½	7¾	10¼-10½	13½	9½
July	9¼	8½	9	11	13½	..
August	9½	9	9½	11½	12½	..
September	9	9½	9¼	11½	13½	..
October	9¼-9½	9½	9½	11½	13	..
November	8½	9	8¼	11½	12½	..
December	9	7½	8¼	11½	11¼	..
Average	·081	·091	·084	·104	·131	106

Chicago.

Hogs, dressed; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7 -7½	9½-9¾	9⅛ 9½	7½- 8½	10½-11	11 -11¾
February	7 7½	9½ 9¾	9½ 9½	7½ 8½	11½-11¾	11½-12
March	7½-8½	9½ 9¾	6¼ 6¾	7½- 8½	12½-13½	11½-13
April	7½ 8½	9½ 9¾	6¼- 7¼	8½- 9½	13½-14	12½ 13½
May	7½-8½	9½ 9¾	7½- 8	9⅛ 10	13 -13½	11 -12
June	8¼-8½	9½ 9¾	7½- 8	9½-10	12 -12½	9¼ 9¼
July	9 9½	9½-9¾	8½- 9	10 -10¾	12½-13½	..
August	9½-9¾	9½ 9¾	9½ 10	10¼-11¼	13 -13¾	..
September	9½ 9¾	9½ 9¾	9½ 10	10¼-11¼	13 -14	..
October	9½ 9¾	9½ 9¾	10 -10½	11 -12	13½ 14	..
November	9½-9¾	9½ 9¾	8 - 8¾	10½-11½	13 -13¾	..
December	9½ 9¼	9½ 9¾	8 8½	11 -11½	10¼-11	..
Average	087	·096	086	·099	127	·116

Minneapolis.

Hogs, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6 6½	7½	6	7½	10	8½–9
February	6½ 6¾	7¾		7½–8	10	9 –9½
March	6½ 7	7¾		7½–8	11½	8½–9¼
April	6½–7	8¼	5¼	7½–8	12	7½–8
May	6½ 7	7¾	6	8¼	11	
June	7 –7¼	6 –6½	6	8½	11	
July	6 6½	6 6½	6½	8½	11	
August	6 –6½	6	6½	8½	9½–10	
September	6 6½	6		8½	10 –10½	
October	6½ 6½	7		10	11	
November	6¾ 6½	7	7	10	11	
December	6¾ 6½	5½	6½	10	8½– 9	
Average	·065	·069	062	·085	104	·086

DRESSED POULTRY.

Halifax.

Turkeys; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				19	20–23	20–22
February			16	25	20–23	22
March			18	25	2·–23	
April			20		20–23	20
May			20		28	20
June			20	15	17	16–18
July				15	17	
August			16	15–17	17	
September				15–17	17	
October				15–17	17	
November				19	17–20	
December			17	18	20	
Average			·181	·193	·201	.197

Ducks: price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
				Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January				15		15-16
February				15-17	15-18	15-16
March				15-17	15-18	
April					15-18	17
May					20	17
June					20	17
July					20	
August					20	
September					20	
October					20	
November					17	
December				15-16	15-16	
Average				157	178	162

St. John.

Fowl, dressed, old: price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January						14
February						14
March						9- 9½
April						9-10
May						9-13
June						9-13
July					20	
August					20	
September					12	
October					12	
November					12	
December					12	
Average					146	109

Turkeys; price per lb. on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	17–20	16–18	18 20	20–23		24–25
February	18–21	18–20	18–20	20–23	22–24	25–28
March	17 20	18–20	18–20	20–23	25	25–28
April	20–22	18 20	20–24	20–22	25–30	28–30
May	20 22	18–20	24–26	23 25	18–20	28–30
June	14–16	13–15	14–16	17 18	18–20	18
July	14–16	15 16	14–16	17 18	18 20	
August	14 16	18–20	14–16	18–18	18 20	
September	14–16	18 20	14–16	17–18	18–20	
October	14 16	18 20	14–16	17–18	22–24	
November	16–20	18–20	16–20	23	20 24	
December	17 18	17–18		21–22	23	
Average	174	18	179	20	216	256

Montreal.

Fowls; price per lb. at Montreal, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Montreal *Gazette* and *Le Moniteur du Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7–9	7– 8½	6 8	10½–11½	11–12	10–13
February	7–9	9–10	7–10	12½–14	11–12	9–12
March	7–9	9–10		14 –15	11–12	9–12
April					11–12	
May					11–12	
June					11–12	
July					11–12	
August					11–12	
September					11–12	
October					12–14	
November	7–8	10–12	8 9	13 –14	12–14	
December	7–8½	6– 8	8– 9	13 –14	12–14	
Average	079	09	081	132	119	108

Turkeys; price per lb., on the opening market day of each month; quotations from *The Montreal Gazette* and *Le Moniteur du Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12-15	12 -14	12 -14	18½-19	15 17	19½ 20½
February	12-14	13½ 14	14 -16	17½ 18½	15-17	18 -19
March	12 14	13½-14	12 -15	17½ 18½	15 17	18
April					15-17	
May					15 17	
June					15 17	
July					15-17	
August					15-17	
September					15-17	
October					15-17	
November	12-13	14½-15		16 -17	15 17	
December	12-13½	10 -13	12½ 13	16 17	16-17	
Average	129	133	135	175	160	190

Toronto.

Fowl, dressed, old; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	7- 8	6- 8	6- 7	8 - 9	12-14	12-13
February	7- 8	8- 9	8- 9	10 -11	12 14	12 13
March	7- 8	8- 9	8- 9	11 -12	13-15	14-16
April	7- 8	8- 9	11-12	11 -12	10-12	14-16
May		12 14	12-13	13 -15	12-14	10-11
June	11-13	12-14	14-16	12½-15	16	14-16
July	10-12	10 14	12	10 -12	13	
August	10-12	10-12	10-12	12 -13	12	
September	11-13	10-12	10-12	10	10	
October	10-11	9-10	9 10	13 -14	10	
November	9-10	7- 9	8- 9	8 - 9	8	
December	7 8	7 8	7- 8	9	9	
Average	094	098	101	113	121	134

Chickens, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8–10	8– 9	9–10	11–13	14–16	14–16
February	8–10	10–11	12–14	15	17–18	14–16
March	11–13	12–14	12–14	15–16	15–17	15–19
April	11–13	12–14	14–15	15–16	16–18	15–19
May	16–17	15–18	16–18	18–20	17–20	15–19
June	16–18	15–18	18–20	18–20	*40	15–19
July	14–16	20–25	12–14	20–25	*30	
August	10–13	15–18	10–12	25	15	
September	14–16	15–17	15–17		12	
October	12–15	12–14	12–15	15–17	11	
November	10–13	10–13	11–12	10–11	10	
December	9–10	9–11	9–10	12	11	
Average	·126	140	134	164	175	·163

Turkeys, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	15–17	14–15	12–13	18–20	16–18	18–20
February	16–17	13–15	13–14	18–20		18–20
March	16–17	15–17	15–16	22–24	18–22	18–20
April	16–17	15–17	18–23	23–24	19–21	18–20
May	16–20	15–20	18–23	20–26	19–21	18–20
June	14–18	15–20	17–23	17–21	17	18–20
July	14–15	11–15	14–16	15–17	17	
August	14–16	11–15	16–18	14–18	14	
September	13–16	13–15	16–18	15	14	
October	16–20	18–20	18–25	20–22	15	
November	14–17	15–16	13–14	15–17	15	
December	14–16	13–15	12–13	15–16	14	
Average	160	153	166	190	173	190

Geese, dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the Toronto *World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	10-11	10-11	9-10	11-12	14-15	12-14
February	10-11	10-11	9-10	12-14	13-16	12-14
March	10-11	11-12	9-10	14-15	14-16	12-14
April	10-11		12-13	14-15	15-16	12-14
May			12-13		15-16	12-14
June						12-14
July						
August						
September						
October		10-12		12-14		
November	10-12	10-11	9-10	10-11	11	
December	9-10	9-10	8	10	9	
Average	112	112	103	126	142	130

Ducks dressed; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Farm* and the *Toronto World*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11-12	10-11	9-10	12-13	14-16	15-16
February	11-12	10-11	11-12	15-17	15-16	15-16
March	11-12	11-12	11-12	15-17	18-20	15-16
April	11-12		13-14	15-17	15-16	15-16
May			13-14		15-16	15-16
June					17	15-16
July	20-25	20-25				
August	12-15	11-13	12-15		13	
September	12-14	13-14	13-15	10	10	
October	12½-15	11-13	12-15	14-16	11	
November	10-13	10-12	10-11	11-12	10	
December	10	9-11	9-10	12	11	
Average	132	126	120	140	146	155

Winnipeg.

Fowl: price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12½	7		11–12½	14-15	17
February		7		12½	14-16	17
March		12		14	14-16	17
April		12		14	14-16	17
May		12		14	16	17
June	10	12		16	15	17
July		13		16–17	15	
August		13			15	
September					15	
October						
November	6–7		12½	10		
December	7		11–12½	8		
Average	085	110	129	132	150	170

Chickens: price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	10–11	14	15	18-19	21
February		10–11	14	15-16	18-19	21
March		15	15-16	18	18-19	21
April		15	17	18	18-19	21
May		15-16		18	19	21
June		15-16		25	19	21
July		17-18		25	19	
August		17 18			19	
September					19	
October						
November	10–11		16	12-13		
December	10 11		15	11-12		
Average	112	146	153	165	187	210

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Turkeys; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	17½	15	16-16½	18-20	21-22	24
February		15½	16-16½	18-19	21-22	24½
March		18	17-17½	19	21-22	24
April		18	17-17½	19-20	21-22	24½-25
May		18		20	21-22	24½-25
June		18		20	21-22	24½-25
July		19		20	22-23	
August		19			22-23	
September					23	
October						
November	15		20	17		
December	15½		20	14-15		
Average	1267	1762	174	183	218	245

Geese; price per lb on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	9	12⅝-13	12-15	16-16½	18
February		9	12¼-13	14	16-16½	18
March		14	12	14	16-16½	18
April		14	12	14	16	18
May		14		16	16	18
June		14		16	16	18
July		15		16	16	
August		15			16	
September					16	
October						
November	9		15	10		
December	9		15	9		
Average	.107	.130	.132	.136	.161	.180

Ducks; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	10	13½	15	18-19	
February		10	13½	15	18-19	
March		16	14	15	16-19	
April		16	16	17	16-19	
May		16		17	19	
June		16		17	19	
July		16		17	19	
August		16			19	
September					19	
October						
November	10		15	11		
December	10		15	8-09		
Average	.113	.145	.145	.141	.184	

Boston.

Fowls, choice, eastern and northern, dry packed in bbls.; price per lb. in first week of each month quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	15	15	14	15	17	15½
February	15	16	15	15 -16	18½	18½
March	16	15	15 16	16½ 17	20½	17½
April	16	16	15 16	17 -18	19	18½
May	16	16	16	16 -16½	19½	18
June	15	16	16	17½	19½	17½
July	15	16	15	17½	19½	
August	15	16	15-16	17½	19½	
September	15	16	15	18½	17½	
October	16	16	15	16½	18½	
November	14	15	14	16½	16½	
December	15	15	15	17½	16½	
Average	153	157	152	168	185	176

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Turkeys, choice, dressed; price per lb., dry packed in bbls., in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			20	23–26	25	21
February			20	24	26	24
March			19–20	24	26	23
April			18	24		20
May			16	20	25	21
June			17	20	25	21
July			18	20	26	
August			18	20	26	
September			25	19	26	
October			24	22	26	
November	23	28	22	24	25	
December	23	20	20	24	25½	
Average	·230	·240	197	·223	·257	216

New York.

Fowls, dressed, western dry-packed; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner.**

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			12½	14 –14½	17	
February			13	14½–15	17½	
March			13½	16	18½–19	
April			14½	16½	19	
May			13½	16	19½–20	
June			14	16½	19	
July			13	15	18	
August			14½	16	18½	
September			14	18 –18½	16½–17	
October			15	17	18	
November			13½–14	16	15 –15½	
December			13	16½–17	15 –16	
Average			·137	156	176	

* As quoted by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labour.

Buffalo.

Fowls, fancy; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13	13	12	14	16	15
February	14	13–13½	12 –12½	15	17	15–16
March	14	15	14	17	18½–19	17–17½
April	16	14 14½	16	17½	20	18–19
May	15 –15½	15	15 –15½	17 –17½	20	17
June	15	16–16½	14 –14½	17 –17	19	16
July	14 –14½	15	13½–14	16 –16½	17½	
August	14	14–15	14	16½–17	17½	
September	14	14–15	13½	17 –17½	16½ 17	
October	13½–14	14	14	16½–17	16½ 17	
November	12½–13	9 10	13½	15	15	
December	11	12–12½	12½ 13	15 –16	14 –15	
Average	·139	·138	137	·164	172	·167

Fowls, fair to good; price per lb. on first market day of each month, quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12 –12½	11 –12	10 –11	12 –13	15 –15½	14 –14½
February	13 –14	11½–12½	10½–11½	13½–14	15½–16	14½–15
March	13 –13½	14 –14½	13½	15 –16	17½–18	15 –16
April	15 –15½	14 –14½	14 –15	16½–17	18 –19	17 –17½
May	14 –14½	14 –14½	14 –14½	16½–17	18 –19	16 –16½
June	14½	15 –15½	13 –13½	16 –16½	19 –18½	15 –15½
July	13½–14	14½	13	15 –15½	16 –17	
August	13½–14	13	12½–13	15½–16	16½–17	
September	13 –13½	13 –13½	12½–14	16 –16½	16 –16½	
October	12½–13	13 –13½	13½	15½–16	16 –16½	
November	11 –12	8 – 9	12 –13	13 –14	13 –14	
December	9 –10	10 –11	10 –12	13 –14	12 –13	
Average	·130	128	·127	151	·163	·155

Chickens, choice to fancy; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	14	13 –14	16	17	16
February	15	13½–14	13 –14	16½–17	18½–19	15 –16
March	16	16	15 –16	18	20	18
April	16½	16 –16½	16 –17	19 –19½	20	20
May	16 –16½	16		19		
June						
July						
August						
September			15 –17	20 –22	18 –21	
October		15 –16	15 –17	16 –18	15 –17	
November	13 –13½	14	14	15 –17	15	
December	13	24	14	15 –17	15 –16	
Average	·148	·159	·150	·177	·176	·170

Chickens, dressed, fair to good; prices per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13 –13½	12 –13	11–12	14–15	15 –16	14–15
February	13½–14½	12½–13	11–12	14–15	17 –17½	13–14
March	14 –15	14 –15	14–14½	16–17	18½–19	16–17
April	15 –16	14 –15	15	17–18	18 –19	18–19
May	14 –15	14½ 15		17–18		
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November	12 –12½	12 –13	12–13			
December	10 –11	12 –13	11–12		13 –14	
Average	135	134	125	161	167	158

Turkeys, dressed, choice: price per lb. on the first market day of each month: quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	22–23	21	19–20	25–26	24	25–26
February	21–22	19–20	19–20	24–25	24–27	26–27
March	21–22	19–20	20–21	25–26	24–27	25–26
April	22–24	19	21–22	25–26	22–26	24–25
May	22–23	19–20	21	25–28	22–25	22–24
June		15–18		24–25	20–24	22–23
July		15–18		18–20	20–22	
August		15–18	12–14	18–20	20–22	
September		14–16		18–20	20–22	
October		15–16		18–20	20–25	
November			18–22	20–23	20–25	
December	17–18	20	18	18–22	20–22	
Average	214	178	191	224	227	246

Geese: price per lb. on the first market day of each month: quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13–14	13–14	8–10	13–14	14–15	15–16
February	11–13	11–12	10–12	11–13	14–16	14–15
March		12	9–12	14–15	14–16	13–15
April		11–12	9–12	12–13	15–16	13–14
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November		11				
December	12–14	7–10	10–12	10–12	13–14	
Average	128	113	104	127	147	144

Ducks, fancy; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	17	16	13–14	17–18	17–20	21–22
February	18	10–11	11–15	17–18	20–22	17–19
March	18–19	17–18	14–16	20	20–21	22–23
April	18	17	14–16	20	20–22	22
May			14–16			
June			18	22	23–24	18–22
July	16–17		26–17	17–18	20–21	
August	12–15		14	14–17	16–20	
September	13–15	13–15	14–15	16–20	18–20	
October	15–16	15–16	16	17–19	17–21	
November	14–15	12–15	15	15–18	17–19	
December	15	8–13	15	15–18	19–20	
Average	·158	140	149	177	199	·207

Minneapolis.

Hens, fancy; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10	9–10	10	11	13	12–13
February		8–09	10	12½–13	15	12
March	12–13	12½	12	14–15	16–17	15–16
April	13–13½		12½	16	17	14–15
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December	7	11	12	11		
Average	114	099	113	132	·156	139

Chickens, fancy fat; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11	10	10	12	13-14	12-13
February	11	11	9	14	15	12
March	13	12½	12	15-16	16-17	15 16
April	13½	13	12½	15 16	17	14 15
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December	10	9	12	12½	9½	
Average	117	111	111	144	145	139

Chickens, spring; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8		7½-8	9	12	10-10½
February	10		8	11-12	12	10
March	11	10	10	15	15	13
April	12	12	10 -11	15		13
May	12	12 -13	12 -13	15		
June	10	8 -10	10	15		
July	8	18	7		18-20	
August	12	15 15½	7 -8	16-17	14-16	
September	11	11½ 12	12	16	12	
October	10½	10 -11	12 -12½	13	11	
November	8	9	10	12	10	
December	7	7 7½	10	11-11½	12	
Average	100	113	099	135	138	113

Turkeys, dressed, choice to fancy; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	17	16	15	19	21	22
February	17	14½-15	14-15	18	20	20
March	17-18	15	15	18	22	20-21
April	18	15	17	21-22	21	18-19
May				21 22		
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December		14	16 17	17-18	13	
Average	174	148	156	196	194	200

Ducks, young; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts cts.	cts.	cts. cts.	cts.
January	9		7- 8	10	12½-	13
February	10		5	11	14	13
March	10-11	10	9 10	14	15	13
April	11	11	10-11	14	15	13
May	11	11	10	13	15	
June	10	10	10-11	13	13	
July	9	9	9-10	10	12	
August	7 8	9-10	10-12	10	11 -11½	
September	9-10	7- 9	8	10	12	
October	7 8	7-10	8- 9	10	11	
November	7- 8	7- 8½	9	10	12	
December		7- 8	10	11	14 -15	
Average	091	089	093	136	130	130

Geese; price per lb. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	cts. cts.	cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts	cts. cts.
January	8 9		8-10	8-10	11	12
February	10		9	10	12	10-11
March	10	10	8-10	12	12	10 12
April	10	10	8-10	12	10	10-11
May	10	12	11	10	10	
June	8	9	8 9	10	10	
July	7- 8	8	8	8	10	
August	9-10	8	8	8	10	
September	7	8	8	8	10	
October	7	8	8	8	10	
November	9	8	7- 8	8	10	
December		7-8	8	9	12	
Average	·087	087	086	093	106	·109

HAMS CURED MEATS.*

Montreal.

Hams, smoked, medium size; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Centr.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12½	14	14½ 15½	13½	16	15½
February	13	14 -15½	14 -15½	13½	16½	15½
March	13½	14½-15½	14	14	16½	15½
April	13½	14½-15½	13½	14	17	15
May	14	14½-15½	13½	14	18	14
June	14	14½-15½	13½	15½	18½	13½
July	14	14½ 15½	13½	15½	19	
August	15½-16	14½ 15½	13½	12 -13	20	
September	15½-16	14½-15½	13½	13½ 14	20	
October	15½-16	13½ 14	14	14½-15	20	
November	15½ 16	14½-15	14	18	18½	
December	15	14 -15½	14	16	16½	
Average	·143	147	·139	·146	·180	1·48

* See note on page.

Toronto.

Hams, medium; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13	15	13½–14½	13½	15	15½
February	13	15	13½–14½	13½	15	16
March	13½	15½	13 –14	13½	16	14½–16
April	13½	15½	13 –14	13½–14	17½–18	14 –15
May	14	14½–15	13 –14	15–15½	17½–18	14 –15
June	14 –14½	14½–15	13 –14	15 –15½	18	14 –15
July	15	14½–15	14	15 –15½	18	
August	15 –15½	15½–16	14½–15	15 –15½	15½	
September	16	14½–15½	14½–15	14½–15½	19	
October	15½–16	14½–15½	14 –14½	15½–16	19	
November	16	14½–15½	14	15½–16	18	
December	15	14 –15	13½	15	15½	
Average	146	150	140	149	174	149

Winnipeg.

Hams, large; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12½	14½	13¼	12½	17	14½
February	13	14½	13	11½	16¾	14½
March	13½	14¾	12	11¾	16¾	14½
April	14	15¼	12	11¾	17¼	13¾
May	14	15½	12	12½	18¾	13½
June	15	15½	12	13	19	13½
July	15¼	15½–16	12½	14¾	19	
August	15¼	15½–16¼	12½	15	19	
September	16½	15¾	13	16	20	
October	16	15½	14	17	19¼	
November	16	15¼	13½	17	19	
December	15	14	12¾	17	17½	
Average	147	153	127	142	182	140

Boston.

Hams, western, small; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11	14	10½–11	10½–10¾	15	14½
February	11	14½	10½–11	11	15	14½
March	12	14½	10 –10½	11	16½	13½
April	12½	15	10 –10½	11–11¼	18	14
May	12½	15	11 –11½	12	18	14
June	13	15	11 –11½	13	17½	15
July	14	14½	12¼–13	13¼	18	.....
August	14½	14½	12¼–13	13½	17	.....
September	14	14½	12¼–13	13¼	17	.....
October	14	14½	12¼–13	14¼	15	.....
November	14	14½	12 –12½	14¾	15	.....
December	14	14½	10¼–10½	15	15	.....
Average	130	142	115	125	164	143

New York.

Hams, smoked, 14 to 16 lbs. average; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	11 –11½	13¼ 14¼	10½-11	10¼	14½	13½
February	11 –11½	13¼–14½	10 –10½	10¾	14½	13½
March	11⅔–12¼	14¼–14⅝	10 –10½	10¾	17	13
April	12 –12½	13½–14	10½ 11½	11	17½ 18	12½
May	12½–13	13¾ 14¼	11½ 12	12½	18 18½	13½
June	12½–13	14¼ 14⅝	11½–12	13½ 14	17¼-17¾	14½
July	13 –13½	14¼–14⅝	13 –13¼	13½–14	17½ 18	.....
August	14 –14½	14 14½	13¾-14	13½ 14	17 17½	.....
September	13½–14	13½	13 –13½	13⅜–14	16 16½	.....
October	13½–14	13½	12½–13	15 –15½	15½ 16	.....
November	13⅜–14¼	12¼ 13	11½	14 –14½	16⅜	.....
December	13⅜ 14¼	11	10¾	14½	17½	.....
Average	129	139	118	133	167	133

Chicago.

Hams, smoked, average 16 lbs.; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	10	14¼	11¼	11	16¼	15
February	11½	14½	11	12	16½	15
March	12¼	15	11	12	16¼	14
April	12¼	14½	11¼	12½	18	13½
May	12½	14½	12	13	18¼	13½
June	12	14¾	12¼	14	17½–18¼	13½
July	13½	14	13¼	14¾	18	
August	14	14¼	13¾	15	18¼	
September	14	14	13¾	15½	17¾	
October	13 –13½	13¾	14	16¾	17¼	
November	14	13¾	12¾	16	16	
December	14	14½	11¾	16¼	14½	
Average	128	143	123	·141	179	·149

BACON.

Montreal.

Bacon, breakfast; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	15½–16½	13¼–16		17	15
February	14	15½–16½	13 –15		18	17½
March	14¼	15½–16½	13 –15		18½	16
April	15½ 16	15 –15½	13 –15		20	15
May	17	15 –16	13 –15		19½	14½
June	18	15 –16½	13 –15	16½	19½	15
July	17	15 –15½	13 –15	16½	20	
August	16½	16½	14½–16	16½	20	
September	15½	13½–16	14½ 16	17	21	
October	15½	13¾ 16		18	18½	
November	15	13¾ 16	11½–12	18	18½	
December	15	13¾–16		16½	18½	
Average	156	154	141	170	191	·155

Toronto.

Bacon, smoked, breakfast; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	15 -15½	15 -15½	14½	17 -18	17
February	14	15 -15½	14½-15	14⅝-15	18 -18½	17-18
March	14½	15½-16	14 -14½	14½-15	18 -18½	17-18
April	14½	15⅝-16	14½ 15	15 15½	18½-19	16-17½
May	14½	15 -15½	14⅝-15	15½-16	18½ 19	16-17½
June	15 -16	15 15½	14 -15	15½-16	19 19½	16-17
July	15½-16	15 15½	14 -15	16 -16½	19 19½	
August	16	15½ 16	14½-15	16 -17	20 -	
September	16 17	15½ 16	14½-15	16 -16½	20 -21½	
October	16	15½-16	15	17 -18	20 -	
November	16	15 -15½	14	17 -18	19 -	
December	15 -15½	15 -15½	14½	17 -18	18 -	
Average	153	155	147	161	189	170

Bacon, long, clear; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10½	11¼-11⅛	10½-11	11 -11½	13½ 14	12⅛
February	11	11⅛ 11⅞	10 10½	11 -11⅛	14 -14½	11½-12
March	11	11⅛-11⅝	9½-10	11¼-11⅝	14 14½	11 -11½
April	11¼-11½	11¼ 11⅝	9⅜-10	12¼-12⅝	15 15¼	10⅝-11
May	12	11 -11¼	10⅛ 10⅜	12⅛-13	15 -15¼	10¼-11
June	12	11 -11¼	10⅛ 10⅜	13 -13⅛	15 -15½	10¾-11
July	12 -12½	11 -11¼	11 -11½	13 -13½	15 -15½	
August	12⅛	11	11 -11⅛	13⅛-14	15	
September	12⅜ -13	10½-11	11¼-11⅝	13⅜ 14	15	
October	12½-12¾	10¼-11	12½	15 -15½	15	
November	12¼-12⅛	10⅛-11	11⅛-12	14⅛-15	15	
December	11¼-11⅜	10⅛-11	11 -11½	14 -14½	13	
Average	119	112	109	131	148	112

Winnipeg.

Bacon, breakfast; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14	17	16	14 -14½	19	19½
February	14	16	15½ 16½	13½ 13½	18½-19	19½
March	14	16½	15 16	13¾-13¾	18½	19½
April	14½	17	14½ 15	14 -14¾	19	18½
May	15⅝	17	15 15½	15⅛	19¼	19¼
June	15⅝	17½	15½	15⅛-16	20½	18
July	16¼	17½ 17½	15½	16½ 16½	20½	
August	16⅝	17 -17¼	14½ 15½	16½	20¼	
September	17	17 -17¼	15½-16	16½	20¼	
October	17	16¾ 16¾	16½	18	20	
November	17	16½	15½	18¼	20¼	
December	17	16¾ 16½	14 14½	19	20½	
Average	157	168	153	155	197	192

Bacon, long clear; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11	12	11¾	11	15½	
February	11	11½	10½	10½	15½	
March	11	11¾	11¼	10⅝	13	
April	12½	12	11	10¾	17	
May	13	12	10½	11	17½	
June	13	12	10½	11¼	17½	
July	13¼	12	10½	12	17⅝	
August	13¼	13	10	13¼	17¾	
September	13½	11¾	10¼	13¼	17¾	
October	13	11½	11	15	17¼	
November	13	12¼	11¼	15½		
December	11½	11	11¼	15½		
Average	124	119	108	125	165	

Boston.

Bacon, boneless breakfast: price per lb. in the first week of each month: quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13	17	13½–14	13 –15	18½	18 –19
February	13	17	11 –16	14 –15	17½	17½ –18
March	14	17	10 –15	13½–14½	19½	16½
April	14	17	11 –15	14½–15½	22½	16½
May	16	18	12½–16	15 –17	21	16¼
June	16	20	12½–16	16 –17	21½	16¼
July	16	20	13½–16	17	23	
August	17	20	13½–18	16½	22½	
September	17	20	12½–17	16½	22	
October	17	20	14 –18	19	21½	
November	18	20	13½–15	19	21½	
December	17	18½	13½–15	19	19½	
Average	157	187	143	159	·209	172

New York.

Bacon, smoked, boneless; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	12 –12½	14 –14½	12½–13	11¾	17 –18	18
February	12 –12½	14 –14½	11 –12	12½	17 –18	17½
March	12 –12½	15 –15½	11 –12	12⅝	19	16 –16½
April	13 –13⅝	14½ 15	11½–12½	13½	21 –22	15 –16
May	13½–14	14½–15	12½ 13	14	20 –22	15½–16½
June	13½–14	15½–16	13 –13½	15½	20 –22	16½
July	14½–15	15½–16	14½ 15	15½–17	22 23	
August	15 –15½	15 15½	15 –15¼	17 –18	22 23	
September	14½–15	15½–16	14½–15	17 –18	21	
October	14 14½	14½–16½	14½–15	18 –19	21	
November	14½–15	15 16½	14	18 –19	22¼	
December	14½–15	13 –13½	12½	17½ 18½	21	
Average	138	150	136	·163	·206	·163

Chicago.

Bacon, breakfast, fancy, price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	16	20	18	16	21¼	24
February	16½	19	18	17½	21	23
March	17½	20	17	17½	22¼	23½
April	18	20	16½–17	18½	25	23½
May	18	20½	17½	19½	25	23½
June	18½	21	18⅝	21	25	23½
July	18½	21½	19½	22½	27–27½	
August	18½	20½	21	22½	26¼	
September	18½	20	20	22½	26¼	
October	18½	20	20	23½	28	
November	20	20½	18	23½	30	
December	20	20½	16	21¼	25½	
Average	182	203	182	205	254	235

SALT PORK.

St. John, N. B.

Pork, domestic mess; price per 200 lb. barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	20.00–21.00	23.00–23.50	22.00–23.50	22.00–22.50		24.00–25.00
February	20.00–21.00	22.50–23.50	22.00–23.50	24.00–24.50	27.00–27.50	23.50–24.50
March	20.00–21.00	22.50–23.50	19.00	24.25–24.75	27.00–27.50	23.50–24.50
April	20.00–21.00	22.50–23.50	19.00	24.25–24.75	28.00–28.50	22.50–23.50
May	21.50–22.50	22.00–23.00	19.00–20.50	24.25–24.75	28.00–28.50	22.50–23.50
June	22.00–22.50	21.50–22.50	20.00–20.50	24.25–24.75	28.00–28.50	21.00–22.00
July	22.50–23.00	21.50–22.50	20.50–21.00	24.50–25.00	28.00–28.50	
August	23.00–23.50	21.50–22.50	20.50–21.00	25.00–25.50	27.50–28.00	
September	23.00–23.50	21.50–22.50	21.00–22.00		29.00	
October	23.00–23.50	21.50–22.50	22.00–22.50	28.00–28.50	27.50–28.00	
November	23.00–23.50	22.00–23.50	23.00	28.50–29.00	25.50–26.00	
December	23.00–23.50	22.00–23.50		28.50–29.00	24.00–25.00	
Average	22.10	22.52	21.07	25.43	27.48	23.34

Montreal.

Pork, heavy Canada short cut mess; price per 200 lb. barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	19.00–20.00	22.50–23.00	20.50–21.00	22.00–22.50	28.00–28.50	25.00
February	20.00	21.50–23.50	20.50–21.00	22.50–23.00	29.00–29.50	25.00
March	20.00	21.50–23.50	20.50–21.00	23.00–23.50	29.00–29.50	25.00
April	20.00	22.50–23.50	20.50–21.00	23.00–23.50	31.00	22.50
May	22.50	22.50–23.50	22.00–22.50	23.00–23.50	31.00–31.50	22.50
June	22.50	22.50–23.50	22.00–22.50	24.00–24.50	31.00–31.50	21.50
July	22.50	22.00–23.50	21.50–22.00	24.00–24.50	31.00–31.50	
August	22.50	22.00–23.50	23.00–23.50	27.50–28.00	29.00	
September	22.50	22.00–22.50	23.00–23.50	27.50–28.00	27.50–28.00	
October	22.50–23.00	22.50–23.00	25.00–25.50	31.00	28.50	
November	22.50–23.00	22.50–23.00	25.00–25.50	26.25	28.50	
December	22.50–23.00	22.50–23.00	25.00–25.50	31.00	26.50	
Average	21.68	23.31	21.91	25.58	29.31	23.58

Pork, clear fat backs; price per 200 lb. barrel, on the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Months.	*1906.	*1907.	*1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ $	$ $	$	$	$	$
January	19.00 21.00	23.00 23.50	23.00		32.00	28.00
February	19.00 21.00	23.00–23.50	23.00		33.00	26.50
March	19.00–21.00	24.25–24.75	23.00		32.50	27.00
April	22.50	24.25–24.75	23.00		34.00	24.50
May	22.50	24.25–24.75	23.00		33.00	24.00
June	22.50–23.00	22.50 25.00	23.00		35.00	23.00
July	23.00–23.50	21.25–24.00		27.50	32.50	
August	23.00–23.50	21.75		29.00	32.50	
September	23.00–23.50	23.00 23.50		29.00	31.00	
October	23.00–23.50	23.00 23.50		32.00	29.00	
November	23.00 23.50	23.00–23.50		32.00	29.50	
December	23.00–23.50	23.00		32.00	29.50	
Average	22.25	23.50	23.00	30.25	31.79	25.50

*Quotations for American fat backs.

Toronto.

Pork, heavy mess: price per 200 lb. barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $
January	18.00	20.00	19.50–20.00	20.00	27.00–27.50	23.00–24.00
February	18.00	20.00	19.50–20.00	20.00	27.00–27.50	21.00–22.00
March	18.00	20.00	19.50–20.00	20.00	27.00–27.50	21.00–23.00
April	20.00	20.00	18.50–19.00	20.00–21.00	28.00–29.00	20.00–21.00
May	20.50–21.00	20.00	18.50–19.00	20.00–21.00	28.00–29.00	20.00–21.00
June	20.50–21.00	20.00	18.50–19.00	21.00–21.50	28.00–29.00	20.00–21.00
July	22.00	19.50–20.00	18.50–19.00	21.50–22.00	28.00–29.00	
August	22.00	19.50–20.00	18.50–19.00	23.00–23.50	28.00–29.00	
September	21.50	19.50–20.00	18-50–19.00	23.00–23.50	26.00–27.00	
October	22.00–22.50	19.50–20.00	20.00	25.00–25.50	26.00–27.50	
November	22.00–22.50	19.50–20.00	20.00	25.00–25.50	25.00–26.00	
December	20.00	19.50–20.00	20.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00	
Average	20 72	19 83	19 21	22 38	27 37	21 42

Pork, backs, plain; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	15–16	16	16½	16	17½–18	18
February	16	16	16	16–16½	18–18½	18
March	16	16–16½	16	16–16½	18–18½	18½–19
April	16	16–16½	16	16–16½	20–21	18–18½
May	16	15–16½	16¾	16½–17	20–20½	17–18
June	17	16–16½	16½	16½–17	20–21½	18–19
July	17–18	16½–17½	16½	17–17½	19–19½	
August	17–18½	17½–17¾	17½	17–17½	19½	
September	17	16½–17	17	17–17½	20	
October	17	18	16½–17	19–20	21	
November	17	17½	16	18–19	19	
December	16½	17	16	18½	18	
Average	167	166	165	172	193	182

Winnipeg.

Mess pork; price per 200 lb. barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	17.00	24.00	25 00	20.00	27.00	27.00
February	17.00	24.00	25.00	19.60	27.00	28.00
March	19.00	24 00	25.00	19 00	27 00	27.50
April	22.00	24 00	19.00	19.00	30.00	24.50
May	23.00	24 00	21 00	19.00	33.00	25.00
June	23.50	24 50	21 50	19 00	33.00	24.00
July	24.00	25.00	21.50	20.00	33.00	
August	24 00	25 00	22.50	20.00	30.00	
September	25 00	25.00	21.50	20 00	30.00	
October	25.00	25 00	21 50	22.00	29 00	
November	25 00	25.00	20.50	27 00	29 00	
December	25.00	25.00	20.00	27.00	29.00	
Average	22.46	24.54	22.00	20.92	29.75	26 00

Boston.

Pork, backs; price per 200 lb. barrel in the first week of each month, quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	16 50	19.00	15.25–16.75	21.00 25.00	26.50	22.25
February	16.50	20 00	15.00–16.75	20.00	26 50	21 00
March	17.25	19.50	14.00–16.50	20 00	27.50	19.00
April	18.00	18.75	16.25–17.50	20 25	30 00	17.50
May	18.00	17 75	15.75–17.50	21.00	26.50	16.50
June	18 50	18 00	15.75–17.75	21.50	26.75	16 00
July	18.50	17.50	17.00–19.25	22.50	25.25	
August	19 00	17.50	18.75	22.40	23.00	
September	17.50	17 50	18.25	23.50	23.50	
October	17.50	17.50	20 50	25.00	23.00	
November	18.50	18.50	21 00	25.50	22 25	
December	18.75	16.75	23.50–25.00	28 00	21 00	
Average	18.03	18.19	17.90	22.74	25.15	18.71

New York.

Pork, mess, old to new; price per 200 lb. bbl. on the first Tuesday of each month; quotations furnished to the *Bulletin* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor by the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$
January	14.50-14.75	17.50 18.50	14.50-15.25	16.75 17.25	24.50-24.75	22.10-22.80
February	15.25-15.75	18.00-18.75	14.00-14.50	17.25-17.50	23.00-23.50	22.50-23.00
March	16.25-16.75	18.00 18.75	14.00-14.50	17.50 18.50	26.00-26.50	23.00
April	17.25-17.50	17.50 18.25	15.25-16.75	18.25-19.00	27.00	21.50-21.75
May	17.25-17.75	17.25 18.00	14.50-15.50	18.25-19.00	23.75-24.25	18.00-18.50
June	17.00-17.50	17.75-18.50	14.50-15.50	19.75-20.25	23.50 24.00	17.00-18.00
July	17.25-17.75	18.00-18.50	17.00-17.25	21.00 21.50	25.50-26.00	
August	18.25 18.75	18.00-18.50	17.50 17.75	21.75-22.25	25.50	
September	18.75-19.35	17.50-18.00	16.75-17.25	22.25-22.75	23.50-24.50	
October	18.50-19.00	16.75 17.00	17.50 17.75	25.25-25.50	21.00-21.50	
November	18.00-18.75	16.00-17.00	16.00-16.75	25.75-26.00	20.00	
December	17.50-18.25	15.00 15.75	16.00-16.75	25.25 25.50	19.00-19.50	
Average	17.48	17.64	15.96	21.00	23.72	20.76

*Quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin*.

Chicago.

Mess pork; price per 200 lb. bbl. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	13 50	16 50	14 00	15 25	23 00	21 00
February	13 50	16 00	13 50	16 25	22 00	21 00
March	15 25	17 00	12 50	16 25	24 50	20 50
April	16 25	16 50	13 50	17 00	27 50	18 50
May	16 25	16 25	14 00	17 50	23 00	16 50
June	16 25	17 00	14 50	18 50	23 50	16 75
July	17 00	16 75	15 25	20 50	24 50	
August	17 50	16 50	16 50	21 25	26 00	
September	17 25	16 50	15 25	22 00	23 50	
October	16 00	16 00	16 00	24 00	23 00	
November	16 00	16 50	14 50	24 50	19 00	
December	16 00	14 75	15 25	24 50	18 00	
Average	15·90	16 35	14 56	19 79	23 12	19·04

Pork, clear fat backs; price per 200 lb. bbl. in the first week of each month: quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	14 00	17 50	16 00	20 50	26 00	22 00
February	14 50	17 50	15 25	19 00	25 00	21 50
March	15 25	18 25	14 50	19 00	26 00	20 00
April	15 65	17 25	17 00	19 50	28 00	18 00
May	16 25	16 25	17 00	21 00	25 00	16 25
June	16 25	16 25	17 00	21 50	25 00	16 25
July	16 00	16 25	17 75	22 00	25 00	
August	17 00	15 50	18 00	22 50	23 50	
September	16 75	15 50	17 50	23 00	22 50	
October	16 25	15 75	20 00	24 00	22 50	
November	16 50	17 00	20 00	24 00	22 50	
December	16 75	16 25	20 00	25 00	22 50	
Average	15 92	16 60	17·50	21 75	24·46	19 00

Pork, bean; price per 200 lb. bbl. in the first week of each month: quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	11.75	13.75	12.75	14.75	21.00	17.00
February	12.00	14.00	12.25	14.50	20.00	16.50
March	13.00	15 25	11.50	14.50	21.00	15.50
April	15.50	14.50	12.00	14.50	23 50	14.50
May	13.75	14.00	13.00	15.00	21.50	12 50
June	13.50	13.75	13.00	16.75	21.50	12.00
July	14.00	13.50	13.75	18.00	21.50	
August	14.00	13.25	14 25	18.00	19 00	
September	14.00	13.25	14 25	18.50	18.00	
October	12.75	13.00	15.75	20 50	18.00	
November	13.00	13.75	16.00	20.50	17.00	
December	13.00	13.25	15.50	22.50	16.50	
Average	13.18	13.77	13 66	17.29	19.96	14.67

Dry salt pork, clear bellies, average 18 20 lbs; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8⅝	10½	10	9¾	13½	13
February	8⅝	10⅝	9	10	13⅝	12¼
March	8⅝	10⅞	8¾	10	14⅛	11⅝
April	8⅝	10⅝	8	10⅝	15⅝	11⅝
May	8⅝	10⅝	8½	11¼	14½	10⅜
June	10	10⅝	8½	12½	11⅝	9⅝
July	10	10⅝	9¼	12⅝	15½	
August	10	10⅝	10¼	12½	14	
September	10	10	10⅝	13¼	14½	
October	10	10	11¼	13⅝	13⅞	
November	10	10	11⅝	13¼	13¾	
December	10½	10	10	13½	13⅝	
Average	.095	103	096	.119	.143	113

BEEF, BARRELLED.

St. John.

Beef, Canadian plate; price per 200 lb. barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	13 50–13 75	14 00–14 50	16 00–16 50			
February	13 50–13 75	14 25–15 00	16 00–16 50		16.75–17	
March	13.50–13.75	14 25–15 00	16.00–16 50		16 75–17 00	
April	13.50–13 75	14 00–14 50	16.00–16 25		18.25–18 50	
May	13 75–14 00	14 00–14 50			18.50–19 00	
June	13 75–14 00	14.00–14 50			18.75–19 75	
July	14 00–14 25	15 00–15 25			18.75–19 25	
August	14 00–14 25	15 25–15 75			18 75–19 25	
September	13 25–14 00	15 50–15 75		15 50–17 00	18.75–19 25	
October	13 50–14 00	15 50–15 75		15 50–17 00		
November	14 00–14.50	16.00–16 50		16 75–17.00		
December	14 00–14 50	16 00–16 50		16.75.17.00		
Average	13 86	15 05	16 13	16 56	18 39	

Montreal.

Beef, plate; price per 100 lb. barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	6.25–6.50	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.50	7.75	7 75	8.75
February	6.25–6.50	6 75–7.00	7.00–7.75	7.75	7.75	8.75
March	6.25–6.50	6 75–7 00	7.00–7.75	7.75	7.75	8.75
April	6.50–7.00	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	7.75	9.25	8.75
May	6.50–7.00	7.50	7.00–7.75	7.75	9.25	8.75
June	6.50–7.00	8 00–8.25	7.00–7.75	8.00	8 75	8.25
July	6.50–7.00	8.00–8.25	9.25	8.00	9.25	
August	6.75–7.00	7.50	9 25	7.25	9.25	
September	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	9.25	7.25	9.25	
October	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	8.00	7.75	9.25	
November	6.75–7.00	7.50–8.00	8.00	7.75	9.25	
December	6.75–7.00	7.00–7.75	8.00	7.75	9.25	
Average	6·71	7·44	7 78	7·72	8·83	8 67

Chicago.

Beef, extra mess; price per 100 lb. barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the Report of the Chicago Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	7 50–8 50	8 50–10 00	10 50–11 00	10 00–10 50	11 00–12 50	13 25–13 50
February	7 50–8 50	8 75– 9 50	11 00–11 75	10 00–10 50	12 00–12 50	14 00–14 25
March	8 25–8 75	9 00– 9 50	11 90 11 50	9 50–10 50	12 75–14 00	14 50–14 75
April	8 00 9 00	8 50– 9 50	11 00–11 50	10 00–10 50	14 00–14 75	13 50–13 75
May	8 50–9 00	8 75– 9 00	12 50–13 00	10 25–10 50	14 50–14 75	13 50–13 75
June	8 25–8 75	8 75– 9 00	12 50–13 00	10 25 10 50	14 50–14 75	13 00–13 25
July	8 00–8 50	9 00– 9 50	12 50–13 00	10 00–11 00	14 50–14 75	
August	8 00–8 75	8 75–10 00	12 50–13 00	10 55–11 00	14 75–15 50	
September	8 25–8 75	8 75–10 00	12 00–13 00	10 50–11 00	15 00–15 50	
October	8 25–8 75	10 75–11 50	12 00–13 00	10 75–11 00	14 50–14 75	
November	8 50–9 00	11 00–11 50	11 00–11 50	10 50–11 00	13 75–14 00	
December	8 75–9 00	10 00–10 50	10 50–11 00	11 00–11 50	13 25–13 50	
Average	8 46	9 58	11 47	10 53	13 00	13 75

Beef, plate; price per 100-lb. barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	2910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	9 00–10 00	9 75–20 25	11 50–12 00	13 00–14 00	12 00–12 75	16 00–16 25
February	9 00–10 00	9 75–10 50	12 00–12 50	13 00–13 50	12 50–13 00	15 75–16 00
March	9 25–9 75	10 00–10 75	12 00–12 50	13 50–13 50	13 50–15 50	15 00–15 25
April	9 25–9 75	9 50–10 25	12 50–13 00	13 00–13 50	15 50–16 00	13 75–14 00
May	9 25–9 75	9 75–10 00	13 75–14 00	13 00–13 25	16 00–17 00	12 50–12 75
June	9 00–9 50	9 75–10 00	13 75–14 00	12 75–13 50	17 00–17 50	12 00–12 50
July	9 00–9 50	10 00–10 25	13 75–14 00	12 50–12 75	17 00–17 25	
August	8 75–9 25	10 00–10 25	13 75–14 00	12 00–12 50	17 00–17 50	
September	9 00–9 50	10 00–10 50	13 50–14 00	12 00–12 50	16 50–17 00	
October	9 00–9 50	11 00–12 00	13 50–14 00	12 00–13 00	16 75–17 25	
November	9 25–9 50	11 50–12 00	13 00–14 00	11 50–12 50	16 25–16 75	
December	9 25–9 50	11 50–11 75	13 00–13 50	12 00–12 50	16 00–16 25	
Average	9 35	10 46	13 23	12 80	15 82	14 31

Beef, extra plate; price per 100-lb. barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	10 00–11 00	10 50–11 00	12 00–13 00	14 50–15 00	12 75–13 50	16 50–16 75
February	10 00–11 00	10 50–11 50	12 50–13 00	14 50–15 50	13 25–13 50	16 00–16 25
March	9 75–11 00	11 00–11 75	13 00–13 50	14 00–14 50	14 25–16 00	15 75–16 00
April	9 75–10 75	10 75–11 25	13 00–13 50	14 00–14 25	16 00–16 50	14 25–14 50
May	9 75–10 75	10 50–11 00	14 50–15 00	13 50–13 75	16 50–17 50	13 50–13 25
June	9 75–10 75	10 75–11 00	14 50–15 00	13 25–13 50	17 50–18 50	12 50–12 75
July	9 50–10 00	10 50–11 00	14 50–15 00	13 00–13 25	17 50–18 50	
August	9 50–10 00	10 50–11 00	14 50–15 00	12 50–13 00	17 75–18 00	
September	9 50–10 00	11 00–11 50	14 50–15 00	12 50–13 00	17 25–17 75	
October	9 50–10 00	11 50–12 50	14 50–15 00	14 00–15 00	17 50–17 75	
November	9 75–10 00	12 00–12 50	14 00–15 00	12 00–13 00	16 75–17 25	
December	9 75–10 00	12 25–12 50	14 00–14 50	12 50–13 00	16 50–16 75	
Average	10 07	11 24	13 88	13 63	16 41	14 79

LARD AND TALLOW.

St. John.

Lard, pure; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	11½–12	12¾–13¼	12 –12½	13 –13¼		14¾–15
February	11½–12	12½–13¼	12 –12½	13½–13¾	16¾–17	14 –14½
March	11½ 12	13 –13¼	11½–11¾	13¾–14	17 –17½	13¾–13½
April	11½–12	13 –13¼	11½–11¾	14¼–14½	18¼–18½	12½–13
May	12¼–13	12¾–13	12 –12¼	14½–14¾	17 –17½	12 –12½
June	12½–13	12¾–13	12¼–12½	14½–14¾	17 –17½	11 –11¾
July	12½–13	12½–13	12½–12¾	15¼–15¼	17 –17½	
August	12¼–13	12½–13	12¼–13	15¼–15¾	16 –16½	
September	12½–13	12½–12¾	13¼ 13¾	16	16 –16½	
October	12½–13	12¾–12¾	14½–14¾	16¼–16¾	16½–16¾	
November	12¾–13	12¾–13¼	14 –14¼	17½–17¾	16¾ 16½	
December	13 –13¼	12¼–12½		17½–17¾	14¾–14½	
Average	124	128	127	.152	.167	.131

Montreal.

Lard, pure, in tierces; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10¾	12½	11¾–12¼	12¼	16¼	14
February	10¾	12¼	11½–12	12¼	16½	13
March	10¾	11¾–12¼	11½ 12	12¾	16¼	13½
April	11¾	12¼ 12½	12 –12½	13¼	17	11½
May	11¾	12 –12¼	12½	13¼	16½	11
June	11¼	12 –12¼	12½	13½	16½	10
July	11 –12	12 12½	12	14½	16	
August	12½	11¾–12½	12	14¾	15	
September	12	11¾–11¾	12	14¾	15	
October	11¾–12	11¼–12	13¼	16½	15	
November	12½	11¾–12¼	13¾	16¼	15	
December	12½	11¾ 12¼	13¼	15¾	15	
Average	.116	.120	.123	142	.158	122

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36b

Lard, compound; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	*1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6⅝	8½–9¼	9¼–10⅝	8½	12	10¾
February	7⅜	9–9¼	8½–10	9	12	10½
March	7⅝	9¾–10	8⅝–9¼	9	12½	10¾
April	8	9¼–9⅝	8⅝–9⅝	9	12	10¼
May	8	9¼–9¾	8¼–9½	9	12½	9⅝
June	8⅛	10–10⅛	8½–9½	10¼	12⅝	9¼
July	8⅛	10–10⅛	9–9½	9½	12½	...
August	9⅛	10–10¼	9–9½	9⅝	13	...
September	9	10–10½	9–9½	9¾	13½	...
October	9	9⅜–11⅛	8½	10½	13½	...
November	9⅛	9⅜–11⅛	9	11⅝	13¾	...
December	9½	9¼–10⅜	8½	11½	13¼	...
Average	·085	·099	·091	·098	·127	·102

*Quotations for 1906, for lard, Boar's Head Brand.

Toronto.

Lard, pure, in tierces; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10¾	12½	11¼	12	15½	13
February	10⅝	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	15½–15⅝	13
March	10⅝	12¼	11¼	12½	15½–15⅝	*12 –12¼
April	11	12½	11½	13	16⅛–16⅜	12 –12¼
May	11¼	12⅝	11⅝	13⅛	16⅛–16½	10½–10⅝
June	11½	12¾	11⅝	13⅜	16	10¼
July	11½	12½	11⅝	14⅛	16	...
August	11⅝	12	12	14⅛	14½	...
September	11⅝	12	12¼	14⅛	14¼	...
October	11⅝	12½	13⅛	15¼	15	...
November	12⅛	12½	13¼	15½	15	...
December	12¼	12	12¼	15½	13	...
Average	114	·122	121	139	153	118

*March to May in tubs and pails.

Winnipeg.

Lard, pure, in tierces; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10⅝	12½	12⅛	12½	17⅜	14½
February	10⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12	16¾	14⅜
March	10⅜	12⅝	10⅝	12	16⅝	13
April	11¼	12⅜	10⅞	12½	17	12
May	11¼	12¼	10⅝	12⅞	16⅜	11¼
June	11¼	12¼	12	13⅛	16½	11
July	11⅛	12⅛	11¾	13½	16⅝	
August	12¼	12	12	13½	16	
September	12½	12	12		15⅜	
October	12¼	11⅝	13	15⅜	17⅜	
November	13	12⅛	12¾	15⅝	16½	
December	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	17⅝	14⅝	
Average	·118	·123	119	·136	·162	·126

Lard, compound, in 20-pound pails; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			11¼	10		13
February			11	10		13
March			10¼	10		12½
April			10⅛	10¼		12¼
May			10¾	10¼	14¼	11½
June			10⅞	10½	13¾	11
July			10¼	10½	13¾	
August			11	10½	13	
September			11		14	
October			10	11	14	
November		11½	10		14	
December		11¼	10		13¾	
Average		·113	·107	·103	·137	·121

Boston.

Lard, pure leaf; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9½	11⅞	10¼	12 –12¼	16¼	13 –13¼
February	9⅜	12¼	9¼	11⅞	15¼	12
March	9⅛	11⅝	9	11⅝	17	11½
April	10¼	11½	9⅞	12¼–12½	17¼	11
May	10½	11	10 –10½	12⅝	15½	10⅞
June	10⅜	11⅜	10	13¼	15	10¼
July	10¾	10¾	11	14	14½	
August	10⅝	10½	11⅛	13½–13⅝	13⅝	
September	10½	11	12⅜	14½	14½	
October	11	11	15	15	15	
November	11½	10¾	13	15	14¼	
December	11¼	11	12¼	16	12½	
Average	104	111	111	134	150	116

Chicago.

Lard, prime steam; price per cwt. in the first week of each month; quotations from the Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade and the *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	7.32½	9.30	7.87½–7.90	9.50	12.30	10.42½–10.55
February	7.45 –7.47½	9.65	7.47½	9.52½	12.02½-12.05	9.75
March	7.67½	9.47½	7.40	9.60	13.35	9.05 –9.07½
April	8.40	8.95	8.35	9.97½	13.92½	8.12½–8.15
May	8.62½	8.62½	8.25	10.37½	12.50	7.92½
June	8.55	9.10	8.45	11.07½	12.02½	8.10
July	8.82½	8.87½	9.15	11.72½	12.27½	
August	8.55	8.95	9.47½	11.32½	11.50	
September	8.82½	8.90	9.50	12.32½	11.95	
October	8.82½	8.95	10.30–10.32½	12.27½	12.62½	
November	9.35	8.50	9.42½	12.15–12.17½	11.87½	
December	8.92½	8.50	9.32½	13.55	9.87½	
Average	8.37	8.94	8.80	11.20	12.18	9.02

Lard, pure leaf; price per lb. in tierces, at Chicago, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9⅛	11½	10⅜	11½	16½	13⅜
February	9¼	11½	10⅝	11⅞	15	13⅜
March	9⅜	12	9¼	11⅝	15¾	12¼
April	10⅜	11⅜	10¼	12⅜	17	11⅛
May	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	12¼	15	10⅜
June	10½	11⅛	10½	13¼	15	10⅜
July	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛	14	15⅛	...
August	10¼	11⅜	11⅜	13⅝	14⅜	...
September	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
October	10⅞	10¾	12½	14⅝	15	...
November	11¾	11	12⅝	15¼	15¼	...
December	11¼	10¾	11⅝	15¾	12⅞	...
Average	·104	·112	100	·135	·151	·118

Lard, compound; price per lb., in tierces, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6	8½	7½	7½	11	9⅜
February	6¼	8⅜	7⅛	8	10⅜	9¼
March	6¼	8⅜	7⅛	8½	10¼	9¼
April	6⅜	8⅜	7¼	8⅝	10⅝	8⅝
May	7¼	8½	8	8⅝	11¼	7⅝
June	7¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼	10⅜	7⅞
July	7⅜	9	8¼	8½	10½	...
August	7⅜	9	8⅜	8	10½	...
September	7⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8¼	11⅜	...
October	7⅜	9	8¼	8⅜	11⅜	...
November	7⅜	9	8	10¼	10½	...
December	8¼	7¾	7½	10½	9¾	...
Average	070	087	078	·086	·108	·088

Toronto.

Tallow, rendered, No. 1 stock, in barrels; price per lb., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	4 –4½	5¼–5½	5 –6	6	5½–5¾	4–6½
February	4 –4½	5½–5¾	5 –6	5½	5½–5¾	5–7
March	4 –4½	5½–6	4½–5½	5½	5½–5¾	6–7½
April	4½–4¾	5½–6	4½–5¼	5½	5½–6	5–6½
May	4¾	5½–6	4½–5¼	5½	5½–6	5–6½
June	5	5½–6	4½–5½	5¾	5½–6½	5–6½
July	5	5½–6	5 –5½	5¾	5½–5¾	.. ..
August	5	5 –6	5¼	5¾	5½–5¾	.... ..
September	5 –5¼	5 –6	6 –6¼	5½–5¾	5½–5¾	.. ..
October	5 –5¼	5 –6	5¼–6	5½–5¾	5½–5¾	....
November	5 –5¼	5¼–6¼	5¾–6	5¼–5½	5½–5¾	.. ..
December	5½–5¾	5 –6	5½–5¾	5½–6	5½–5¾	.. ....
Average	048	056	054	056	057	059

Winnipeg.

Tallow, No. 1 stock: price per lb., on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January			4½	5	5½	5¾–6½
February			4½	5	5½	5½–6½
March			4½	5	5½	5½–6½
April			4½	5	5 –6	5½–6½
May			4½	5	5 –6	5 –5½
June		5½–6	4½	5	5 –6	5 –5½
July		5½–5¾	4½	5	5½–6½	.. ..
August		5½	4½	5	5½–6½	.. ..
September		5¾	4½	5	5½–6½	.. ....
October		5	4½	5	5½–6½	.. ..
November		5	4¾	5	5½–6½	.. ..
December		4½	5	5½	5½–6½	.. ..
Average		049	046	050	058	053

Buffalo.

Tallow, price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	4 -4½	5 -5¼	4 -5	5 -5½	6 -6½	6 -6½
February	4 -4½	5 -5¼	4 -5	5 -5½	6 -6¼	.....
March	4 -4½	5¼-6½	4 -5		6 -6½	6½-7
April	4¼-4½	5¾-6½	4 -5	.....	6 -6½	6½-7
May	4¼-4½	5¾-6¼	4½-4¾	.....	6 -6½	6½-7
June	4½-4¾	6 -7	4½-4¾	4¾-5¼	6 -6½	6½-7
July	4½-5	6¼-7	4½-4¾	4¾-5¼	6 -6½	.....
August	4½-5	6¼-7	5 -5¼	4¾-5¼	6 -6½	.....
September	4½	5½-6	5¼	4½-5	6 -6½	.....
October	4½	5½-6	5¼	4¾-5	6 -6½	.....
November	4½-4¾	5½-6	5¼	5¼-6	6 -6½	.....
December	4½-4¾	5 -5½	5 -5¼	5¾-6	6 -6½	.....
Average	.044	.059	.049	.052	.063	.067

Chicago.

Tallow, prime city; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	5½-5⅝	6⅞-7	5⅞-6	6½-6¾	7½-7⅝	7⅝-7¾
February	5¼-6	7⅛-7¼	5⅝-5¾	6⅝-7	7¼-7½	7½-7⅝
March	5⅜-6	6⅞-7	5¼-5⅝	6½	7⅛-7¼	7 -7⅛
April	4¾-6	6⅝-6¾	5¾-6⅛	6⅝-6½	7⅜-8	6½-6⅝
May	6	6¼-6⅝	6¼	6½-6⅝	7⅛-7⅜	6½-6⅝
June	5½-5¾	6⅝-6¼	5⅜-5⅞	6¼-6⅜	7¼-7⅛	6⅝-6¾
July	5½	6¾-6⅝	6⅛-6⅝	6¼-6⅛	7½-7⅝	.....
August	5⅝	6⅝-6⅝	6½-6⅝	6⅝-6⅝	8 -8¼	.....
September	5½-5⅝	6¼-6¾	6⅝-6⅞	6⅝-6⅝	8¼-8⅜	.....
October	5⅝-6	6⅛-6¼	7 -7¼	7⅛-7¼	8⅜-8½	.....
November	7 -7¼	6⅝-7	6¼-7	7⅛-7⅜	8⅝-8¾	.....
December	6¾-7	6	6⅝-6½	7⅛-7⅝	8¼	.....
Average	.06	.567	.062	.068	.079	07

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGES : MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906–11.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beef, fresh.								
Beef, forequarters, per lb	Halifax	....	.....	072	071	087	086	079
Beef, hindquarters, per lb	Halifax	....	....	091	087	105	106	097
Beef, western, per lb	St. John	081	091	094	084	105	101	092
Beef, hindquarters, per lb	Toronto	068	073	078	094	114	105	088
Beef, forequarters, per lb	Winnipeg	053	060	053	061	074	083	064
Beef, hindquarters, per lb	Winnipeg	075	089	079	090	106	117	093
Beef, hindquarters, choice, per lb	Boston	.110	.116	119	118	125	111	117
Beef, fresh native sides, per lb	New York	078	088	089	095	102	...	090
Beef, city dressed, choice, native, heavy, per lb	New York	089	098	106	106	113	099	102
Beef, fresh carcass, good native steers, per lb	Chicago	080	084	106	109	116	107	100
Veal, fresh.								
Veal, per lb	Halifax	....	....	069	072	076	076	073
Veal, per lb	St. John	070	082	085	086	087	090	083
Veal, per lb	Toronto	091	089	089	094	101	108	095
Veal, per lb	Winnipeg	076	083	073	080	092	106	085
Veal, choice eastern, per lb	Boston	109	119	117	184	133	118	130
Veal, city dressed, prime, per lb	New York	133	138	134	137	152	150	141
Veal, good carcass, per lb	Chicago	103	107	109	121	135	129	117
Veal, 100–125 lbs., fancy, per lb	Minneapolis	078	084	081	091	106	098	089
Mutton and Lamb, fresh.								
Mutton, per lb	Halifax	....	....	087	079	077	080	081
Lamb, per lb	Halifax	....	....	119	097	111	113	110
Mutton, per lb	St. John	074	079	088	079	078	093	082
Lamb, per lb	St. John	095	101	104	096	111	128	106
Mutton, per lb	Toronto	107	108	105	098	091	088	099
Mutton, per lb	Winnipeg	124	131	129	123	126	127	126
Lamb, per lb	Winnipeg	137	157	142	147	142	.....	145
Mutton, common to good, per lb	Boston	077	077	075	071	072	063	072
Mutton choice sheep, per lb	New York	100	104	100	098	111	086	099
Lamb, spring, choice, per lb	New York	131	131	129	127	148	124	131
Mutton, good sheep, per lb	Chicago	095	096	101	105	130	097	104
Mutton, per lb	Minneapolis	065	071	076	082	089	.075	076
Hogs, dressed.								
Hogs, dressed, per lb	Halifax	....	....	085	093	106	085	092
Hogs, dressed, per lb	St. John	089	088	086	094	110	695	093
Hogs, dressed, per lb	Toronto	097	092	089	105	117	093	099
Hogs, dressed, per lb	Winnipeg	099	090	083	101	137	120	105
Hogs, country dressed, per lb	Boston	.077	.086	066	093	118	095	089
Hogs, dressed, about 160 lbs., per lb	New York	087	091	084	104	131	106	100
Hogs, dressed, per lb	Chicago	087	096	086	099	127	116	102
Hogs, dressed, per lb	Minneapolis	065	069	062	085	104	086	078
Poultry, dressed.								
Turkeys, per lb	Halifax	...	.....	181	193	201	197	193
Ducks, per lb	Halifax	....	.....	.....	157	178	162	165
Fowl, old, per lb	St. John	....	....	....	....	146	109	128
Turkeys, per lb	St. John	174	180	179	200	216	256	201
Fowl, per lb	Montreal	079	090	080	132	119	108	103
Turkeys, per lb	Montreal	129	133	135	175	160	190	154
Fowl, old, per lb	Toronto	094	098	101	113	121	134	110
Chickens, per lb	Toronto	126	140	134	164	175	163	150
Turkeys, per lb	Toronto	160	153	166	190	173	190	172
Geese, per lb	Toronto	112	112	103	126	142	130	121
Ducks, per lb	Toronto	132	126	120	140	146	155	136
Fowls	Winnipeg	085	110	120	132	150	170	128
Chickens	Winnipeg	112	146	153	165	187	210	162
Turkeys	Winnipeg	126	176	174	183	218	245	187

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGES : MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS *Continued.*

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906-11.
Poultry, dressed.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Geese	Winnipeg.	107	130	132	136	161	180	141
Ducks	Winnipeg.	113	145	145	141	184	....	146
Fowls, eastern and northern, dry packed in bbls., per lb	Boston	.153	157	152	168	185	176	165
Turkeys, choice, per lb	Boston	23	24	197	223	257	216	227
Fowl, western dry packed	New York	.....		137	156	176	143	153
Fowl, fancy, per lb	Buffalo	139	138	137	164	172	167	153
Fowl, fair to good, per lb	Buffalo	130	128	127	151	163	155	142
Chickens, choice to fancy, per lb	Buffalo	148	159	150	177	176	170	163
Chickens, fair to good, per lb	Buffalo	135	134	125	161	167	158	147
Turkeys, choice, per lb	Buffalo	214	178	191	224	227	246	213
Geese, per lb	Buffalo	128	113	104	127	147	144	127
Ducks, fancy, per lb	Buffalo	158	140	149	177	199	207	172
Hens, fancy, per lb	Minneapolis	114	099	113	132	156	139	126
Chickens, fancy, fat, per lb	Minneapolis	117	111	111	144	145	139	128
Turkeys, choice to fancy, per lb	Minneapolis	174	148	156	196	194	200	178
Geese, per lb	Minneapolis	087	087	086	093	106	109	095
Ducks, young, per lb	Minneapolis	091	089	093	136	130	130	111
Chickens, spring, per lb	Minneapolis	100	113	099	135	138	113	116
Hams.								
Hams, smoked, medium size per lb	Montreal	143	.147	.139	.146	.180	148	151
Hams, medium per lb	Toronto	.146	.150	140	.149	.174	.149	.151
Hams, large per lb	Winnipeg.	.147	.153	.127	.142	182	.140	149
Hams, western small per lb	Boston	.130	.142	.115	125	.164	.143	.137
Hams, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average per lb	New York	.129	.139	.118	.133	.167	.133	.137
Hams, smoked, average 16 lbs. per lb	Chicago	.128	.143	.123	.141	179	149	.144
Bacon.								
Bacon, breakfast per lb.	Montreal	.156	.154	.1410	.170	.191	.155	.161
Bacon, smoked, breakfast per lb.	Toronto	.153	.155	147	.161	.189	.170	.163
Bacon, long clear per lb.	Toronto	.119	.112	.109	.131	.148	.112	122
Bacon, breakfast per lb.	Winnipeg.	.157	.168	.153	155	.197	192	.170
Bacon, long clear per lb.	Winnipeg.	.124	.119	.108	.124	.165	.	.128
Bacon, boneless breakfast per lb.	Boston	157	187	.143	.159	.209	.172	.171
Bacon, smoked, boneless per lb.	New York	.138	.150	.136	163	.206	.163	.159
Bacon, breakfast, fancy per lb.	Chicago	.182	.203	.182	.205	254	.235	.210
Pork, barrelled.								
Pork, domestic mess per 200 lb. bbl.	St. John	22.10	22.52	21.07	25.43	27.48	23.34	23.66
Pork, heavy Canada short cut, mess, per 200 lb. bbl.	Montreal	21.68	23.31	21 91	25.58	29.31	23.58	24.23
Pork, clear fat backs per 200 lb. bbl.	Montreal	22.25	23.50	23 00	30 25	31.79	25.50	26 05
Pork, heavy mess per 200 lb. bbl.	Toronto	20 72	19.83	19 21	22.38	27.37	21 42	21.82
Pork, backs, plain per 100 lbs.	Toronto	16.67	16.63	16.46	17.23	19 34	18.20	17.42
Pork, mess per 200 lb. bbl.	Winnipeg.	22 46	24 54	22.00	20 92	29.75	26.00	24 28
Pork, backs per 200 lb. bbl.	Boston	18.03	18 19	17 90	22.74	25.15	18.71	20.12
Pork, mess, old to new per 200 lb. bbl.	New York	17.48	17.64	15.96	21.00	23.72	20.76	19.43
Pork, mess per 200 lb. bbl.	Chicago	15.90	16 35	14.56	19.79	23.12	19 04	18.13
Pork, clear fat backs per 200 lb. bbl.	Chicago	15.92	16.60	17.50	21.75	24 46	19.00	19.21
Pork, bean per 200 lb. bbl.	Chicago	13.18	13.77	13.66	17 29	19.96	14.67	15.42
Pork, dry salt, clear bellies per 100 lbs.	Chicago	9 47	10.30	9.60	11 90	14.25	11.30	11.14
Beef, barrelled.								
Beef, Canadian plate per 200 lb. bbl.	St. John	13.86	15 05	16.13	16.56	18 39		16.00
Beef, plate per 100 lb. bbl.	Montreal	6 71	7.44	7 78	7.72	8.83	8 67	7.86
Beef, extra mess per 100 lb. bbl.	Chicago	8.46	9 58	11.47	10.53	13.99	13.75	11.30
Beef, plate per 100 lb. bbl.	Chicago	9 35	10 46	13 23	12.80	15.82	14 31	12.66
Beef, extra plate per 100 lb. bbl.	Chicago	10 07	11.24	13.88	13.63	16.41	14.79	13.34

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGES : MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS—*Concluded.*

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906-11.
Lard.								
Lard, pure ..... per lb.	St. John	.124	128	.127	.152	.167	.131	138
Lard, pure, in tierces..... per lb.	Montreal...	.116	120	.123	.142	.158	.122	.130
Lard, compound ..... per lb.	Montreal..	085	099	.091	.098	.127	.102	.100
Lard, pure, in tierces..... per lb.	Toronto ...	114	122	.121	.139	.153	.118	128
Lard, pure, in tierces ..... per lb	Winnipeg..	.118	.123	.119	.136	.162	.126	.131
Lard, compound, 20 lb. pails..... per lb.	Winnipeg.		.113	107	.103	.137	121	116
Lard, pure leaf. ..... per lb.	Boston ..	104	.111	.111	.134	.150	116	121
Lard, prime steam ..... per lb.	Chicago	084	089	088	.112	.122	080	.097
Lard, pure leaf ..... per lb.	Chicago	.104	112	.100	.135	.151	.118	120
Lard, compound, in tierces..... per lb.	Chicago ..	.070	087	.078	086	.108	088	.086
Tallow.								
Tallow, rendered, No. 1, in barrels .per lb.	Toronto	048	059	.054	.056	.057	059	.055
Tallow, No. 1 stock..... per lb.	Winnipeg.		049	.046	.050	058	.053	.051
Tallow ..... per lb.	Buffalo...	044	059	049	.052	.063	.067	056
Tallow, prime city..... per lb.	Chicago ..	.060	.067	.062	.068	079	070	068

TABLES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

1. PRICES PAID PRODUCER.

2. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Fruits—

Apples.
Peaches.
Pears.
Plums.
Strawberries.
Raspberries.
Gooseberries.
Lawtonberries.
Grapes.
Cherries.

Vegetables—

Potatoes.
Turnips.
Tomatoes.
Carrots.
Lettuce.
Celery.
Onions.
Beans.
Peas.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

In the fruit and vegetable industry of the continent, the outstanding feature is its division into climatic zones which in the main are complementary rather than competitive, the southern zones having the advantage of an earlier season and the northern the advantage of slower growth to maturity and consequent superiority in flavour. In many lines there is accordingly throughout the season of production a gene al northward trend of the sources of supply. A table to illustrate this feature, in the case of strawberries in the New York market, is included below. Another feature, true especially of the more perishable or bulky fruits, is the importance of rapid access to centres of consumption, with the result of enhancing the marketing advantages of the nearby producer, and of marking off the field of investigation into more or less distinct local divisions. The chief example in Canada of an important fruit and vegetable industry carried on in a zone nearly parallel with that of a similar industry in the United States is afforded by Southern Ontario and especially by the Niagara Peninsula, to which the subjoined statistics apply.

In comparing prices of fruits and vegetables on the two sides of the border, recourse may most readily be had to the published quotations of the pr ces charged retailers by wholesalers and commission agents, or to the prices paid producer by canning and preserving factories. Especially in the Niagara Peninsula, the latter basis of comparison appears the more adequate. In the case of the perishable fruits quotations on the market fluctuate so rapidly and extensively as to make comparison difficult, and for the same reason the prices charged by wholesalers to retail dealers do not reflect so closely, as in the case of other commodities, the prices paid to the producer. The contract prices paid by the canning and preserving factories which take a very large portion of the total crop, while usually lower on both sides of the border than market prices, afford a steadier and fairer basis of comparison.

The Canadian quotations of canners' contract prices which follow are based on information given by factories in St. Davids, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, Ont., and the United States quotations on information given by the largest firm of canners and preservers in western New York, frequently a purchaser of Canadian fruit in time of shortage in New York State. The prices quoted are average contract prices; in both cases, of course, a short crop, as in the case of raspberries this year, may compel canners to purchase in the open market at higher than contract prices. In some cases the 1911 estimates are not final.

In the market quotations which follow—prices charged by wholesalers and commission agents to retailers—the multiplicity of units of measurement raises difficulty. The standard peach and pear basket in Canada contains 11 quarts, though 10 quart baskets, so stamped, are occasionally used. The New York round peach basket, or so called $\frac{1}{3}$-bushel basket, contains 10 quarts, though usually covered and piled up so that three baskets contain one bushel. The early United States variety are usually marketed in the two quart "pony" basket or the seven-lb. plum basket, which contains a pound or less than the Canadian 6 quart basket. The standard New York strawberry quart box contains twenty ounces, as compared with the sixteen customary in Ontario, while raspberry quart boxes contain 22 and 18 ounces respectively.

PRICES PAID PRODUCERS—CANNERS' CONTRACT PRICES, 1906-1911*.

Peaches, No. 1.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario, per lb		0 2½	0 2½	0 2¾	0 2½–3	0 2½–3
New York, per lb	0 2½	0 4¼	0 3	0 3	0 2½	0 3 –

Pears, Bartlett, No. 1.

Ontario, per lb			0 1½	0 1½	0 1¾ 2	0 2 –2½
New York, per lb	0 1	0 3	0 1¾	0 3	0 2	0 2¼ 2½

Plums.

Ontario, green and yellow, per lb			0 1⅜	0 1½	0 2	0 1 1¼
Ontario, blue, per lb			0 1		0 1½	0 1
New York, green and yellow, per lb	0 1	0 1½	0 ¾	0 ¾	0 1½	0 ¾ 1
New York, Damsons, per lb	0 1¼	0 3	0 2	0 1¼	0 2½	0 1½

Strawberries.

Ontario, per quart, in 24-box crates		0 5	0 5	0 4½-4½	0 4 -4½	0 4½ 5
New York, per quart	0 6	0 7	0 6½	0 6	0 5	0 5

Raspberries.

Ontario, red per quart in 24-box crates	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7 7½	0 7½ 8½
New York, red, per quart	0 8	0 10	0 10½	0 9	0 9	0 9 -9½

Gooseberries.

Ontario, per quart † in 24-box crates		0 7	0 7	0 6-7	0 6-7	0 7
New York, per lb.	0 4	0 6½	0 6	0 4½	0 5	0 5

† A quart of gooseberries weighs somewhat over 1 lb.

Lawtonberries.

Ontario, per quart in 24-box crates		0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7½
New York, per quart	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7½	0 8½	0 7-9

Grapes.

Ontario, Concord, per ton†	30 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	
New York, Concord, per ton	45 00	38 00	40 00	25 00	30 00	

Cherries.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario, sour, per lb	0.04		0.04½	0 05	0.05	0.05–0.06
New York, Montmorency, per lb	0.04½	0 06	0.05½	0.04½	0.05	0.05–0.06

Tomatoes.

Ontario, per bushel	0 25	0.25	0.25	0.27½	0.25	0.27½
New York, per ton	8 00	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00–8.50	8.00–8.50
" per bushel, at ton rates	0 24	0 22½	0.22½	0.24	0.24–0.25½	0.24–0.25½

Beans.

Ontario, per ton	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40 00
New York, per ton	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Peas.‡

Ontario, per lb., shelled			01 01½	01¼ 01½	01½ 01¾	
Ontario, per ton, at lb. prices, shelled			20.00-30.00	25 00-30.00	30.00-35.00	
New York, per ton, in pod	30 00	30 00	31.00	30.00	31.00	33.00

* For localities covered and sources see preceding note.

† The Ontario prices for grapes were obtained from two large growers in the Niagara peninsula, the factories quoted for the other statistics not being large consumers of grapes.

‡ The Ontario prices for peas were furnished by the Dominion Canners, Ltd.

WHOLESALE PRICES—APPLES.

Prices per bbl. on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*, the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

	St. John. — Good season-able.	Toronto. — Good season-able.	New York. (Greenings.)	New York. (Baldwins.)	Detroit. — Choice.*	Buffalo. — *Fancy.	Buffalo. — Choice.
1906.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.50–4.00	2.75–3.50	2 50–4 50		4 75–5 00	5 00–6 00	3 75–4 50
February	1.50–4 00	2 75–3 75	3 00–5 00	2 50–4 00	5.50–6 00	5.50–6.00	4 00–4.50
March	4.50	2.75–3.75	3 00–5 50	3 50–4 75	5 00	7 00–7.50	5 00–6.00
April	5 00	3.00–5.50		4 00–5 00	5 50–6 00	6 50–7 00	5 00–6.00
May	5 00			5 00–6 00	5.50–6 00	6.50–7.00	5 00–6.00
June	5 00			5 00–6 25			
July				5 50–6 00			
August	4 00–5.00			4 00–5 00			
September	3 50	1.75–2.00				1 75–2 50	75–1 25
October	1.50–3.50	2.00–2.50	1 50–2 25			2 25	1 00–1.75
November	1.50–3.50	2.50–3.25	1 50–2 50	1 50–2 25		2 50–3.50	1.50–2.25
December	1.50–3.50	2.00–2.50	1 50–2 50	1 50–2 25	2 25	2.50–3.50	1.50–2.25
				1 50–2 25			
1907.							
January		2.00–3.50	2 50–3 00		4.75–5.00	2.50–3 50	1 25–1 75
February	1.50–4 00	2 00–3.50	2 50–3 00	1 50–2 50		3.00–3 50	2.00–2.50
March	1.50–4.00	2.00–4.25	2 25–3 25	2 00–2 50		3.25–3.75	2.25–2.75
April	1.50–4.30	2.00–4.25	2 25–3 50	2 50–3 50		3 50 3 75	2 25–3 25
May	1 50 4 55		4 00–6 50	200 –3 00		5 00–5 50	3.50–4.00
June	1 50–4 55		5 00–6 00	3 00–5 00		6 00–6.50	3 50–4 00
July				5 00–6 25			
August							
September	3.50–6.00	1.75–2.00			3.00–3.50	4 50–5 00	3 50–4 00
October	1.50–4.00	2.00–2.50	2 00–3 25		3.50–4.50	3.75–4.00	2.75–3.00
November	1.50–4.00	2 00–3.50	2 00–3 50		3 50–4 50	4 50–5 00	3 50–4 00
December	1.50–2.00	3.25–4.50	2 50–4 00		3 50–4 00	4.25–4.50	3 25–3 75
1908.							
January	1.50–2 00	2.75–4.00	3 00–4 50		3.50–4.00	4 50	2 75–3 25
February	1.50–2.00	2 00–3.50	3 00 4 00	2 25–3 25	3 00–3.50	3 75–4 00	2 75 3 00
March	1.50–2.00	2.00–3.50	2 25–3 50	2 75–3 50	3 50 4 00	4.00–5 00	2 50 3 00
April	1.50–2.00	2.00–3.50	2 00–4 00	2 50–3 25		3 50–4 00	3 00–3.25
May	1 50–2.00		2 00–4 50	2 50–3 25		2.75–3.00	2 25–2 50
June	1 50–2.00			2 50–4 50		4.00–4 50	3.00–3.75
July	1 50–2.00						
August	4.30–5.50						
September	1 00–3 00	1 50–2.00				2 00–2.25	1 00 1 50
October	1.00–2.50	1.60–2.25	1 25–2 25			2.75–3.00	2.00–2.50
November	1.00–2.50	2.50–3.50	1 75–3 00	1 50 2 50		3 25–3 50	2 75 3 00
December		2.25–5.00	2 35–3 50	2 00–3 00		4 25 4 50	3 75–4 00

*"Selects" range 25 to 1 00 above "fancy."

—	St. John. Good season-able.	Toronto. Good season-able.	New York. Greenings.	New York. Baldwins.	Detroit. Common to good.	Buffalo. *Fancy.	Buffalo. Choice.
1009.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.00–2.50	3.00–6.00	4 00–5 00	4 00–5 00		4 25 4 50	3 75–4 00
February	5.00	2.50–6.50	3 50–4 50	3 50–5 00		5 00–5.50	4.50–4.75
March	5.00	2.50–6.50	3 50–6 00	3 50–5 50		5 50 6 00	4.50–5.00
April	5.00	3.00–7.50	3 50–6 50	4 00–5 50		6.00–6.50	5 00–5 50
May	5 00		4 00–6 00	4 00–5 50		5 25 5 50	4.50–4.75
June	5.00		5 25–6 00	5 00		5 50 6 00	4.50–5.00
July				5 00			
August	4.00–5.50						
September	1.50–4.00	1.75–2.25				3.50–3.75	2.50–3.00
October	1.50–3.50	1.50–2.50		2 00–2 75	2.50–3 00	3 75 4 00	3 00–3.50
November	1.50–3.50	1.50–4.50		2 00–3 00	2.50–2.75	4.00–5.00	3.00–3.75
December	1.50–4.50	1.50–4.50		2 25–3 50		4.50	3.50–3.75
1910.							
January		3.00–3.75		3 00–4 00		4.00–4.50	3.25–3.50
February	1 50–4 50	3.00–3.75		3 00 400		4.50–5.00	3.25–3.50
March	1.50–4.50	2.50–3.50	3 00–4 00	3 25–4 25		4.25–4.50	3 00 3 50
April	1.50–4.50	3 50–4 00	3 00–4 00	2 75–3 75		4.00–4.50	3 00 3 50
May	1.50–4.50	3.75–4.25	3 00–4 25	3 00–4 25		4.75–5.00	4.00–4.50
June			3 00–4 00				
July							
August		2.50–3.00					
September		2.00–2.50				4.00–4.25	2 50 3 00
October		2.25–3.00	2 00–3 75		3 00–3.50	4.25–4.50	3.00–3.50
November		2.75–3.50	3 00–5 50	2 50–3 75	3.00–3.50	4.25–4.50	3.00–3.75
December		3.50–4.75	3 00–5 50	3 00–4 50	3.35–3.50	5 00–5 50	3 50–3 75
1911.							
January		3.50–6.00	3 50–5 50	3 50–4 50		5.00–5.50	3 75–4 50
February		3.50–6.00	3 50–5 50	3 50–5 00		5.00–5.50	3.50–4.50
March		3.50–6.00	4 00–6 00	4 00–5 50		5.50–5.75	4.00–4.75
April		3.50–6.50	4 00–6 50	4 00–5 50		5.75–6.00	4 50 5 00
May		3.50–8.00	4 00–7 00	4 00–6 00		6.00–6.25	4.75–5.25
June		3.50–8.00		4 00–5 50		5.75–6.00	4.50–5.25

WHOLESALE PRICES—PEACHES.

Peaches; prices for grades and quantities indicated; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

Year.	Montreal, 11-qt. basket.	Toronto, 11-qt. basket.	Buffalo, fancy, ⅓-bu. basket.	Buffalo, choice, ⅓-bu. basket.	Buffalo, fair to good, ⅓-bu. basket.	Detroit, AA, bushel, in baskets.	Detroit, A, bushel, in baskets.	Detroit, B, bushel, in baskets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1906.								
September 1	60–75	30–75				1.50	1.25	75–1.00
September 15	50–75	35–75	60–65	40–50	20–35	2.00–2.25	1.50–1.75	75–1.00
October 1	50–75	40–75	1.00	85–95	65–80	2.00	1.50–1.75	1.00
October 15	60–1.00	40–75	1.25	1.00–1.10	40–60	1.50	1 00	75
November 1		30–75						
1907.								
September 1		75–1.50					2 00	
September 15	1.00–1.50	1.00–2.25	1.30–1.75	90–1.00	65–75	2.50–3.00	2 00	1.50–1.75
October 1	1.00–1.50	1 00–2.00	1.25–1.30	90–1.00	70–75	2.75–3.00	2.00–2.50	1.50–1.75
October 15	1.25–1.50	75–1.50	1.25–1 35	80–1.15	60–70	2.75–3.00	2 50	1.50–1.75
November 1								
1908.								
September 1	50–75	50–1.25	80–90	65–75	40–50	2.00	1.50–1.75	1.00–1.25
September 15	75–1.00	50–1.25	80–90	65–75	50 60	2.25–2.50	1.75–2.00	1.00–1.25
October 1			1.00–1.10	80–85	50–75		1.75–2.00	1.00–1.25
October 15								
November 1							1.50–2.50	
1909.								
September 1	35–50	25–1.00	75	50–60	25–40		2.75–3.00	2.50–2.75
September 15	50–75	80–1 10	75	50–60	35–45	3.00–3.25	1.50	1.25
October 1	50–1.00	25–65	65–75	50–60	35–40	2.00	2 00	1.75
October 15	50–1.00	40–60	60	50	35–40	1.75	1 50	1.00–1.25
November 1	50–1.00	50–65				1.75		
1910.								
September 1		60–1.50		60–65	25–50		2.25–3.50	
September 15		50–1.00	70–75	60–65	35–50	2.25	2.00	1.65
October 1	75–1.00	75–1.25		40–55	25–35	2.00	1.75	1.50
October 15	75–1.00	60–1 15	85–1.00	70–75		2 00	1.75	1.50
November 1								

WHOLESALE PRICES—PLUMS.

Prices for dates and quantities indicated; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, the Buffalo *Commercial* and the Detroit *Free Press*.

	Montreal.	Toronto.	New York.	Buffalo.	Detroit.
	11 qt. basket.	11 qt. basket.	7 lb. basket.	7 lb. basket.	Bushel in baskets.
1906.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
August 1					
August 15					2 00
September 1	0 60–0 75		0.20–0.30	0.15–0.20	1.50–1.75
September 15	0.50–0.65			0.20–0.25	1.75–2.00
October 1	1.00–1.25	1.00			2.50
October 15					
November 1					
November 15					
1907.					
August 1					
August 15					
September 1		0.85–1.25	0.35–0.40	0.30–0.40	2.00–2.25
September 15	0 40–0 50	0.40–0.75		0.25–0.35	2.00–2.50
October 1	0.35–0.60	0.75–1.00	0.20–0.40	0 25 0 30	
October 15	0.75–1.00			0 30–0.40	
November 1					
November 15					
	6 qt. basket.	6 qt. basket.			
1908.					
August 1				0.25–0.30	1 75–2 00
August 15	0.40	0 35–0 50		0.15–0.18	1.50–1.75
September 1	0.50–0.75	0.35–0.60	0.25–0.30	0.18	1.50
September 15	0.50–0.75	0.40–0.70		0.16–0.20	1.00–1.25
October 1			0.20–0.40		
October 15					
November 1					
November 15					
1909.					
August 1		1.00			
August 15		0.50–0.65			
September 1	0.30–0.45	0.25–0.50	0.20	0.18	1.25–1.50
September 15	0.40–0.70	0.25–0.50		0.18	1.20–1.60
October 1	0.40–0.70	0.20–0.50	0.17–0.25	0.20–0.35	1.75–2.25
October 15	0.40–0.70	0.20–0.50			
November 1	0.40–0.70				
November 15					
1910.					
August 1				0.30	
August 15		0.50–0.75		0.15–0.25	
September 1		0.35–0.75	0.20–0.25	0.18–0.20	1.25–1.50
September 15		0.35–0.75		0.18–0.20	1.50–1.75
October 1		0.75–0.90	0.25–0.35	0.30–0.35	
October 15		0.75–0.90			
November 1					
November 15					

WHOLESALE PRICES—PEARS.

Prices for the dates and quantities indicated; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

	Montreal.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.	Montreal.	New York.	Buffalo.	Detroit.
1906.	11 qt. basket.	11 qt. basket.	11 qt. basket.	barrel.	barrel.	barrel.	bushel in basket
Aug. 1		30–40					
Aug. 15		30–40					
Sept. 1	40–60	30–75					75
Sept. 15	35–60	35–75				2.75–3 00	85
Oct. 1	40–60	40–75	75		2 50–5 50	4 25–4 50	90 1 00
Oct. 15	60 75	40–75			2 50–5.50	3.00–3 50	50– 75
Nov. 1	50–60	30–75		5 50–9 00		2.75–3 00	
Nov. 15		40–75		5.50–9.00			
Dec. 1							
Dec. 15							
1907							
Aug. 1							
Aug. 15							
Sept. 1		50–75			6.00–7.00	6 00–7.00	1.75–2.00
Sept. 15	60 75	40–75				4.50–5.00	1.50–2.00
Oct. 1	40 75	40–75			6 00–8.00	5 00–6.50	2 50
Oct. 15	40 75	40–75				4 50 4 50	2.75
Nov. 1		40–75	1.00		5 00–7.00	5 00 5 50	
Nov. 15						3 50 4 00	
Dec. 1							
Dec. 15							
1908							
Aug. 1							
Aug. 15		25–50					2.75
Sept. 1	40–60	25–50			2.50–3.25	2.50–3.00	75
Sept. 15	40–60	25–50				2.50	90–1.00
Oct. 1		25–50			2 50–5 00	4.00	50– 75
Oct. 15						2 75 3 00	60 – 0
Nov. 1		25–30			2.50–5.00	3.00–3.50	70 – 75
Nov. 15						2.75–3.00	
Dec. 1							
Dec. 15							
1909							
Aug. 1							
Aug. 15		50–80					
Sept. 1	50–60	20–75			4.00–6.00		1.00–1.25
Sept. 15	60–1.00	35–50	75				1.25–1.50
Oct. 1	60–1.00	25–40	75	4.50–5.50	5.00–6.50	5.00–6.00	1.75–2.25
Oct. 15	60 1 00	40–60	75	4.50–5.50		4.00–5.00	1.75–2.25
Nov. 1	60–1.00	40–60					
Nov. 15	40–1 00						
Dec. 1		60–65					
Dec. 15		75–1.00					
1010							
Aug. 1							
Aug. 15		50–75					
Sept. 1		30–75		6.00	2.00–4.50	3 00–4 00	
Sept. 15		30–75		6.00–7.00		3.75–4.50	1.25–1.50
Oct. 1		50–1.00		7.00–10.00	2.00–6.50	3 75–4 00	1 50–1 75
Oct. 15				7.00–10.00		3.25–3.50	
Nov. 1		30–75		7.00–10.00		3.50–3.75	
Nov. 15		30–75		7 00 10 00			
Dec. 1		40–75		7 00 10 00			
Dec. 15				7 00 10 00			

GRAPES.

Toronto.

Grapes; price per 6-qt. basket on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer* and *Weekly Sun*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents	Cents.
September	30-44	25-40	20-50	20-40	30	
October	20-50	22½-30	17½-30	17½-30	15	

New York.

Grapes; price per 20-lb. basket on the first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
October	40–45	40–45	35–45 50–60†	25–45 30–40*; 35–45†	50–55	
November	45–50 50–60*	50–60 50–60*	40–45		55–60	

*Niagara †Delaware.

Buffalo.

Grapes, Concord; price per 8-lb. basket on the first and fifteenth of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
October 1	12–13		14–15	14–15	14–16	
" 15	14–15		15–16	14–15	16–17	
November 1	17		20–22	14–15	21–22	
" 15	16–18					
December 1	16–18					

Grapes, black; price per 20-lb. basket on the first and fifteenth of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
September 15	40–50		30–35		40–45	
October 1	30–35	30–35		35–40	45–50	
" 15	40–50			35–40	60–70	
November 1	40–50	20–50		35–40		
" 15			14–15			

Grapes, white; price per 20 lb. basket on first and fifteenth of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
September 15	50–60					
October 1	35–40	35–40	35–40			
October 15	50–60	35–40	30–35	40–50	50–60	
November 1	60–65	35–40	30–35	40–50	70–75	
November 15	56–60					

Grapes, black, bulk grades; price per ton on the first and fifteenth of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
October 1	20.00–35.00		30.00–35.00	28.00–32.00	28.00–32.00	
October 15	40.00–45.00	45.00–50.00	30.00–35.00	32.00–35.00	32.00–35.00	
November 1	38.00–42.00	16.00–25.00	30.00–35.00		55.00–60.00	
November 15		20.00–28.00				

Detroit.

Grapes, Concord: price per 8-lb. basket, on the first and fifteenth of each month; quotations from Detroit *Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
September 15	13	35 *	20-25	20	25-30 *	
October 1	15	30-35 *	16	15-17	25 *	
October 15	17-18		18	11	16 †	
November 1	22	20-24 *		11	16 †	
November 15				11		

* 10-lb. basket. † 4-lb. basket.

Grapes, Delawares and Catawbas: prices on the first and fifteenth of each month: quotations from the Detroit *Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
September 1	10-12		20 †	35 *		
September 15	25-02 †	50 ‡	30 †	30 †	35-40 ‡	
October 1	30 ‡	40 ‡	14 †	30-35 ‡	35-40 **	
October 15	24-25 ‡		20 †	15 **	18 **	
November 1			16 *	14 **	16 **	
November 15			16 *	15 **	17 **	
December 1		17 **	18 *	15 **	17 **	

*Per pony basket. †Per 8-lb. basket. ‡Per 10-lb. basket. **Per 4-lb. basket.

WHOLESALE PRICES—STRAWBERRIES.

New York.*

Strawberries; price per quart, from sources indicated, on first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Year.	Florida.	South Carolina.	North Carolina.	Maryland and Delaware.	New Jersey.	New York up river.	New York Western State.
1906	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	35–40						
February	15–50						
March	20–40						
April	15–20						
May		7–12	8–10				
June				6–14	6–12		
July					4–8	5–9	6–16
1907.							
January	25–40						
February	25–60						
March	20–35						
April	5–15						
May		15–30	10–20				
June				7–12	5–10		
July					6–14	7–12	8–12
1908.							
January	30–50						
February	40–50						
March	25–45						
April	15–25						
May		10–15	10–14	5–12	5–10		
June						7–12	6–15
July							
1909.							
January	20–45						
February	30–40						
March	20–40						
April	20–30						
May	10–20	10–13	10–12				
June				8–10	5–9		
July						6–13	7–15
1910.							
January	50–75						
February	50–75						
March	25–50						
April	20–30						
May	14–18	10–13	9–13	9–13			
June				5–10	6–12		
July						5–8	5–9
1911.							
January	60–75						
February	25–40						
March	25–45						
April	15–40						
May	10–20		12–18				
June			5–12	6–15	6–14		
July					5–10	8–15	8–15

*See note on page 179.

Strawberries; price per quart box, in crates, on the first and fifteenth of the months indicated. Quotations from *The Canadian Grocer*, the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* and the Buffalo *Commercial*.

	Montreal.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.	Boston.	New York.	Buffalo, choice to fancy
1906.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January 1.					35–40	
February 1.					15–50	
March 1					20–40	
April 1.	25–45	40 –50	33		15–20	
May 1	25	18 –20	37		7–12	
May 15	11–15	13 –16	21			11 –12
June 1	15–17	15 –16	21		6–14	10 11
June 15	16–18	10 –16				9 –12
July 1	9–10	7½–10	19		4–16	10 –12
July 15	14					
1907.						
January 1.					25–40	
February 1		65 75			25–60	
March 1		55 –60			20–35	
April 1.		60			5–15	
May 1		20 –25			10–30	
May 15.		20 –24				
June 1	20–22	17 –18	21		5–12	13 –14
June 15.	14–15	17 –18				13 –15
July 1	14–18	10 –15			6–13	10 –14
July 15	9–12	08 11				11½ 12
1908.						
January 1.				50–60	30–50	
February 1	60	65		30–40	40–50	
March 1	75	65		35–50	25–45	
April 1.	65	65		25–35	15–25	
May 1.	17–20	18	20	16–17	5–15	14 –15
May 15.	17–20	17 –20				14 –15
June 1	10–15	15 –17		10–12	6–15	12 –14
June 15.	12–13	8 – 9				
July 1	9–10	6 – 7		8–10		11 –12
July 15		10 –11				
1909.						
January 1.				35–40	20–45	
February 1	50	55		25–40	30–40	
March 1	50	60 –65		25–35	20–40	
April 1.	50	55 –60		30–45	20–30	
May 1	40–50	20 –25	25	14–15	10–20	16 –17
May 15.	30–45	18	21			
June 1	20	12 –16	18	5 8	5–10	8 – 9
June 15	12–17	13 –15	15			
July 1	5–10	4 – 7	17 –25	4– 7	6–15	9 –12
July 15	5–10	4 – 7	12½–17			10 –11
1910.						
February 1	75	60 –70		55		
March 1	75	50 –60		35		
April 1.	30–40	50 –60		25		
May 1	15–18	16 18		9–10		8 –12
May 15	15–18	16 –17				
June 1	15–18	13 –15		6–10	6–12	10 –11
June 15	15–18	13 –15				12 –14
July 1	6– 8	6 – 8		6–12	5– 9	8 – 9
July 15	8–10	5 – 7				
1911.						
January 1.					60–75	
February 1	65	65 –70			25–40	
March 1	40–50	40 –50		35–40	25–45	
April 1.	40–50	40 –50		35–40	15–40	
May 1	17–25	25 –30	20	15–25	10–20	18 –20
May 15	17–25	18 –20				
June 1	16–18	18 –20	25	7–10	5–15	10 –12
June 15	9–12	8 –11	19			
July 1						
July 15						

WHOLESALE PRICES—RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries, red; price per quart box, on the dates indicated; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*, the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, and the Detroit *Free Press*.

	Montreal.	Toronto.	New York.	Buffalo.	Detroit.
1906.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
July 1		20	6–12	10–12	14
July 15	13	9–10		10–11	12
August 1	10	9–10	8–16	9–11	9½
August 15	11	9–10			8
1907.					
July 1			12–24		35
July 15					
August 1		14–17	12–20	10–12	16
August 15		13–16		12–13	14–16
1908.					
July 1			8–12	9–11	
July 15	12	11–13		9–11	11–13
August 1	13–15	12–13	8–14	9–10	12–13
August 13				10–11	14–15
1909.					
July 1			8–20	9–11	
July 15				9–11	14–15
August 1	10–12	9–10	12–20	9–10	
August 15	10–12	9–10		10–11	12
1910.					
July 1			8–13	10–12	
July 15		12–14		7–9	12
August 1	12–15	11	14–18	9–10	12–13
August 15				9–10	
September 1			12–15		

VEGETABLES: * POTATOES.

St. John.

Potatoes; price per barrel on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.25–1.50	.....	1.40–1.60	1.25–1.40	.....	1 90–2.00
February	1.25–1.50	....	1.40–1.50	1 25–1.40	1.50	1.90–2.00
March	1.25–1.50	....	1.40–1.50	1.25	1 50	1 90 2 00
April	.....	.....	1.60–1.70	1.00–1.15	1.00–1.15	2.00–2.25
May	.....	..	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.60	1.00–1.15	2 00 2 25
June	1.50–1.75	2.25–2.50	1.15–1.30	1.50–1.75	0 75 1 00	2.40
July	1.40–1.60	2 00 2 25	1.00–1 25	1.50–1.75	0.75–1.00	...
August	1.20–1.50	1.50	1.65–1.85	1.50	1.05–1.20	...
September	0.70–0.80	0.60–0.75	0.45–0 50	1.25–1.40	0 60	....
October	....	1 40–1.50	0.90–1.00	1.15–1.25	1.25	.....
November	.....	1.25–1.50	1.00–1.10	1.10–1.15	1.40–1.60	.....
December	.....	1.25–1.50	.....	1.25–1.40	1.90–2.00	...
Average	1·27	1·52	1·22	1·35	1.18	2·08

Montreal.

Potatoes, car-lots, on track; price per bag of 90 pounds in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	Cents.	$ c. $ c.
January	60–65	0.70–0.80	0.70–0.85	0.75–0.80	50–57½	0.82½
February	63–65	0 75–0 80	0.70–0.85	0.75–0.80	45–62½	0 87½
March	55–60	0.80 0 85	0.85–1.00	0.75–0.85	45–62½	0.90 –92½
April	60–65	0.69 0 70	0 75–0.90	0.80–0.90	38–45	0.90 –95
May	65–70	0.65–0.80	0.80–0.95	0 95–1.07½	30–35	1.10 –1.15
June	68–72	1.08–1.12	0.80–1.00	0.95–1.05	35–40	1.02½–1.05
July	65–75	1.00–1.20	0.70–0.85	.....	45–50	.....
August	.....	1.00–1.20	1.00–1.10	0.95–1.10	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	0.65–0.70	.....	60	.....
November	60–65	0.60–0.65	0.65–0.75	0.45–0.55	75	.....
December	70–80	0.70–0 85	0.70–0.80	0.45–0.57½	75–87½	.....
Average	657	.840	·833	·806	521	·970

* In comparing yearly averages given in this section it should be observed that the number of monthly quotations is not always the same in the different markets; occasionally in the potato quotations old are quoted in one market and new in another.

Toronto.

Potatoes: price per bushel, on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	60–67	50	67	47–50	40–43	55–60
February	60–67	50	67	50–53	40–43	60–65
March	50–52	50	67	50–53	37–40	60–65
April	50–52	50–57	67–70	53–57	33–37	60–65
May	53–60	53–63	63–67	67–73	33–37	65–70
June	53–60	87–90	67	67–73	30–37	65–70
July	77–80	87–90	83–90	60–67	37–40	
August	67–73	77–80	67	50–53	13–20	
September	67	67	60	50–53	50–53	
October	50	67	53	47–50	50–53	
November	50	67	47–50	40–43	43–50	
December	50	67	47–50	40–43	57–60	
Average	·599	677	·636	537	·406	·633

Winnipeg.

Potatoes: price per bushel, in car lots, on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	60	65	50 –55	50–60	50–60	65–70
February	65	75	50	70–75	50–60	80
March	65	80	50 –55	85	45–50	80–85
April		75–80	45 –50	75	40–45	70–75
May	50–55	80	45 –50	85–95	35	70–75
June	50	85–95	44 –53	95–100	25–30	70–75
July		70–80	65	60–70	20	
August		50	75 –100	60–70	60	
September		60–70	45 –50	55–60	75	
October	50	35–38	40 –50	35–40	50	
November	55	40–46	37½–40	35–40	55	
December	55	40	45 –50	50–55	65–70	
Average	·561	·647	520	645	·492	·760

Boston.

Potatoes: Maine; price per bushel, in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	Cents.	$ cts $ cts	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	67	45	70	70	60-65	45–50
February	65	60	83	75-80	60	50
March	65	57	85– 88	75-80	50	45
April	85	53	80	90	45	55–60
May	80	70	85– 88	93	30	50–55
June	90	75	65– 78	90		55
July	1.10	40	1.10–1.15	80		
August			1.00–1.00			
September	60	75	70	70–75	55–60	
October	55	65	65– 70		50	
November	50	68	80	60	45	
December	48	70	75– 80	65	55	
Average	·613	617	·84	·771	·522	·516

Buffalo.

Potatoes, State, choice to fancy; price per bushel, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	65–70	45	70	78	50	54–55
February	65–68	48–50	76–78	78–80	45	49–50
March	50–60	48–50	83–85	80	45	46–47
April	82	45	80–85	92	30	58–60
May	82–85	60	90	95	30	62–66
June	95	80	80–85	85–90	35	48
July	60–65	25–35				
August	60–70					
September	65–75	75–90	65–90	75–90	50–75	
October	50	70–75	75	70	50–55	
November	52	68–70	64–65	55	55	
December	46–48	62–65	78	48–50	50–55	
Average	656	589	781	·761	·481	·541

Potatoes, state, good to choice; price per bushel on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	60–72	40–42	65–68	75–76	46–48	48–52
February	60–62	42–45	70–74	75–76	40–42	45–46
March	45–50	44–46	78–80	76–78	40–42	42–45
April	76–78	40–42	60–75	88–90	20–25	50–55
May	77–80	52–55	85–88	90–92	25–28	60–62
June	85–90	72–75	72–75	75–80	30–32	40–45
July						
August						
September	40–50					
October	40–45	50–65	68–70	60–65	45–48	
November	45–50	62–65	60–62	50–52	45–50	
December	42–45	58–60	75–77	42–45	45–48	
Average	·596	531	·723	·714	·388	·492

Chicago.

Potatoes, Burbank; price per bushel, low and high in each month; quotations from the Year Books of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	*1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cts. $ c.	Cts. $ c.	Cents.	Cents.
January	55–66	34–45	52–0.65	60–0.79	40–54	
February	47–57	37–48	58–0.73	65–0.95	30–38	
March	43–68	33–47	62–0.75	80–0.93	20–46	
April	57–63	33–61	60–0.77	85–1.10	15–31	
May	48–73	55–75	50–0.80	70–1.50	16–34	
June	60–87	32–70	53–1.50	20–1.45	10–28	
July		30–50	70–1.10	15–1.25	10–72	
August			58–0.90	38–0.66	60–98	
September	45–58	50–60	58–0.78	42–0.65	50–98	
October	40–47	43–65	50–0.81	35–0.55	35–74	
November	41–48	45–63	57–0.71	15–0.50	34–50	
December	40–43	46–58	60–0.77	20–0.58	30–48	
Low and high.	40–87	30–75	50–1.50	15–1.50	10–98	

*Fair to fancy.

Minneapolis.

Potatoes, mixed red and white; price per bushel in car lots on first market day of each month; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	Cts.
January	50–55	40	30	50–55	0.35	65
February	53	33–35	50–55	50–55	0.35	55
March	48	35–40	50	60–70	0.30	45–50
April	40	25–40	50	60–70	0.25	40–45
May	50	45–50	50	75–80	0.25	
June	50	55	35	70	0.25	
July	35	40	50	90*	1.10*	
August	60*	90*	90*	50	1.00	
September	40	60	75	45	0.80–1.20	
October	55	50	65	50	0.90–1.10	
November		30	50–55	50	0.55	
December		30	50–55	40	0.55	
Average	·487	·436	·540	·600	·639	·500

*New.

TURNIPS.

St. John.

Turnips; price per barrel on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts. $ cts.	Cts.	Cts. $ cts.	$ cts. Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.
January	50–0.60		70–0.80	0.75–90		0.60
February	60–0.70		70–0.80	0.75–90		0.60
March	60–0.70		70–0.80	0.75–90		0.75
April	60–0.70		70–0.80	0.60–70		1.00
May	70–0.80		90–1.00	0.60–70		1.10
June	90–1.00		90–1.00	0.70–90		
July				1.00		
August						
September			75–1.00			
October			70–0.75			
November		50–60	40–0.50		75	
December		60–70			60	
Average	70	·60	·772	·796	·675	·775

Toronto.

Turnips, Canadian; price per bag on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grower* and *Weekly Sun*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
January	35	35	35–40	30–35	40	
February	25	35	35–40	30–35	40	
March	25	35	35–40	35–40	40	
April	25	75	45–50	35–40	40	
May	35	75–90	40–45	35–40	40	
June					40	
July					40	
August					50	
September					50	
October	40–45	40–50	45	45	50	
November	35	30–40	35	40	50	
December	35	30–40	30–35	40	50	
Average	·322	·478	·394	·378	·441	

Boston.

Turnips, Canadian: price per barrel on the first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.*	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	0.80	0.90	1.00–1.10			1.05
February	0.80	1.10	1.00–1.10			1.05
March	0.80	1.25	1.10–1.15			0.85–0.90
April	0.90	1.25	1.15–1.25			1.10
May	1.75	1.25	1.25–1.50			1.40
June	2.00	2.25	1.75–2.00			1.40
July		2.50				
August		1.25				
September	1.00	2.00				
October	1.00	1.00				
November	0.90	0.95				
December	0.90	0.80				
Average	1.085	1.375	1.28			1.107

* "Rutabagas" quoted.

Buffalo.

Turnips, yellow; price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	0.75–0.80	0.70–0.75	0.75–1.00	0.80–0.90	0.80–0.90	.....
February	0.50–0.65	0.75–0.80	0.90–1.00	0.90–1.00	0.80–1.00	0.70–0.80
March	.....	0.70–0.80	1.10–1.25	.....	0.75–0.80	0.80–0.90
April	0.60–0.70	0.90–1.00	1.25–1.35	.....	0.75–0.85	0.90–0.95
May	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.30	1.00–1.10	.....	0.85–0.90	0.90–1.10
June	.....	1.40–1.50	.....	.....	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	0.60–1.05	1.50–1.80	1.75–1.85*	2.00–2.20*	1.00–1.50	.....
October	0.60–1.05	0.75–1.20	1.50	1.10–1.25	1.00–1.25	.....
November	0.90–1.05	0.90–1.35	0.65–0.75	0.80–0.90	0.75–0.85	.....
December	0.75–0.90	.....	0.75–0.80	0.65–0.75	0.70–0.80	.....
Average	859	1 194	1 125	1 108	1 000	1 080

* Southern.

ONIONS.

Toronto.

Onions; price per bushel of 50 lb., in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts. $ c.	Cents.	
January	75	70	.....	50–0.55	65–85	.....
February	85–90	85	.....	50–0.60	65–85	.....
March	85–95	85	.....	50–0.60	65–85	.....
April	60–80	.....	.....	75–0.85	65–85	.....
May	65–70	.....	85	90–1.00	65–85	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	90–1.00	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	90–1.00	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	
October	50–70	.....	.....	.....	65	
November	65–70	40–50	.....	65–1.00	65	
December	70	.....	.....	65–0.85	.....	
Average	738	660	.....	761	727	

Buffalo.

Onions, yellow, choice to fancy : prices per bushel on the first market day of each month ; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	75–80	0.60–0.65	0.65–0.70	0 65	0.70 0.75	0.80–0.85
February	60–75	0.70–0.75	0.65–0.70	0.80	0.80–0.85	0.95–1 00
March	50	1.10–1.25	0.85	0.85	0 85–0 90	0.95–1.00
April	55	0.75	0.80	0.85–0.90	0.75	1.50
May	55–60	1.50–1.75	1.00	0.75	1.25–1.35	1 85–2 40
June	50–60			1.00		
July	50–75			0 75–1.00		
August	40-60		0.75–1.00			
September	40 55	0.90–1 00	0 45–0.55	0.65–0.75	0.60–0.75	
October	50–60	0.80–0.85	0 50 0 60	0.55–0.65	0.50–0.70	
November	60	0 70	0 45 0 55	0.65–0.70	0 65–0.70	
December	50		0.60	0.60	0 75	
Average	580	950	675	756	803	1 256

Minneapolis.

Onions, red and yellow ; price per sack of 100 lbs. on the first market day of each month ; quotations from the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.35	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.50	2.25
February	1 50	1.25	2.00	1 75	2 00	2 25
March	1 25	1.75–2.00	2.25	1.75	2 25	2.25
April	1.25	1.50–2.00	2.25	1 75	2 25	2.75
May	1.15	2.50–3.75	2.25	1.75	2.25	
June						
July						
August						
September	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	2.25	
October	1.00	1.50	1.25	1.25	2.25	
November	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.25	2.25	
December	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.25	
Average	1.222	1.884	1.694	1.528	2.139	2 375

LETTUCE.

Toronto.

Lettuce; price per dozen bunches in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	30	35–40				30
February	30	35–40			30	40
March	30–35	35–40			30	40
April	30–40				30	40
May	35	30–35	35			40
June	30	35	30–75	30	30–60	20–40
July	25–30	25–35	25–50	30	25–30	
August	20–25	25			25–30	
September	20–25	25–40			25–30	
October	20–25	25			25–30	
November	20–30				30	
December	25–35				30	
Average	·280	·333			·307	·357

Buffalo.

Lettuce; price per dozen bunches on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January						
February						
March						
April						
May	25–75					
June	15–40	30–60	30–50	25–50	20–35	20–25
July	15–25	10–25	10–12	5–10	8–12	
August		15–30	8–12	6–12	12–15	
September			25–35			
October			20–30			
November				50–85	50–60	
December		40–65		35–50	75–85	
Average	·325	·344	·232	·328	372	

CARROTS.

Toronto.

Carrots; price per bushel in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	50	40–50	40–50	25–30	45–50	36
February	50	40–50	40–50	25–30	45–50	35
March	40	40–50	40–50	25–30	45–50	35
April	40		40–50	30–40	45–50	35–40
May	40–50		40–50	30–40		35
June	40–50		35–50	65		50
July				65		
August						
September	40–50					
October	40–50		40–50			
November	40–50		30–40		35	
December	40–50	40–50	25–30		35	
Average	·450	·450	·417	·363	·410	·379

Detroit.

Carrots; price per bushel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Detroit *Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	40	40		40	60	50
February	40	45		45	60	50
March	40	55		50	50	50
April	50	50			50	50
May	60	40–50		75	50	50
June		80–90			90	
July						
August	65		80			
September		65	50	75	50	
October		65	45	50	65	
November		50	40	50	50	
December		50	40	45	50	
Average	·491	·55	·51	·537	·575	·50

CELERY.

Toronto.

Celery; price per dozen bunches in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January		40–50	35–40	25–40	30–35	30–40
February		40–50	35–40	25–40	30–35	30–40
March		40–50	35–40		30–35	30–40
April			35–40		30–35	
May			35–40			
June			30–40			
July						
August	50–75					
September	40–50	35–40	35–40	60		
October	40–50	35–40	35–40	60		
November	40–50	35–40	40	25–30		
December	40–50	35–40	25–40			
Average	·485	407	·368	·381	325	35

Buffalo.

Celery; price per dozen bunches on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	15–50	40–50	30–40	50–60	40–45	40–45
February	15–50	35–50	45–50	30–35	50–60	50–60
March	30–60			15–50	65–75	20–40
April						25–50
May						
June						
July	10–15				70–75	
August	20–40		40–50	35–40	30–45	
September	15–30	40–60		35–40	30	
October	20–50	40–45	45	35	30–35	
November	15–25	50–55	35	35–40	20–25	
December	40–50		35–40	35–40	45–50	
Average	·305	·465	·410	·383	·465	·412

TOMATOES.

Toronto.

Tomatoes; price per 11 qt. basket, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
August	1.00–1.25	... ...	.35 .60	.60 .75	1.75–2.25	... ...
September	.15 .25	.25 .30	.20 .30	.25 .30	.30 .35	... ...
October	.30 .40	.25	.30	.20 .30	.30 .40	...
November	.35 .40	... ...	.40 .50	.20 .35	.30 .40	...

Buffalo.

Tomatoes, home grown; price per half bushel basket, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
August	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	.75 .90	.50 .65	... ...	... ...
September	... ...	.65 .85	.25 .50	.20 .25	.20 .35	
October	... ...	.45 .65	.30 .50	.20 .30	.40 .50	... ...
November	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

BEANS.

Halifax.

Beans, prime hand picked; price per bushel on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1096.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January			1.80–1.85	2.00–2.05	2.10–2.15	
February			1.80–1.85	2.10–2.15	2.10–2 15	
March				2.10–2.15	2.10–2.15	
April			2.10–2.20		2.10–2.15	2.05–2.10
May			2.00–2.05		2.10–2.15	2.05–2 10
June			2 10–2 15	2.50	2.10–2.15	2.05.2.10
July			2.10–2.25	2.50	2.10 2.15	
August				2.50	2.10–2.15	
September				2.25–2.30	2.10–2.15	
October				2.40–2.50	2.10–2.15	
November				2.10–2.15	2.05–2.10	
December			2.00–2.05	2.10–2.15	2.05.2.10	
Average			2·04	2·24	2·12	2·08

Toronto.

Beans, hand picked; price per bushel, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.65–1.75	1.50	1.80–1.85	1 85–2.00	1.80–1.90	1.90–2.00
February	1.75–1.80	1.55–1.90	1.80–1.85	1.00	2.10–2.20	1.90–2.09
March	1.75–1.80	1.55	1.80–1.85	2.25	2.15–2.25	2.00
April	1.80–1.85	1.55	1.80–1.85	2.25	2.15–2.25	2.00
May	1.75–1.89	1.50–1.55	1.80–1.85	2.25	2.10–2.20	1.75–2.00
June	1.75–1.80	1.50–1.55	2.00–2.10	2.50–2.60	2.10–2.20	1 85 2 00
July	1.70–1.80	1.65–1.70	2 10–2.15	2.50–2.60	2.00–2.10	
August	1.70–1.80	1.65–1.70	2.10–2.20	2.50–2.60	2.15–2.25	
September	1.70–1.80	1.65–1.70	2.10–2.20	2.25	2.15	
October	1.70–1.89	1.70–1.80	2.10–2.20	1.85	2.15	
November	1.75–1.80	1.90–2.00	1.90–2.00	1.75–1.80	2.00–2.10	
December	1.50	1.85–1.95	1.80–1.85	1.75–1.80	1.80–1.85	
Average	1·747	1.654	1·960	2·164	2·080	1·94

Boston.

Beans, choice, New York; price per bushel, in first week of each month; quotations from the Bulletin of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Year Books of the United States Dept. of Agriculture.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.75–1.80	1.50	2.30	2.35–2.40	2.27	2.30
February	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.55	2.35	2.45	2.35	2.25–2.30
March	1.55–1.60	1.45–1.55	2.40	2.55	2.35	2.20
April	1.60–1.65	1.42–1.47	2.35–2.40	2.55	2.30	2.15
May	1.60–1.70	1.45–1.90	2.60	2.55	2.30	2.10
June	1.70–1.72	1.80–1.90	2.70–2.75	2.70–2.75	2.40	2.20
July	1.60–1.62	1.70–1.75	2.65–2.70	2.75	2.45	
August	1.55–1.60	1.70–1.80	2.65	2.70	2.45	
September	1.50–1.55	1.90–2.25	2.60	2.50	2.65	
October	1.55–1.65	2.35–2.45	2.35	2.40	2.65	
November	1.60–1.65	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.40	
December	1.50–1.55	2.30–2.40	2.40	2.25–2.30	2.36	
Average	1.62	1.84	2.51	2.50	2.41	2.21

Detroit.

Beans, Michigan white, hand picked; price per bushel, in first week of each month; quotations from the Detroit *Trade*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.85	1.60	2.20	2.50	2.40	2.50
February	1.85	1.50	2.35	2.55	2.50	2.50
March	1.85	1.50	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.50
April	1.75	1.50	2.60	2.70	2.40	2.25
May	1.75	1.50	2.70	2.70	2.40	2.25
June	1.75	1.85	2.85	2.25	2.50	2.25
July	1.75	1.85	2.85	2.85	2.50	
August	1.75	1.85	2.75	2.85	2.70	
September	1.75	1.85	2.70	3.60	2.70	
October	1.75	2.20	2.50	2.40	3.00	
November	1.70	2.50	2.60	2.40	2.50	
December	1.60	2.20	2.50	2.40	2.50	
Average	1.758	1.825	2.600	2.633	2.550	2.375

NOTE: A summary table of yearly averages of fruit and vegetable prices is omitted owing to the difficulty, in the case of wholesale prices, of making comparisons except by corresponding months; (see notes, pp. 179 and 193). In the case of producers' prices quoted, the tables are already in the form of comparative yearly averages.

TABLES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURED GRAIN PRODUCTS, ETC.

(1) Flour.

(2) Bran.

(3) Middlings and Shorts.

(4) Rolled Oats.

(5) Maple Products.

(6) Honey.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

FLOUR.

St. John, N. B.

Flour, Manitoba high grade; price per barrel on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	5.35–5.45	5.35–5.45	6.75–6.85	6.60–6.70	.....	6.35–6.45
February	5.35–5.45	5.25–5.35	6.75–6.85	6.35–6.45	6.55–6.65	6.35–6.45
March	5.25–5.35	5.25–5.35	6.75–6.85	6.60–6.70	6.55–6.65	6.35–6.45
April	5.25–5.35	5.25–5.35	6.75–6.85	6.60–6.70	6.55–6.65	6.15–6.25
May	5.25–5.35	5.25–5.35	6.75–6.85	6.95–7.00	6.35–6.45	6.15–6.25
June	5.45–5.55	5.75–5.95	6.75–6.85	7.15–7.20	6.15–6.25	6.15–6.25
July	5.45–5.55	5.75–5.85	6.75–6.85	7.15–7.20	6.45–6.55	.....
August	5.45–5.55	5.75–5.85	6.75–6.85	7.15–7.20	7.05–7.15	.....
September	5.15–5.25	6.15–6.25	6.60–6.70	6.75–6.85	7.05–7.15	.....
October	5.25–5.35	6.55–6.65	6.60–6.70	6.45–6.55	6.55–6.60	.....
November	5.35–5.45	6.75–6.85	6.60–6.70	6.45–6.55	6.35–6.45	.....
December	5.35–5.45	6.75–6.85	.....	6.45–6.55	6.35–6.45	.....
Average	5·375	5·871	6·759	6·762	6·589	6·300

Flour, Ontario full patent, price per bbl. on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.85–4.95	4.45–4.55	5.75–5.85	5.60–5.70	.....	5.35–5.45
February	4.85–4.95	4.25–4.35	5.75–5.85	5.75–5.85	6.05–6.15	5.55–5.65
March	4.75–4.85	4.35–4.45	5.75–5.85	5.95–6.05	6.05–6.15	5.35–5.40
April	4.75–4.85	4.35–4.45	5.75–5.85	5.95–6.05	5.95–6.05	5.20–5.25
May	4.65–4.75	4.35–4.45	* 5.65–5.75	6.60–6.70	5.75–5.85	5.20–5.25
June	4.85–4.95	4.90–5.00	5.75–5.85	7.00–7.10	5.65–5.75	5.35–5.40
July	4.85–4.95	5.05–5.15	5.35–6.45	6.85–6.95	5.60–5.70	.....
August	4.65–4.75	5.05–5.15	5.35–5.45	6.45–6.55	6.35–6.45	.....
September	4.45–4.55	5.35–5.45	5.35–5.45	5.75–5.80	5.95–6.05	.....
October	4.35–4.48	5.90–6.00	5.35–5.45	5.85–5.90	5.60–5.70	.....
November	4.35–4.45	5.95–6.05	5.50–5.60	5.85–5.90	5.40–4.50	.....
December	4.45–4.55	5.75–5.85	.....	5.95–6.00	5.60–5.70	.....
Average	4·700	5·025	5·623	6·171	5·864	5·367

* Quotations to this point were for "Ontario high grade."

Toronto.

Flour, winter wheat patent; price per bbl. on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer* and the *Canadian Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.60–4.80	4.40–4.70	5.50	4.80	5.40–5.50	4.80–5.00
February	4.40–4.70	4.40–4.70	5.50	4.80	5.30	4.80–5.00
March	4.40–4.70	4.40–4.70	5.50	4.90–5.00	5.30	4.80–5.00
April	4.40–4.70	4.40–4.70	5.50	5.20–5.40	5.30	4.80–5.00
May	4.40–4.70	4.40–4.70	5.50	6.30	5.20–5.30	4.50
June	4.40–4.70	5.00	5.50	6.40	5.20	4.50
July	4.40–4.70	5.00	5.50	6.40	5.30	
August	4.40–4.70	5.20	5.50	5.90	5.30–5.35	
September	4.40–4.70	5.20	5.50	5.40–5.50	4.80–5.35	
October	4.40–4.70	5.20	5.50	5.20–5.30	5.45	
November	4.40–4.70	5.50	5.50	5.40–5.50	4.80–5.35	
December	4.40–4.70	5.50	5.50	5.40–5.50	4.80–5.00	
Average	4·56	4·94	5·50	5·25	5·24	4·82

Flour, Manitoba First Patents; price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer* and the *Canadian Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.45–4.85	4.60	6.10	5.70–5.80	5.20–5.30	5.40–5.50
February	4.30	4.60	6.25	5.70–5.80	5.70	5.40–5.50
March	4.30	4.60	6.10	5.70–5.80	5.70	5.40–5.50
April	4.30	3.80–4.00	6.10	5.70–5.80	5.70	5.40
May	4.40	5.50	6.10	6.10–6.30	5.40–5.50	5.10
June	4.50	5.10	6.10	6.40	5.30–5.40	5.10
July	4.50	5.10–5.30	6.10	6.40	5.80	
August	4.40–4.50	3.35	6.00	6.00–6.20	6.20	
September	4.40–4.60	5.90	6.00	5.50–5.60	6.20	
October	4.60	5.90	6.00	5.20–5.30	5.70	
November	4.60	6.30	6.00	5.20–5.30	5.70	
December	4.60	6.10	6.00	5.20–5.30	5.40–5.50	
Average	4·48	5·17	6·07	5·78	5·68	5·37

Winnipeg.

Flour, best Spring Patents; price per sack of 98 pounds in first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2 50	2 30	3.10	3 10	3 05	2.90
February	2.45	2 30	3.10	3 10	3.05	2.90
March	2.40	2.30	3.10	3 10	3 05	2.90
April	2 40	2 30	3.10–3.20	3 10	3.05	2 70
May	2.40	2 35	3.10	3.20–3.30	2.95	2 65
June	2.40	2 60	3.10	3.35	2 95	2 65
July	2.40	2.60	3 10	3.35	2 50	
August	2.40	2.60	3.10	3.35	3 30	
September	2.30	2.80	3.10	3.15	3.20	
October	2.30	3.00	3.10	3.05	3 05	
November	2.30	3.20	3.10	3.05	3.05	
December	2.30	3.20	3.10	3.05	2.90	
Average	2·38	2·63	3·10	3·17	3·01	2·78

Flour, Seconds; price per sack of 98 pounds in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.
January	2.25	2.15	2 80	2.80	2.75	2 60
February	2 20	2.15	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.60
March	2.15	2.05	2.80	2.80	2 75	2.55
April	2 15	2.05	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.35–2.40
May	2.15	2.05–2.10	2 80	2 90–3.00	2.65	2.45
June	2.15	2.30	2.80	3.05	2.65	2.45
July	2.15	2.30	2.80	3.05	2.20	
August	2.15	2.30	2.80	3.05	3.00	
September	2.05	2 50	2.80	2.85	2.90	
October	2.15	2.70	2.80	2.75	2.75	
November	2.15	2.90	2.80	2.75	2.75	
December	2 15	2.90	2 80	2.75	2.60	
Average	2·15	2·34	2 80	2 87	2 71	2 49

Boston.

Flour, standard Spring patents: price per bbl. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Bulletin* of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4 90	4 70	5.80-6.20	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.40	5.50-5.90
February	4.90	4 80	5.50-5.90	5.60-6.15	5.80-6.20	5.40-5.70
March	4 85	4.65	5.80-6.20	6.00-6.60	5.90-6.40	5.00-5.50
April	4 80	4.55	5.50-5.80	5.90-6.50	5.70-6.15	4.80-5.25
May	4 80	4 80	5.80-6.10	6.40-7.60	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.70
June	4 85	5 70	5.60-5.10	6.50-7.20	5.35-5.75	5.20-5.60
July	5.10	5 70	5 50-6.00	6.40-6.90	5.90-6.50	
August	4.70	5.65	6.00-6.50	6 30-6 75	5.00-6.50	
September	4.50	5.90	5.35-6.00	5.25-5.40	5.60-6.20	
October	4.80	5.90	5.60-6.10	5.45-5.80	5.50-6.00	
November	4.70	6 00	5.40-5 90	5.60-6.10	5.25-5.65	
December	4.90	6 10	5 60-6.15	5.60-6.10	5.40-5.75	
Average	4 817	5·371	5·85	6·164	5·891	5·40

Flour, winter patents; price per bbl. at Boston, in first week of each month; quotations from the *Bulletin* of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4 75	4.15	5.00-5.40	5.10-5.41	6.10-6.40	4.60-4.90
February	4 55	4.15	4.75-5.00	5.10-5.50	5.75-6.00	4.75-4.90
March	4.50	4.15	5.00-5.30	6.00-6.40	6.00-6.20	4.50-4.75
April	4.50	4.10	4.75-5.00	5.80-6.25	5.80-6 10	4.25-4.60
May	4.60	4.30	4.95-5.25	6.10-7 10	5.50-5.85	4.25-4.60
June	4.65	5 20	4 80-5 10	7.00-7.25	5.20-5.50	4 60-4.70
July	4 60	5.15	4.65-5.00	6.75-7.15	5.00-5.50	
August	4.15	4.85	4.70-4.95	5.40-5.75	5.00-5.45	
September	4.00	4 95	4.70-5.00	5.25-5.60	5.00-5.25	
October	4.10	4.10	4.80-5.25	5.60-6.00	4.90-5.15	
November	4 10	5 30	4.90-5.25	6.00-6.25	4.75-5.00	
December	4.15	5.25	5.00-5.40	5.80-6.20	4.60-4.90	
Average	4·388	4·721	4·995	6·031	5·454	4·617

New York.

Flour, wheat, spring patents; price per bbl. on first Tuesday of each month; quotations furnished U.S. Bureau of Labour by the New York Produce Exchange.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4 40–4.80	3.80–4.35	5.30–5.85	5.20–5.75	5.25–5.85	5.35–5.60
February	4 20–4 65	3.90–4.50	5.15–5.75	5.10–5.75	5.40–5.90	5 25–5.45
March	4.00–4 50	3.90–4.40	5 20–5 75	5.50–6.00	5.45–5.90	4.90–5.25
April	4.00–4 35	3 90–4.40	4.90–5.40	5.65–6.10	5.30–5.80	4.85–5.20
May	4 10–4 40	4.15–4.60	5.10–5.50	5.90–6.40	5.10–5.65	5.00–5.30
June	4 25–4 55	4 80–5.40	5.15–5.45	6.20–6.85	4.90–5 35	5.00–5.25
July	4 20–4 65	4 80–5.35	5 00–5 45	6.00–6 60	5.25–5.90	
August	3 90–4 35	4.85–5.40	5.30–5.90	5.60–6.35	5.75–6.10	
September	3.75–4.30	4.85–5.40	5 25–5 75	4.85–5.35	5.40–5.75	
October	4.00–4.50	5.25–5.75	5.20–5.70	5.10–5.70	5.20–5.65	
November	3 90–4 35	5.10–5.65	5.00–5 50	5.25–5.75	4.90–5.40	
December	4.00–4 45	5.10–5.70	5.20–5.75	5 25–5 65	5.00–5 50	
Average	4 273	4·804	5 396	5·744	5·481	5.20

Flour, wheat, winter straights; price per bbl. on first Tuesday of each month; quotations furnished U.S. Bulletin of Labour by the New York Produce Exchange.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	3.70–3.95	3.15–3.45	4.35–4.75	4.35–4.75	5.25–5.50	4.35–4.55
February	3.60–3.85	3.20–3.50	4.25–4.55	4.45–4.80	5.25–5.55	4.30–4.50
March	3.40–3.70	3 20–3.45	4.25–4.50	5.10–5.50	5.25–5.60	3.90–4.10
April	3.40–3.75	3.20–3.45	4.00–4.35	5.35–5.75	5.15–5.40	3.90–4.10
May	3.55–3.85	3.30–3.55	4.10–4.45	5.90–6.25	4.65–4.95	4.00–4.25
June	3.65–4.00	4.20–4.50	4.20–4.55	6.35–6.75	4.25–4.60	4.10–4.30
July	3.75–3.95	4.15–4.55	3.85–4.15	6.35–6.65	4.30–4.65	
August	3.50–3.70	3.90–4.25	3.85–4.15	5.35–5.60	4.35–4.70	
September	3.30–3.60	4.00–4.60	3.85–4.15	4.65–4.95	4.25–4.60	
October	3.35–3.60	4.30–4.60	4.10–4.45	4.80–5.15	4.20–4.40	
November	3.30–3 55	4.30–4.75	4.10–4.50	5.10–5.40	4.00–4.30	
December	3.25–3.50	4.30–4.75	4.40–4.75	5.00–5.30	4.00–4.25	
Average	3·623	3·929	4·277	5.400	4·725	4.20

Buffalo.

Flour, fancy blended patent; price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	5.25	4.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.00
February	5.25	4.75	5.75	6.00	6.50	6.00
March	5.00	4.75	5.75	6.50	6.50	5.75
April	4.75	4.75	6.00	6.50	6.50	5.50
May	4.75	4.75	5.75	6.75	6.25	5.50
June	5.00	5.75	6.00	7.25	6.00	5.50
July	5.00	5.75	5.75	7.25	6.25	
August	4.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.50	
September	4.75	5.75	6.00	6.50	6.25	
October	4.75	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.25	
November	4.75	6.25	6.00	6.25	6.00	
December	4.75	6.25	6.00	6.25	6.00	
Average	4.90	5.47	5.90	6.54	6.29	5.71

Flour, winter wheat, family, patent; price per barrel on first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	4.40	4.15	5.40	5.25	6.00	5.25
February	4.40	4.15	5.15	5.35	6.50	5.25
March	4.15	4.15	5.15	6.10	6.00	5.00
April	3.90	4.15	5.35	6.10	6.00	4.75
May	3.90	4.15	5.15	6.25	5.50	4.75
June	4.40	5.15	5.40	6.75	5.25	4.75
July	4.80	4.15	5.15	6.75	5.50	
August	4.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	5.75	
September	4.15	4.15	5.40	5.90	5.50	
October	4.15	5.00	5.40	5.75	5.50	
November	4.15	5.65	5.40	5.75	5.25	
December	4.15	5.65	5.40	5.75	5.25	
Average	4.22	4.55	5.29	5.99	5.67	4.96

Chicago.

Flour, Minnesota hard spring wheat, patent, ¼ sacks or wood; price per 196 lbs. in first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4 40 4 45	4 00–4 10	5.35–5.60	5.35–5.55	5.20–5.35	4.60–4.90
February	4 20–4 30	4.00–4.10	5.25–5.40	5.50–5.70	5.10–5.25	4.75–5.00
March	4 00–4 10	3.95–4.05	5.30–5.50	5.75–6.00	5.20–5.40	4.35–4.50
April	4.00–4.10	3 90–4 00	5.30–5.50	5.50–5.70	5 10–5 35	4.25–4.50
May	4 00–4.15	4.20–4.25	5.25–5.50	5.70–6.00	4.75–4.90	4.35–4.55
June	4.25–4.35	5.00–5.10	5 20–5.45	6.75–7.15	4.75–5.00	4.25–4.50
July	4 25–4 35	5 20–5 30	5 10–5 35	6.00–6.35	4.80–4.95	
August	4.20–4.30	5 00–5.20	5.40–5 55	5.80–6.05	5.45–5.75	
September	3 90–4 00	5.20–5.40	5.50–5 75	4.70–4.95	4.90–5 10	
October	4 00–4 10	5.10–5.30	5.30–5.50	4.75–5.00	4.85–5.05	
November	4.00–4.10	5 20–5 50	5.10–5.35	5.00–5.15	4.65–5.00	
December	4.15–4.25	5.20–5.40	5.35–5.60	5.10–5.35	4.75–5.00	
Average	4.16	4.74	5.39	5 62	5.07	5 54

Minneapolis.

Flour, standard patent, wood; price per barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.10–4 35	3.85–4.10	5.25–5.50	5.25–5.50	5.50–5.75	5.00–5.35
February	4 05–4 35	4 00–4 15	5.10–5.45	5.20–5.45	5.50–5.75	4.70–5.25
March	3.90–4.15	3 95–4.10	5.35–5.50	5.50–5.60	5.60–5.80	4.50–5.00
April	3 80–4 10	3.90–4.15	4.90–5.15	5.85–6.10	5.50–5.70	4.50–5.00
May	3.90–4.15	4.10–4.35	5.30–5.50	6.20–6.35	5.40–5.50	4.80–5.10
June	4.10–4.40	4.85–5.15	5.25–5.50	6.35–6.45	5.15–5.35	4 65–5.10
July	4.05–4.40	4.95–5.25	5.10–5.40	6.10–6.35	5.75–5.85	
August	3.85–4 15	4.80–5.00	5.50–5.75	6.00–6.30	5.60–6.00	
September	8.90–4.15	4.95–5.20	5.05–5.30	4.90–5.35	5.45–5.75	
October	3.90–4.15	5.10–5.35	5.05–5.40	5.00–5.25	5.20–5.50	
November	3.90–4.15	5.50–5.65	5.10–5.40	5.10–5.30	5.00–5.15	
December	3.90–4 15	2.10–5.40	5.30–5.50	5.10–5.40	5.15–5.40	
Average	4 08	4·71	5.32	5·67	5·51	4.91

BRAN.

Halifax.

Bran; price per ton on first market day of each month; quotations from the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	21.00	24.00–25.00		24.50–25.00	25.00–25.50	
February	21.00–22.00		26.00–27.00	25.00–25.50	25.00–25.50	
March	22.00–22.50			25.50–26.00	25.00–25.50	
April	23.00–23.50			26.50	25.00–26.50	
May					23.50–24.50	
June			26.00–27.00	26.50–27.00	21.50–22.00	25.50–27.00
July			24.00–25.00	26.50–27.50	20.50–21.50	
August				25.50–26.50	23.00–14.00	
September	22.00			25.00–26.00	21.00–23.00	
October		27.00		25.00–25.50	21.00–23.00	
November				25.00–25.50	22.00–22.50	
December	23.00–24.00		24.50–25.00	25.00–25.50	22.50–23.00	
Average	22 25	25·75	25·563	25 74	23 35	26 25

St. John.

Bran, car-lots; price per ton on first Friday of each month; quotations from the St. John *Telegraph*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	21.50–22.50	23.50	27.00	25.00–26.00		23.00–25.00
February	22.00–23.00	23.00	27.00	24.50–25.00	26.50–27.00	23.00–25.00
March	22.00–23.00	24.00	27.00	24.50–25.00	26.50–27.00	23.00–25.00
April	24.00	24.00	27.00	25.50–26.00	26.50–27.00	25.00–26.00
May	24.00	27.00	27 25	26.50	26.50–27.00	27.00–28.00
June	23.50	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.50–27.00	27.00–28.00
July	22.00–22.50	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.50–27.00	
August	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	27.00	26.50	25.00–26.00	
September	21.00–21.50	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	26.50	25.00–26.00	
October	23.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	26.00	25.00–26.00	
November	23.00	28.00	25.00–26.00	26.00	25.00–26.00	
December	23.00	27.00		23.50–24.00	23.00–25.00	
Average	22 708	25·542	26·591	25·750	26 046	25 117

Toronto.

Bran; price per ton, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Toronto *Globe*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c $ c	$ c. $ c.	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c. $ c.
January	15.50–16.00	19.00	19.00	19.50–20.00	21.00	20.00
February	16.50–17.50	21.00–25.00	22.00	20.50–21.00	23.00	20.00
March	18.50	21.00	23.00	23.00–24.00	22.50–23.00	22.50
April	18.00	23.00	26.00	24.00	23.00	23.00
May	17.50	23.50	25.00	23.00–24.00	20.00	23.00
June	16.50	21.00–22.00	22.00	23.00–24.00	19.00	22.00
July	16.00	18.00–19.00	15.00	22.00–23.00	19.00	
August	13.50–14.00	16.00–17.00	26.00–18.00	22.00–23.00	20.00	
September	14.00–14.50	16.50–17.00	16.00–18.00	21.00–21.50	20.00	
October	15.00–15.50	21.50–22.50	21.00–22.00	21.00	20.00	
November	15.50	22.00	20.00–21.00	21.00	20.00	
December	16.50	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	21.00	20.00	
Average	16.18	20.37	20.70	22.02	20.65	21.75

Winnipeg.

Bran: price per ton, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c $ c.	$ c. $ c
January	13.00	17.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	18.00
February	14.00	17.00	20.00	17.00	17.50	19.00
March	15.00	17.50	20.00	21.00	17.50	20.50
April	16.00	17.50	20.00	21.00	16.00	21.00–22.00
May	15.00	17.50	20.00	21.00	15.50	20.00
June	15.50	17.50	20.00	22.00	15.50	18.00
July	15.00–15.50	17.50	19.00	22.00	15.00	
August	15.00–15.00	17.50	19.00	22.00	19.00	
September	16.00–16.50	17.50	20.00	22.00	19.00	
October	16.00–16.50	19.00	20.00	18.00	17.00–18.00	
November	16.00	20.00	20.00	18.00	16.00–17.00	
December	16.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	
Average	15.40	17.96	19.67	20.17	17.00	19.79

Montreal.

Bran, Ontario, winter; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	....	21.00–21.50	23.50–24.00	21.00–21.50	21.50–22.00	18.50–19.00
February	....	21.00–21.50	22.00–22.50	21.00–21.50	22.50–23.00	20.00–21.00
March	....	....	23.50–24.00	23.00–24.00	22.50–23.00	22.00–23.00
April	....	....	24.50–25.00	23.00–24.00	22.50–23.00	22.00–23.00
May	....	24.50–25.00	24.50–25.00	23.00–24.00	20.00–20.50	22.00–23.00
June	19.50–20.00	22.00–22.50	....	23.00–24.00	19.50–20.00	22.00
July	17.00–18.00	19.50–20.00	19.50–20.00	23.00–24.00	18.50–19.00	....
August	17.50	18.50–19.00	20.00–20.50	22.00	20.50–21.00	....
September	19.00–19.50	19.00–19.50	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	20.50–21.00	....
October	19.00–19.50	22.00–24.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	19.50–20.50	....
November	20.00–20.50	24.00–25.00	21.50–22.00	21.00–22.00	18.50–19.00	....
December	20.00–20.50	23.50–24.00	21.50–22.00	20.50–21.50	18.50–19.00	....
Average	19.23	21.85	22.34	22.39	20.65	21.41

Boston.

Bran; price per ton, sacked, at Boston, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Bulletin* of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	20.50	23.00	26.50–27.00	24.50	27.75	25.25
February	22.00	24.75	26.25–26.75	27.00	28.00	27.00
March	21.25	24.50	28.00	28.00	27.00	25.25
April	22.50	23.75	28.12½	27.25	24.50	27.00
May	23.25	23.00	28.00	29.50	23.50	27.50
June	21.00	24.50	27.50	28.50	22.50	24.50
July	20.75	22.75	24.25	25.75	22.50	....
August	20.75	23.25	25.25	24.75	24.25	....
September	19.25	27.00	25.00	24.00	23.25	....
October	21.50	28.50	25.00	24.00	23.00	....
November	22.75	27.25	24.00	24.50	23.00	....
December	23.50	25.25	25.25	25.00	25.25	....
Average	21.58	24.79	26.20·5	26.06·2	24·54·1	26·08·3

Buffalo.

Bran, winter; price per ton, sacks, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	20.00	22 50	25 00	23.50	25 75	23.50
February	20 50	22 50	25 25	25.75	27 00	25.25
March	20 25	23 50	26.00	27.00	26 00	24 00
April		23.00	26.25	27 00	24 50	25 50
May		22.00			23 50	26 00
June		22 50			23.50	25 00
July	19 75	21 50	23.00		21.25	
August	18 00	22 00	23 00		23 50	
September	18 50	23 75	24 00		22 50	
October	19.25	26 00	22 75		22 00	
November	21 00	26 50	22 50		21 25	
December	25 00	24 00	24.00	23 00	22.00	
Average	20 03	23.31	24.18	25 25	23.56	24 88

*Quotations for bran in bulk run about one dollar less

Minneapolis.

Bran; price per ton, in 100 l. sacks, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	14 75–15 00	17.25–17.40	21.00–21.50	19.25–19.50	22.00–22.50	20.00–21.00
February	15.50–15.75	18.50–18.75	21.00–21.50	21.50–21.75	22.50–23.00	21.50–22.00
March	14 60–14 75	18.75–19.50	22.50–22.75	22.75–23.00	21.50–22.00	20.00–20.50
April	15.25–15.50	18 00–18 50	22.75–23.25	22.00–22 25	18 50–20 00	21.50–22 00
May	17 00–17 25	17.25–17.50	22 00–22 75	23 50–24 00	17 75–18 00	21 50–22 00
June	14.50–14 75	18 50–18 90	22 00–22 50	22 75–23 00	16.75–17.50	18.50–19.00
July	14.75–15.00	17.00–17.25	18 75–19 00	19 25–20 00	18 00–18.50	
August	13.65–13.90	18.25–18.50	19.50–21.00	19 75–20 00	19 25–20 00	
September	14 00–14 25	20.50–21.00	19.50–20.00	18 50–19 00	18 00–18.50	
October	12.50–13.00	22.10–22.35	19.00–19.50	18.50–19.00	17 50–19 00	
November	13 25–13 50	22.50–22.25	18.75–19.00	19.00–19.25	17.50–18 00	
December	17.75–18.75	19.00–19.50	19.75–20.25	19.25–19.75	20 00–20.50	
Average	14 95	19.10	20 81	20 69	19.45	20.79

SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS.

Montreal.

Middlings; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce* and the Montreal *Gazette*.

Month.	1906.*	1907.*	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	20.00	22.50–25.60	27.00–29.00	24.50–25.50	23.00–23.50	22.00–22.50
February	20.00	22.50–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.50–25.00	23.50–24.00	22.50–23.00
March	20.00	22.50–23.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–25.50	23.50–24.00	24.00–25.00
April	20.50–21.50	24.00–24.25	26.00–27.00	25.00–25.50	23.50–24.00	24.00–25.00
May	20.50–21.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–25.50	22.00–23.00	24.00–25.00
June	20.50–21.00	23.00–23.50		25.00–25.50	22.00–23.00	24.00
July	20.50–21.00	22.00–22.50	25.00–26.00	25.00–25.50	21.00–22.00	
August	20.50–21.00	22.50–23.00	24.00–25.00		22.00	
September	21.00–21.50	22.50–23.00	26.00–27.00	23.50–24.50	22.00	
October	22.00–22.50	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	22.50–23.50	22.00–22.50	
November	22.50–23.00	27.00–29.50	25.00–26.00	23.50–24.00	22.50–23.00	
December	22.50–25.00	27.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	23.00–23.50	22.00–22.50	
Average	21.33	24.36	26.00	24.55	22.75	23.73

* Quotations for 1906 and 1907 for shorts.

Toronto.

Shorts, Ontario; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	18.00–18.50	19.50–20.00	20.50–22.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00
February	18.00–18.50	19.50–20.00	20.50–23.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00
March	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–24.00
April	20.00–21.00	20.50–21.00	*25.50	24.00	23.00–23.50	22.00–24.00
May	21.00–22.00	21.00–21.50	25.00	23.00–24.00	21.00	22.00–23.00
June	19.00–20.00	20.50–21.50	22.50–23.00	24.00–26.00	21.00	22.00–23.00
July	19.00–20.00	20.50–23.00	20.00	22.00–25.00	20.00–22.00	
August	19.50–20.00	20.50–21.50	22.00	22.00–24.00	22.00	
September	19.50–20.50	21.00–22.00	22.50–23.00	21.00–24.00	21.00–22.00	
October	19.00–20.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	21.50–22.50	22.00	
November	19.50–20.50	23.00–25.00	25.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	
December	19.50–20.50	21.00–23.00	22.50	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	
Average	19.60	21.50	22.94	22.83	21.94	22.58

* Quotations up to this point for meddlings.

Winnipeg.

Shorts, price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	$ c. $ c.
January	15 00	18 00	....	21 10		19.50
February	15.00	18.00	21.00	21.00	19 00	20 50
March	16 00	18 00	21.00	21.00	19.00	20.00–21 00
April	16.00	18.50	22 00	22 00	17.00	20 50–21 00
May	16 00	18 50	22.00	22.00–23.00	16.00	20 00
June	16 00	18 50	21 00	23.00	16.00	19.50
July	16.00	18.50	20.00–21.00	23.00	16 00	....
August	16 00	18.50	20 00	23.00	20.50	....
September	18.00	18.50	21 00	23 00	20 50	....
October	18 00	20 00	22.00	20 00	18.00	
November	18 00	22 00	22.00	19.00	18.00	
December	18 00	22-00	22.00	18.00	20.00	
Average	16.50	19.08	21.25	21.46	18.18	20.25

Buffalo.

Middlings, flour; price per ton in the first week of each monty; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	20 00	22 50	26 00	26 75	26 00	27 00
February	21 00	22 25	26 00	27 75	27 25	26 50
March	21 00	23 50	26 00	28 75	27 50	26 50
April	21 50	23 50	28 00	28 00	26 00	26 00
May	22 50	22 75	26 50	28 50	26 00	26 00
June	22 00	22 75	27 75	29 00	27 50	25 50–26 00
July	22 50	24 50	25 00	27 00	26 50	
August	22 55	24 50	27 00	27 00	29 00	
September	22 00	26 50	28 00	26 50	27 00	
October	22 50	28 50	28 00	26 00	26 50	
November	22 50	27 50	26 50	27 50	26 00	
December	24 00	25 00	26 75	26 00	26 00	
Average	21 79	24 35	26 75	27 40	26 69	26 29

Minneapolis.

Middlings, flour; price per ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	22 00–22 25	18 50–18 75	23 00–24 00	22 00–22 50	24 50–24 75	22 50–23 00
February	22 00–22 50	19 50–19 75	21 00–21 25	23 00–24 50	24 00–25 00	23 00–23 50
March	22 00–22 25	19 25–20 50	24 00–25 00	24 50–55 50	24 00–25 00	22 50–23 00
April	22 25–22 50	20 00–20 50	25 00 25 50	24 50–25 00	22 50–23 50	22 50–23 00
May	16 75–17 00	20 00–20 25	55 00–25 25	24 50 26 00	22 00–22 40	22 50–23 50
June	22 00–22 25	21 00–21 50	25 00–25 25	22 00–26 00	22 00–23 00	22 50–23 00
July	22 75–23 50	20 75–21 00	21 50–22 50	23 00–26 00	22 50 24 50	
August	22 75–23 00	22 50–23 00	23 00–25 00	23 75–26 00	24 50–26 00	
September	22 50–23 00	23 50–24 00	25 00–25 50	23 00–25 00	22 50–23 50	
October	23 50–24 00	25 75–26 00	23 00–24 00	23 00–24 00	22 00–23 50	
November	24 75 25 00	25 50–26 00	21 50–23 00	23 00–24 00	22 00–23 00	
December	25 00–25 25	21 00 21 50	23 25 23 50	22 00–23 00	22 00 24 00	
Average	22 53	21 67	34 82	24 18	23 49	22 88

ROLLED OATS.

Toronto.

Rolled Oats; price per bbl. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	4 50			4 75	4 55	4 45
February	3 85–4 00			4 75	4 75	4 45
March	3 85–4 00			5 05	4 75	4 15
April				5 05	4 35	4 15
May			5 75	5 05	4 05	4 35
June			5 75	5 75	4 05	4 55
July			5 25	5 75	4 05	
August			5 00	5 75	4 45	
September			5 25	4 95	4 95	
October			5 35	4 95	4 80	
November			5 05	4 75	4 15	
December				4 55	4 45	
Average	4 12		5 34	5 09	4 45	4 35

Winnipeg.

Rolled Oats; price per 80 lb. sack on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2 15	1 80	2 90	2 25	1 90	2 00
February	2 15	1 80	2 90	2 25	1 85–1 90	2 00
March	2 15		2 90	2 25	1 85–1 90	2 00
April	2 00		2 90	2 35	1 85–1 90	2 00
May	2 00		2 70	2 35	1 80–2 05	2 05
June	2 15		2 70		1 80	2 00–2 05
July	2 15		2 70	2 55	1 80	
August	2 15		3 70	2 55	2 00	
September	2 15		2 50	2 45	2 00	
October		2 75	2 45	2 25	2 20	
November			2 35	2 10	1 95	
December	1 90	2 90	2 25	1 90	1 95	
Average	2.095	2.312	2.662	2.295	1.910	2.014

Buffalo.

Rolled Oats; price per barrel in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$. c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	4.85	5.00	6 75	5.50	4.75	4.25
February	4.90	4.50	6.50	5.40	4.75	4.25
March	4 75	5.00	5.75	5.80	4 85	4.25
April	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.00
May	4.25	4.75	6.25	5.80	4.50	4.25
June	4.20	4.50	5.85	6.00	4.25	4.50
July	4.20	4 25	5.65	5 75	4 00	
August	4.50	5.00	5.65	5.25	4.50	
September	4.25		6 50	4.75	4.25	
October	5 00		6.00	4.85	4.25	
November	5.00	6.75	5.80	4.60	4.00	
December	5.00	7 00	5.65	4.50	4.25	
Average	4.62	5.18	6.03	5.31	4.43	4.25

Minneapolis.

Rolled Oats; price per barrel wood in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Northwestern Miller*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.80-4.90	4.05-4.15	6.40-7.60	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.80-5.00
February	4.30-4.90	3.95-4.15	6.40-6.60	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.80-5.00
March	4.00-4.75	4.15-4.15	5.90-6.50	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.80-5.00
April	3.80-4.25	4.35-4.35	5.65-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.80-5.00
May	3.95-4.05	4.60-4.80	5.60-5.75	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	4.45-4.60
June	4.30-4.40	4.70-4.90	5.50-5.60	5.75-9.00	5.25-5.50	4.45-4.60
July	....	5.00-4.90	5.50-5.60	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	.....
August	....	5.00-5.20	5.50-5.60	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	.....
September	....	5.75-5.20	5.50-5.60	5.65-5.75	5.25-5.50	.....
October	4.20-4.35	6.60-6.75	6.30-6.40	5.65-5.75	5.00-5.25	.....
November	4.40-4.50	6.70-6.80	6.20-6.30	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	.....
December	4.40-4.50	6.70-6.80	6.20-6.30	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	.....
Average	4.34	5.22	5.98	5.75	6.31	4.69

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

Montreal.

Maple Sugar, Eastern Townships; price per lb. on the first market day of each month; quotations from *Le Prix Courant* and *Le Moniteur du Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	6-8	10	10	8 -8½	7 - 7½	9-10
February	6-8	10	10	8 -8½	7 - 7½	9-10
March	6-8	10	10	8 -8½	8 - 9	9-10
April	6-8	10	10	10	10	9-10½
May	7-8	9	8½	9	6½	9-10½
June	7-8½	9	8½	8½	10 -11	9-10
July	9	9	8½	6½-7½	10 -11	.....
August	10	9	8½	6½-7½	10 -11	.....
September	10	10	8½	6½-7½	10 -11	.....
October	10	10	8½	6½-7	10 -11	.....
November	10	10	8½	6½-7	10 -11	.....
December	10	10	8½	6½-7	10 -11	.....
Average	085	097	088	078	090	096

*Quotations from the Montreal *Gazette*.

Buffalo.

Maple Sugar; price per lb. in first week of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January						
February						
March	12–14			12–14		
April	13–14		10–13	11–13	11–12	10–12
May	10–11	12–13	7–11	8–10	11–12	8–12
June	10–11	10			11–12	7–11
July					11–11½	
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
Average	119	117	103	113	114	100

HONEY.

Montreal.

Honey, white clover comb; price per pound at Montreal, in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	13 –14	14 –14	15	13–14	14	14–14½
February	12 –13	13 –15	12–13	15–16	14	14–14½
March	12 –13	13½–15	12–13	13–14	14–15	14–14½
April	12 –13	12½–15	13½	15–16	14–15	11–12
May	12 –13	12 –15	13½	15–16	14–15	11–12
June	12 –13	12 –15	12–13	15–16	14–15	11–12
July	13 –13½	12 –15	13	15–16	14–15	
August	13 –13½	12 –15	13	15–16	14 15	
September	13 –13½	12 –15	13–14	15–16	14–15	
October	13½ 14	12 –13	13–14	15–16	14–15	
November	13½–14	12 –13	13–14	14	14–15	
December	13 –14	15	13–14	14	14–14½	
Average	130	135	132	150	144	129

Buffalo.

Honey, No. 1 to fancy, comb; price per pound on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	14–15	17	17	14	15	15–16
February	14–15	17	17	14–15	15–16	16
March	14–15	16	17	14	15	16–17
April	15	17–18	16–17	14-14½	15–16	17–18
May	16	16–17	15	12–13	16–17	17–18
June	16	16–17	15	12	16–17	16–17
July	13–14	16–17	15	10–12	16–17	
August	14–15	16–17	17	15–16	16	
September	14–15	16–17	14-15	14–16	16	
October	15–16	17	14-15	14–15	16	
November	16–17	17–18	14–15	15–16	15–16	
December	17	16–17	15	15–16	16–17	
Average	150	161	155	141	159	166

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE PRICES OF MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS—CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1906-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906-11.
Flour.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Flour, Manitoba high grade, brl.	St. John.	5 38	5 87	6 76	6 76	6 59	6 30	6 28
Flour, Ontario full patent, brl.	St. John.	4 70	5 03	5 62	6 17	5 86	5 37	5 46
Flour, winter wheat patent "	Toronto.	4 56	4 94	5 50	5 25	5 24	4 82	5 05
Flour, Manitoba first patents, brl.	Toronto	4 48	5 17	6 07	5 78	5 68	5 37	5 43
Flour, best spring patents, 98 lb. sack.	Winnipeg.	2 38	2 63	3 10	3 17	3 01	2 78	2 85
Flour, seconds, 98 lb. sack.	Winnipeg.	2 15	2 34	2 80	2 87	2 71	2 49	2 56
Flour, standard spring patents, brl.	Boston	4 81	5 37	4 85	6 16	5 89	5 40	5 41
Flour, winter patents "	Boston	4 39	4 72	5 00	6 03	5 45	4 62	5 04
Flour, wheat, spring patents "	New York.	4 27	4 80	5 40	5 74	5 48	5 20	5 15
Flour, wheat, winter straights "	New York.	3 62	3 93	4 28	5 40	4 73	4 20	4 36
Flour, fancy blended patent "	Buffalo	4 90	5 47	5 90	6 54	6 29	5 71	5 80
Flour, winter wheat, family patent, brl.	Buffalo	4 22	4 56	5 28	5 99	5 69	4 96	5 11
Flour, Minnesota hard spring wheat patent, brl	Chicago	4 16	4 74	5 39	5 62	5 07	4 54	4 92
Flour, standard patent, brl.	Minneapolis	4 08	4 71	5 32	5 67	5 51	4 91	5 03
Bran.								
Bran, per ton.	Halifax	22 25	25 75	25 56	25 74	23 35	26 25	24 82
Bran, per ton.	St. John.	22 71	25 54	26 59	25 75	26 05	25 12	25 29
Bran, per ton.	Montreal.	19 23	21 85	22 34	22 39	20 65	21 41	21 31
Bran, per ton	Toronto	16 18	20 37	20 70	22 02	20 65	21 75	20 28
Bran, per ton.	Winnipeg.	15 40	17 96	16 67	20 17	17 00	19 79	17 83
Bran, per ton.	Boston	21 58	24 79	26 21	26 06	24 54	26 08	24 88
Bran, per ton.	Buffalo	20 03	23 31	24 18	25 25	23 56	24 85	23 54
Bran, per ton.	Minneapolis	14 95	19 10	20 81	20 69	19 45	20 79	19 30
Shorts and Middlings.								
Middlings, per ton.	Montreal.	21 33	24 36	26 00	24 55	22 75	23 73	23 79
Shorts, Ontario, per ton.	Toronto	19 60	21 50	22 94	22 83	21 94	22 58	21 90
Shorts, per ton.	Winnipeg	16 50	19 08	21 25	21 46	18 17	20 20	19 45
Middlings, flour, per ton.	Buffalo	21 79	24 35	26 75	27 40	26 69	26 29	25 55
Middlings, flour, per ton.	Minneapolis	22 53	21 67	23 82	24 18	23 49	22 88	23 10
Rolled Oats.								
Rolled oats, brl.	Toronto	4 12		5 34	5 07	4 45	4 35	4 67
Rolled oats, 80 lb. sack.	Winnipeg.	2 10	2 31	2 66	2 30	1 91	2 01	2 22
Rolled oats, brl.	Buffalo.	4 62	5 18	6 03	5 31	4 43	4 25	4 97
Rolled oats "	Minneapolis	4 34	5 22	5 98	5 75	5 31	4 69	5 22
Maple Products.								
Maple sugar, eastern townships, lb.	Montreal.	8½	9¾	8¾	7¾	9	9½	088
Maple sugar.	Buffalo,	12	11¾	10¼	11¼	11½	10	112
Honey.								
Honey, white clover, comb, lb.	Montreal	13	13½	13¼	15	14½	13	137
Honey, No. 1 B. fancy, comb.	Buffalo	15	16	15½	14	16	16½	155

TABLES—FISHERIES PRODUCTS

I. PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN—

(1) Fresh Fish.

(2) Dry and Green Fish.

II. WHOLESALE PRICES—

(1) Fresh Fish.

(2) Frozen Fish.

(3) Smoked Fish.

(4) Dry Fish.

(5) Salt Fish.

III. FISH OILS—

(1) Cod-oil—ex vessel and wholesale.

(2) Seal Oil—wholesale.

FISH.

Under this heading, quotations will be found below for fresh, salt, dry, and otherwise prepared fish products.

The statistics as a whole are divided into two groups, namely, (1), comparative prices paid by wholesale dealers to boat fishermen, and (2), comparative prices quoted by wholesalers to the retail trade.

The statistics given under (1), namely those of prices paid to fishermen, cover a thoroughly representative range of Atlantic fish products. They may be divided into two series, (*a*) those relating to fresh fish, and (*b*) those relating to salted, and dried or "made" fish. The first of these subdivisions offers little difficulty, and a considerable range of directly comparable prices will be found below, though it will be noted that a more minute classification is employed at Boston than at Canadian points and that the list of fish quoted is larger. In the second subdivision, however, that relating to fish subjected to processes of curing by the fishermen themselves, it was found impossible to secure quotations that would admit of immediate comparison. This is because of the widely different methods which obtain in the dry-fish industry in the two countries. In Nova Scotia, the fish caught by the "bankers" and others engaged in this branch of the industry, after being cleaned and salted at sea, are landed, cured, and dried by the fishermen themselves, and are not disposed of to the wholesaler till the fish are ready for market, the great bulk of them going to the West Indies and South America, which demand a heavy-salted and hard-dried product. Some quotations, however, of the salted product, prior to its conversion into "made" fish were obtained at Canso. On the other hand, at Gloucester, Mass., which is the centre of the salt fish industry of the United States, the fish are all sold by the fishermen immediately on landing in what is termed the "green" state, *i. e.* as cleaned and salted at sea, and are by the manufacturers finally cured and dried, or made into the other products which the market demands. That market is very largely the domestic market of the United States, and less heavy salting and quite different methods of drying and preparing from those employed in most sections of Canada are required. In balancing, therefore, the two tables given below of dry Nova Scotia and "green" Massachusetts fish prices, allowance must be made for the fact that the Nova Scotia product represents the completed manufacturing process and consequent increased expenditure of labour on the part of the fisherman. Accordingly, no summary of the yearly averages is appended to the tables.

A large number of tables of quotations of canned fish---including Pacific coast salmon, lobsters, sardines and mackerel—were collected, and are available in the Department, but are not published hereunder, owing to the difficulty of comparing brands and qualities.

Owing to the wide range of quotations and the abundance of the materials offered, the survey in the case of fish products has been conducted only as far back as the beginning of 1908, instead of to the beginning of 1906 as in the case of farm products. It may be stated, however, that an examination of the same sources in the years 1906 and 1907 reveal very similar, and in a broad sense identical, conditions with those which are illustrated in the following tables.

PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN—FRESH FISH.

Canso.

Market prices paid to fishermen ; quotations from books of a large buying company.

Year.	Cod. — Per cwt.	Haddock. — Per cwt.	Hake. Per cwt.	Pollock. — Per cwt.	Halibut. — Per lb.	Salmon. — Per lb.	Mackerel. Each about 3 lbs.	Herring Per lb.	Lobster. Per cwt.	Swordfish. Per lb.
1908.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	Cents.
January	1 50	1 50			8			½		
February		1 25								
March										
April	1 00	0 75			3-6			¾	3 50	
May	0 75	0 75		33	3-7	12	4-7	1	3 50	
June	0 75	0 75	33	33	3-8	12	6	1½	3 50	
July	0 75	0 75	33	33	7	10	7	1½		6
August	0 75	1 00	50	33	7		8	1		6 7
September	0 75	1 00	50	40	8		10	½		6
October	1 00	1 25	50	40	8		12	1		
November	1 00	1 50	50	40			14	1		
December	1 00	1 50	50	40						
Average	·925	1·0909	45·1	36·5	6·18	11 3	8·5	·972	3 50	6·25
1909										
January	1 25	1 75						½		
February										
March										
April	1 00	1 00	40	50	8			1	3 50	
May	1 00	0 75	40	50	7	12	7	½	3 50	
June	1 00	0 75	50	50	8	10	7	1	3 50	
July	1 00	0 75	50	50	8	10	8	1		5
August	1 00	1 00	50	50	8		10	1		6
September	1 00	1 00	50	50	8		10	1		6
October	1 00	1 25	50	50	8		14	1		
November	1 00	1 50	50	50			16			
December	1 25	1 50	50	50						
Average	1·05	1.125	47·7	50	7·85	10·6	10·28	⅞	3·50	5·66
1910.										
January	1 25	2 00						½		
February										
March										
April	1 00	0 75								
May	1 00	75–1 00	50	50	5–7	10	6–10	½	3 50	
June	1 00	0 75	50	50	3–6	10	5- 7	1	3 75	
July	1 00	0 75	50	50	3–6	10	8	1	3 75	6
August	1 00	1 25	50	50	7		10	1		7
September	1 20	1 20	33	50	8		11	¾		7
October	1 25	1 50	50	50	8		17	⅞		
November	1 25	1 50	50	50						
December	1 25	2 50	50							
Average	1·12	12·68	47 87	50	5·88	10	9 25	¾	3·66	6·66

FRESH FISH *Continued.*

Canso—*Continued.*

Year.	Cod. Per cwt.	Haddock. Per cwt.	Hake. Per cwt.	Pollock Per cwt.	Halibut. Per lb.	Salmon Per lb.	Mackerel. Each about 3 lbs.	Herring Per lb.	Lobster. Per cwt.	Swordfish. Per lb.
1911.	$ cts.	$ cts	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	Cents.
January.	1 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....		.....	½		.....
February.	..	2 50	..	.			.....	..	...	.....
March	.	...	...	...	.	..	.....	.		.
April	1 00	0 75	50	50	3 5	.	.	½	3 75	..
May.	1 00	0 75	50	50	3 6	....	8	1	4 00	.
June..	1 00	1 00	90	50	5	12	8	1	4 25	.
Average. .	1.125	1·50	50	50	4 4	12	8	¾	4 00	.

Halifax.

Yearly average prices paid to fishermen by two large buying companies.

Year.	Cod. Per lb.*	Haddock. Per lb.*	Hake. Per cwt.	Pollock. Per cwt.	Halibut. Per lb.	Mackerel. Each.†	Herring Per doz.	Salmon. Per lb.	Lobsters. Large. Per lb.	Lobsters. Medium Per lb.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1908. . .	1¼-2	1½-2	50	55	7	8	6-12	12-13	12	6 8
1909	1¼-2	1½-2	60	60	7	10	9	12-12	12	6-7
1910.....	1½-2½	1½-2½	75	75	7-8	14	9-10	13	16	8
1911.	1½-2½	1½-2½	75	75	7-8	8	10	13	16	7

* Where two quotations are given, the low represents the summer and the high the winter price.

† Prices paid at Halifax during the past four years have ranged from 2c. to 18c. The figures shown in the table are averages found by dividing the total number of fish purchased by a large wholesaler throughout the several seasons into the total amount paid out.

Boston.

Prices paid to vessel crews for fresh fish ex vessel on T wharf: quotations from daily records of sales issued by the Boston Fish Bureau.

N.B. Monthly quotations are given for the first eleven months of 1908, and weekly quotations since. The quotations are from the Friday issues of the Fish Bureau's Record which contain more extensive quotations of prices than other issues. Where this rule could not be followed, the nearest obtainable quotations are given.

Date.	Cod. Large Per Cwt.	Cod. Small Per Cwt.	Haddock.	Hake. Large.	Hake. Small.	Pollock.	Halibut.	Salmon.	Cusk.	Mackerel.	Lobsters.	Swordfish.
1908	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts. per crate.	$ cts.
January 4	4 75-5 50	3 00-3 50	3 50-4 00	5 75	2 50	3 50			2 50			
February 7	7 50-9 00	7 50-9 00	7 25-9 50	8 00	4 50-5 00		14		3 50		35 00	
March 6	4 00	2 00-2 25	2 00-4 00	4 00	2 00		10		2 00		35 00	
April 3	2 50-4 00	1 50-4 00	1 50-4 00	5 00	3 00		10	1 00	3 00		21 00	
May 1	2 00	1 50	1 50-2 00	1 50-2 00	0 50-0 60	0 50-0 75		0 40	1 60		10 00	
June 5	3 50	2 00	3 50	1 50	1 00	1 00				0 18	13 00	
July 3	2 00-2 25	1 50	1 50			0 80-1 25	4			0 20	18 00	
											Per lb.	
August 7	2 25-2 50	1 50-1 75	2 00-2 75			1 00	6			0 20	0 13	
September 4	3 00	1 75-2 00	1 75-2 25	2 25	1 00	2 00	9			0 27	0 14	
October 2	2 50-2 75	2 00	2 00-2 35	0 80	0 40	0 90					0 12	
November 6	12 00	12 00	12 00	4 00	4 00	4 50	11		1 50	0 30	0 13-14	
December 4	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 00	4 00-7 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	12				0 15	
" 11	4 25-4 50	2 50	2 50-4 25	2 00	1 50	1 75	11				0 16	
											Per crate.	
" 18	2 00-2 75	1 50-2 00	2 00-3 25	3 00	0 75	0 60	11				15 00	
" 24	2 00	1 30	2 00-2 25			0 60	11				15 00	
Average..	4 30	3 45	3 41	3 51	2 03	1 73	9	0 70	2 35	23		
January 1	1 00-2 40	4 60-2 00	2 80-3 00	2 30	0 50	1 00-1 25	11				18 00	
" 8	2 00-2 50	1 50-2 00	2 00-3 75	2 50	0 75	2 50	10				22 00	
" 15	4 00	2 00	2 50	7 00	5 00	4 00-5 00			4 50		22 00	
" 22	3 00-3 80	2 00-2 50	2 50-2 60	4 00	2 00	2 80-3 00	12		1 75		25 00	
" 29	2 50-4 00	1 50-4 00	2 00-3 50			4 00	10		1 35		28 00	
February 5	4 00-4 50	3 00	1 50-2 85	6 00	2 00	3 00	10½		1 50		28 00	
" 12	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	11		3 25		28 00	
" 19	5 00-7 00	3 00-4 00	2 50-4 50	5 00	3 50	4 50	11		3 00		30 00	
" 26	3 25-4 50	2 50-4 00	2 50-3 75	5 00	3 00	4 00	11		50		30 00	
March 5	4 00-5 00	2 50-3 00	2 50-4 00			3 00	11		3 00		30 00	

"	12	2.75–3.00	2 00	2 90 3 15	5 50	$3 00–3 25	....	11	.	... .	...	30.00	... ...
"	19	1 35 2 00	1 10 2 00	1 50 2 50	2 50	1 00	... .	10	...	0 75 0 90	.	21.00	. ...
"	26	4 00	2.65	3 50 3 65	4 50	1 25	2 50	8½	.	1 25		21.00	. ...
April	2	4 00 5.00	2.00–2.50	2 00–2 50	3 00		2 00 3 00	8½	. . .	1 50		21.00	.
"	9	3 50–3 70	2 00	0 50 1 00	... ...	. ...	.	8½	. . .	0 75	.	16.00	. ...
"	16	4.00–5.00	2 50 3 00	2 75 3 00	....	...	2 25	8½	1 00	1 00	. .	16.00	.
"	23	1.75–2.50	1 00–2 50	1 25 2 50	2 00	0 75	1 00 1 60	8½	0 90	1 50	.....	14.00	....
"	30	2 85 3 00	2 85 3 00	2 50 3 00	4 00	2 00	1 25	7	0 90	1 25	0.55–0.60	12 00	. . . .
May	7	2.25 2 75	1.25 1 50	1 65 2 25	2 00	0 75	1 25	6½	. . .	1 00	0 40	12.00	. . . .
"	14	1.75–1.90	1.00	1 75 2 00	. . ...	0 75	1 00	8½	... . . .	. . . .	0.30	12.00	. . ...
"	21	1 75 2 00	1.00–1.50	1 50 1 75	1 50	. . ..	60 1 00	8½	...	. . . .	0 18	12 00	. .
"	28	2 75 4 50	3 00	2 50 4 50	2 25	0.75	1 50	6	... . . .	1 00–1 25	0 22	12 00	. . ...
June	3	2 50–3 00	1 50	1 00	.	. . . .		5	. . . . .	... . . .	0.15	14 00	....
"	11	3.50	1.50	2 00–2 25	....	....		5	. . .	.... . .	0.13¾	18 00	.....
"	18	2.50–3.00	1 50	1 25 1 50	1.00	0 50	2 00	.....	. . ...	2 00	0 08	21 00	. .
"	25	4 00 4 25	2 00	1 50 2 00	3.00	....	0 75	9	.	.... .	0 20	21 00	. .
July	2	2 25–3 25	2 25 3 25	2 25–3 25	1.50	0 45	... .	10	0 20	. . .	0 26	23 00	0 12
"	9	2 50	1.50–2.00	2 50 3 00	1.50–2.00	1 00	. .	9	. ....	.....	0 22½	21.00 (per lb.)	0 10½
"	16	2 00	1 60	0 75 1 00	1.00	0 75	0 75	6	....	.....	0.16	0.16	0 8
"	23	2 25	1 75	1 50 2 00	1.00	0 50	1 00	5	...	. .		0.16 0 18	0 7½
"	30	2 00 2 25	1.60–2.00	1 75 2 00	1.00	0 65	1 25	9	...	. . . .	0 22	. . . . .	. . . .
August	6	5 00	3 00	5.00	1.75	1 75	2.25	6	.	. . .	0.20	0.18	0 9½
"	13	3 50–5 00	3.00–3.50	5 00 5 50	. . .	.....	2 50–2 60	9	.	. .	0.20	0 16–0 18	0 12½
"	20	2 25	1 75	1 00	3.00	.... . .	0.50–1.25	10	.	.....		0 18	0 15
"	27	2 25	1.80	1.25–3.00	2.00	1 00	1 00–2 00	11	.	. . .	0 35	0.18	0 11¼
September	2	3 00–3 25	2 00–2 50	2 00 2 50	1 50	1 00	1.50	10	.	.... .	0.28	0.19	0 10½
"	10	5 00	2.00–2.50	2.25–3.00	1.50–2.00	1 50 2 00	1 00	11	... ...	2.00	0.25	0.18	0 14
"	17	2 10 2 50	1 60 2 10	1 00 2 00	1.00	0 70	. .	11	....	1 75	0.22	0 18	0 14½
"	24	2 00	1 75–2.00	1 10 1 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	9	...	1 50	0.28	0 16	0 15 0 16
October	1	3 00 4 70	3 00 4 75	3 00 5 00	2 50	1 00	1 80	10	..	.... .	0 30	0.19	. .
"	8	3 00 3 30	1 70 2 50	1 70–3 00	0.90	0 70	1 00	10	.	.. .	0 24	0 18	. .
"	15	3 25 3 80	1 50 2 00	1 50 2 00	1.10–1.30	0 70	0 80	11½	.	1 50	0.18	0 15	
"	22	3 25 4 00	2 00	2.25–2.60	1 00 1 25	0 70	0.60–0.70	11½	.	1 00	0.28	0 16	
"	30	2 50 3 00	1 75–2 00	5.00	1 00	0 70	0.70–0.80	12	. . .	1.25	0.27	0.17	
November	5	4 00 5 00	2.75–5.00	1 00 5 00	1 30 1 50	0.70	0.60–0.65	12	. .	2.00	0.30	0 17	.
"	12	3 50–5 00	2.00–5.00	3 50 5 00	1 50–2.50	0 80	0.60–1 25	12	. . . .	1 50	0.28	0 18	.....
"	19	3.50	1.50–3.00	2 90 3 50	3.00	1.00	0 75	14	.... . .	1.00	0 30	0.18	. . . .
"	26	5 00–5 50	3 00	3.75	2.00	1 00	1 25	14	....	. .	0.30	0.18	. . . .
December	3	8 00–9.00	8.00 9.00	7.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	13	.....	. .	0.35	0.20	.....
"	10	4 50	3 00	4.00	4 75	2 10	1 80 1 85	15	. .	1.25	.....	0 21	. . . .
"	17	3 50 5 00	2 00 3 00	2.75–4.00	5 00	2 00–2 50	2.00–2.40	12	....	2.00	...	0.20 (per crate)	. . . .
"	24	3 85	3 85	2 50 3 85	3 00 4 00	1 50	1 50	12	. ....	1 25	.... . .	20 00	.
"	31	4 00	2 50–4 00	3 25–4 00	3 00	3 00	2 50 3 00	14	... .	2 00	. .....	20 00	. .
Average		3 46	2 45	2 89	2 70	1 51	1.91	10	75	1 71	0.25½	. . . .	11½

Boston.

Prices paid to vessel crews for fresh fish ex-vessel on T wharf; quotations from daily records of sales issued by the Boston Fish Bureau.

Date.	Cod.		Haddock.	Hake.		Pollock.	Halibut.	Salmon.	Cusk.	Mackerel.	Lobsters.	Swordfish.
	Large Per Cwt.	Small Per Cwt.		Large.	Small.							
1910.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts. per crate.	$ cts.
January 7	2.75–3 00	2.00–2.50	2.60				14				25 00	
" 14	2 60–2 75	2.50	2 25–2.80	5 00	2.50	2 00	13		2 00		25 00	
" 21	2 50–2.90	2 00–2.50	1.75–2.25			1 50–1.75	13				25.00	
" 28	4.00	2.00–2.50	1.00–1.90	3.00	3 00	2 00	13		2 00		25 00	
February 4	5 00	3 50	3 00–3 25			2 60 3 00	13		2 00 2.50		30 00	
" 11	6 00–7.00	5.50–6 00	3.50 4.75	4.00	4.00	3 00	12				30 00	
" 18	5 00–5.75	3 00–5.75	4.25 5 00			3 75 4 00	11				30 00	
" 25	4 00–4 50	3.50	2.75–3 80	6 50	4.50		14		2 50		30 00	
March 4	2 50–3.50	1.60–3 50	2 25–3 50	6.00	3.50	3.00 3 50	14		2 00		25 00–28.00	
" 11	2 25–2 50	1 50 2 00	2.50	2.00	1.00	1 75	9½				21.00	
" 18	2 25–3 10	1.50	1.50–2.25	3 50	1.75	1 00–2 00	10				18 00	
" 25	1 95–2.75	1 45–1 75	0.80–1.00	2.50	1.30	1 50–2 00	10		1 30		18 00	
April 1	2 00	1.50 1.75	1.30–2.00	2.00	0.70	0 80 1.00	12		1 25		16.00	
" 8	2.00	1.50–1.75	1.00–2.00	2.00	1.05	0.80–1 10	8		1.25		12 00	
" 15	2 25	2.00	1.25	1.75	0.90	2 00	6⅝		1 75		13 00	
" 22	2.50–3.25	2.00	2.85–3.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	7⅞		1 50		13 00	
" 29	4 50–5.00	4.50–5 00	4.50–5.00				9		2.00		14.00	
May 6	4.00–4.50	2.75 3.00	4.50–5.00	2.00		1.00–1.50	9¼	30	1.00		14 00	
" 13	4.00–4.50	2.00–2.25	3.25–4.25	3.00	1.00	1.10	7	25	2.00		14.00	
" 20	2 50–2.80	1.50–2.75	1.50–3.00	1.50	0.95	1.50	6¾		1 00	0.27	14 00	
" 27	5 00	3.00	5.00	1.50	1.00	1.15	8		1.50	0.28	12.00	
June 3	4.85–5.00	2 50–3.00	3.00	3.50	1.50	2 50	6¾		1.25	0 25	16.00	
" 10	4 00–4.50	2.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	2.00	1.70	2.50–5 00	11			0.20	21.00	
" 17	6 00–6.50	4.00–4.25	3.25–4.00	4.00	2.50	2.25–2.75	11			0.22	25.00	
" 24	2.50	1 00–1.75	3.00	2.25	1.60–1.75	0.80	11		1.50	0.28	18 00	0 15
July 1	3.00–4.00	1.75–2.30	2.25–2.50	2.65		1.50			1.65	0.28 0.30	21 00	0 16
" 8	2 25–3.00	1.65–1.75	1.65–2.50	2.25	1.00		7½		1.25	0.26	21.00	0 15
" 15	2.25	1.75–2.00	1.80–2.00	1.50	1.00	1.25	8		1.25	0.32	21.00 (per lb.)	0.18
" 22	2 00–2.10	1.75	1.00–1.25	1.50	1.00	1.00			1 25	0.37	0.18	
" 29	3.00	2.00–3.00	6.00	2.00		1.50 2.00	8		1.25	0.40	0.18	0.16
August 5	2.85–3.00	1.70–2.00	1.50–2.50			2.00	8			0.30	0.19	0.12
" 12	3.00	2.00	1.50–2.00			1.50	8			0.35	0 20	
" 19	2.70–3.00	1.70–2.00	1.50	1.75–2.00	1.25	1.65	7		1 15	0.37	0.20	0 10½
" 26	2.50–3.00	1.75–2.00	1.25–2.00	1.50	1.10	1.25–1 50	5			0 37	0.19–0.20	0 12–0 13
September 2	3.50	2.00	2.00			2.00				0.45	0.18	

"	9....	3.35	2 25-2 00	1.40-1.75	2.50	.....	1 65-1.75	.....	.....	2 00	0.50	0.17-0.18	0.15
"	16....	2.75-3.50	1.80-3 00	1.25-2.00	2.50	1 50	1 25-1.75	12	.....	1 50 2 00	0 50	0.17-0.18	.....
"	22 ...	7.00	7 00	5 00-6 00	4 00	4.00	4.00-4 50	10½	.....	3.00	0 40	0 17-0.18	.....
"	30 ...	5 00	2 10 2 50	2 65-2 75	2 00	1.50	1.50	12	.....	1 30	0 30	0.15	.....
October	7 ..	4.00-5 00	3 00 4.00	2.25 2.50	2.00	1.00-1.25	1.40 1.50	14	.....	1 50	0 22	0 16	.....
"	14....	6 00-6.50	4.00-4.50	4 00-6 00	2.75-3.00	1.75-2.00	2 00-2.10	11	.....	2 00	0.27	0 18	.....
"	21....	4.50-5.00	2.75-3.60	3.50-3 75	1.50	1.15	1 25-1.30	11	.....	1 50-3 00	0.28	0 18	.....
"	28....	5 50-6.00	3.00-6.00	5.00-5.50	3.00	1.25-1.50	1.80	11	.....	1.50-2 00	0.26	0.18	.....
November	4....	3 75-5.00	2.50-3.50	4.75	1 50-1 80	1.30	1.25	13 - 15	.....	2 00	0 33	0 18	.....
"	10....	4 50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00	3 00	1 25-1.30	1.25	.....	.....	2 50	0.35	0 18	.....
"	18 ...	4 50-5.25	4.50	3 40-5.75	2.50-3 00	1.30	1.50	18	.....	2 75	0.35	0 18	.....
"	25....	3 50-5 00	2 50-3 50	3 00-3 50	2 00-2 25	1.30	1.65	13½	.....	1 50	0.35	0 18	.....
December	2....	6.00-6.75	4 00-6.00	6 00-6.75	5.00	3 00	3 25-3.30	.....	.....	2 25	.....	0 18	.....
"	9....	4 50	2 25-3.75	3 60-4.00	3 00-3.50	.....	2.35-2 50	12 18	.....	2 25	.....	0.18	.....
"	16....	5 00	3 00	3 90-4 00	5 00-6.00	3.75	3 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	0 18	.....
												(per crate)	
"	23.. .	3.10-3 75	2 30	3 50-4.25	3 10-5.00	2 50-3 00	2.60-2 75	12	.....	2 25	.....	20 00	.....
"	29....	3 50-3 75	2.50	3.10-3 80	4 00-4 75	3.00-3.10	3.00	12	.....	3 50	.....	20.00	.....
Average		3 87	2 82	3 18	2.83	1.82	1.90	107	27½	1.84	0 32	.....	14½
1911.													
January	6....	4 00	4.00	3.75-4 00	4.25	4 25	4 00	14½	.....	2.75	.....	24 00	.....
"	13....	4 00-4 50	2 50 3 00	1 90-2 50	5 00	3 00 3 50	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
"	20 ...	4 50 6 00	1 80 2 50	1 65 2 25	5 50	3 50	3 50	12	.....	2.25-2 50	.....	30.00	.....
"	27 ..	3 50-4 50	2 10 2 50	1 65 3 00	4 50	2 50	3 50	14½	.....	2 25	.....	26 00	.....
February	3 ..	4 00 5 00	3 00-4 00	2 65	.....	.....	3 00	14½	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....
"	10 .	5 00 6 00	4 00 5 00	3 10-5 00	5 00	2 00	4 50	18	.....	2 00	.....	32 00	.....
"	17.. .	3 50 4 25	2 50 3 00	2 75-3 25	6 50	4 00	4 00	13	.....	2.50	.....	30 00	.....
"	24 ...	4 50 4 90	3 00 4 90	2 50-4 90	4 90	.....	4 90	9 11	.....	4 90	.....	30 00	.....
March	3.. .	4 50	3 50	4 00	7 00	5 00	4 00	13½	.....	2 50	.....	35 00	.....
"	10 ..	4 50-4 75	4 00 4 25	3 75-4 00	6 50	4 00	3 00-4 50	13½	.....	2 25	.....	40 00	.....
"	17...	4 00	4 00	2 30-4 00	4 00	2 00	3 80	10½	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
"	24 ...	2 50	2 25 2 50	2 25-2 50	5 00-5 30	3 30	4 75 5 00	14	.....	2 00	.....	50 00	.....
"	31....	2 25-2 40	2 00	1 35-2 00	.....	.....	2 50	9	.....	1 60	.....	38 09	.....
April	7....	3 00-4 25	3 00	2 00-3 25	3 00	.....	3 00	10½	.....	2 50-3 00	.....	40 00	.....
"	14....	2 75-3 00	2 00	1 60-2 00	2 50	2 50	2 00	11	.....	1.80	.....	22 00	.....
"	21....	2 00-2 75	1 50-2 00	1 15-1 50	1 85	1 00	1 35	9	.....	1.65	.....	14 00	.....
"	28....	2.25-2 50	1 75 2 00	1 65	1 40	1 25	1 00 1 10	8 10	.....	1.70	*1 00	14 00	.....
May	5 ...	3 25 3 40	2 25-2 50	2 80 3 90	1.50	1 50	1.50-2 00	8½	.....	.....	0.60	14 00	.....
"	12 ..	2 25 2 30	1 75-1.80	1 75 2 25	1 50	1 15	1 00	7½ - 8	.....	1.50	0 28 30	15 00	.....
"	19 ..	2 30 2 40	2 00	4 00-4 25	1 75	1 40	1 25	6½	.....	1 75	0 28	15 00	.....
"	26....	4 25	4 25	6 00	2 50	1 50	3 00	8 14	.....	1.75	0 43	14 00	.....
June	2	2 65-3 50	2 00-2 75	1 50	.....	.....	2 75	10	.....	.....	0 21	10 00	.....
"	9...	4 00	4 00-4.50	4 00-4 50	1 50	.....	3 25	.....	.....	2.00	0 21	.....	.....
"	15 ...	7 00	5 00	1 50-2 50	3 50	2 00	5 00 5 50	10	.....	.....	0 16	16 00	.....
"	21...	5.50	3 00 3 25	1 50-2 50	4 00	2 50-3 00	2.60-3 50	12	.....	1 60	0 15	18 00	19
Average... .		3.88	2 95	2 86	3 79	2 74	3 14	11½	.....	2 14	37	.....	19

*Bloaters.

By way of throwing additional light on the characteristics of the Boston fish market the following table is given showing daily prices paid to fishermen for fresh fish ex vessel at T wharf during January, 1911; the quotations are from the records of the Boston Fish Bureau.

Year.	Haddock.	Cod.		Hake.		Pollock.
		Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	
1911.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 2	2.50–4.00	3.75–4.25	2.50–3.00	4.50	3.00	3.50
" 3	2.75	3.50–5.50	2.75–4.00			
" 4	3.00–4.50	4.50–5.50				4.00
" 5	3.80	6.50			3.00	
" 6	3.75–4.00	4.00	4.00		4.25	4.25
" 7	3.65–3.75	5.00–5.25	3.00–4.00		4.50	3.25–3.75
" 9	2.00–3.00	5.75–6.00	2.50–3.00		3.00	3.00–3.55
" 10	2.15–3.05	4.00–5.00	2.75	5.00	3.00	4.00
" 11	2.00–3.00	5.00–6.00	2.00–4.00	6.00	3.50	4.00–4.50
" 12	3.00	5.00	3.50–4.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
" 13	1.90–2.50	4.00–4.50	2.50–3.00	5.00	3.50	3.50
" 14	2.05–2.60	4.50–5.00	3.00–3.50	4.00–6.00	2.50–4.00	3.25–4.00
" 16	1.75–3.50	5.00–5.50	3.00–4.00	6.00	4.00	3.50–4.00
" 17	2.25–2.85	4.50–6.00	2.50–3.50			3.50–4.00
" 18	2.50–4.25	6.00	4.00	5.10	4.50	4.00–4.50
" 19	2.00–4.00	4.00–6.00	3.00–4.00	6.00–6.10	4.00–4.25	3.50–3.75
" 20	1.65–2.25	4.50–6.00	1.80–2.50	5.50	3.50	3.50
" 21	1.65–3.25	4.00–5.50				3.60–3.75
" 23	2.50–3.85	6.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	4.00
" 24	1.60–3.50	5.00–5.50	3.00	5.00		3.75–4.00
" 25	2.00–2.65	4.50–5.00	3.00–3.50	5.00	2.50–3.00	3.50
" 26	1.70–2.60	3.50–4.50	2.00–2.60	4.50	2.10	3.00–3.10
" 27	1.65–3.00	3.50–4.00	2.10–2.50		2.50	3.50
" 28	1.80–2.50	4.00	2.50	5.00	2.75	3.00
" 30	1.90–4.00	4.00	2.75	3.75–4.00		3.00
" 31	2.80	5.00				

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN FOR FRESH FISH, EX-VESSEL, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average, 1908-11.
Cod.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cod, per cwt	Canso	0.92½	1 05	1.12	1.12½	1 05½
Cod, per cwt	Halifax	1 62½	1 62½	2.00	2 00	1.81½
Cod, large, per cwt	Boston	4 30	3.46	3.87	3.88	3 87½
Cod, small, per cwt	Boston	3.45	2 45	2.82	2 95	2 91¾
Haddock.						
Haddock, per cwt	Canso	1.09	1.12½	1.27	1.50	1 24½
Haddock, per cwt	Halifax	1.75	1 75	2.00	2.00	1 87½
Haddock, per cwt	Boston	3.41	2 89	3.18	2.86	3 08½
Hake.						
Hake, per cwt	Canso	0.45	0 48	0.48	0.50	0 47¾
Hake, per cwt	Halifax	0.50	0 60	0 75	0 75	0 65
Hake, large, per cwt	Boston	3.51	2 70	2.83	3.79	3 20½
Hake, small, per cwt	Boston	2 03	1.51	1.82	2 74	2.02½
Pollock.						
Pollock, per cwt	Canso	0 36½	0.50	0.50	0 50	0.46½
Pollock, per cwt	Halifax	0 55	0 60	0.75	0.75	0 66¼
Pollock, per cwt	Boston	1 73	1.91	1.90	3.14	2.17
Halibut.						
Halibut, per lb	Canso	0 06	0.08	0.06	0.04	0 06
Halibut, per lb	Halifax	0.07	0.07	0.07½	0.07½	0 07¼
Halibut, per lb	Boston	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11½	0 10¾
Mackerel.						
Mackerel, large, each	Canso	0 08½	0 10	0 09¼	0.08	0.09
Mackerel, large, each	Halifax	0 08	0.10	0.14	0 08	0.10
Mackerel, large, each	Boston	0.23	0.25½	0 32	0 37	0.29¼
Swordfish.						
Swordfish, per lb	Canso	0 06¼	0.06	0.07		0.06½
Swordfish, per lb	Boston		0.11½	0.14½	0.19	0.15

PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN—DRY AND GREEN FISH*.

Canso.

Prices paid to fishermen for dry fish; quotations from the books of large wholesale dealer.

Month.	Cod. Cwt.	Haddock. Cwt.	Hake. Cwt.	Pollock. Cwt.
1908.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2 75	2 25	1 75	1 75
February	2 75	2 40	1 75	1 75
March	2 75	2 25	2 00	1 75
April	3 00	2 25	2 00	1 75
May	3 00	2 25	2 00	1 75
June	3 00	2 25	2 00	1 75
July	2 75	2 25	2 00	1 75
August	2 75	2 40	2 00	1 75
September	2 75	2 40	2 00	1 90
October	2 75	2 50	2 00	1 90
November	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 00
December	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 10
Average	2·813	2 350	1·958	1·825
1909.				
January	3 00	2 00	2 00	2 25
February	2 75	2 00	2 00	2 25
March	2 75	2 25	2 00	2 25
April	2 75	2 25	2 00	2 00
May	2 75	2 25	2 00	2 00
June	3 00	2 25	2 00	2 00
July	3 00	2 25	2 00	2 00
August	2 75	2 25	2 00	2 25
September	3 00	2 25	2 00	2 40
October	3 00	2 25	2 00	2 25
November	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 25
December	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 25
Average	2·896	2·250	2 000	2·179
1910.				
January	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 25
February	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 00
March	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 00
April	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 00
May	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 00
June	3 00	2 50	2 00	2 00
July	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 25
August	3 25	2 50	2 25	2 25
September	3 50	3 00	2 25	2 25
October	3 75	3 00	2 50	2 50
November	4 00	3 00	2 50	2 50
December	3 75	3 00	2 50	2 50
Average	3·271	2 667	2·208	2·208
1911.				
January	4 00	3 00	2 50	2 25
February	4 00	3 25	2 50	2 25
March	4 50	3 50	2 50	2 25
April	4 50	3 50	2 50	2 25
May	4 50	3 50	2 50	2 50
June	4 50	3 50	2 50	2 50
Average	4·334	3·375	2·500	2·334

* See explanation of basis of comparison in remarks above.

Prices paid to fishermen for salt fish; quotations from the books of large wholesaler.

Months.	Cod. Cwt.	Haddock. Cwt.	Hake. Cwt.	Pollock. Cwt.
1908	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	1.25	1.00	0.75	0 75
February				0 75
March				0 75
April	1.25	1 00	0.75	0 75
May	1.25	0.75	0 75	0 95
June	1 25	0 75	0 75	0 75
July	1.25	0.75	0.75	0 75
August	1.25	0 75	0.75	0 75
September	1.25	1 00	0.75	0 75
October	1 25	1.00	0.75	0 75
November	1.25	1.00	0 75	0 75
December	1.25	0 90	0.75	0 75
Average	1.25	1 00	$1.00	0 75
1909.				
January	1 50	1 00	1 00	0 75
February				
March				
April				
May	1.25	1 00	0 75	0.75
June	1.25	1 00	0.75	0.75
July	1 25	1.00	0.75	0.75
August	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.75
September	1.50	1 00	0.75	0.75
October	1 50	1.00	0.75	0.75
November	1 50	1 00	0 75	0.75
December	1 75	1.00	0.75	0.75
Average	1 42	1.00	0.78	0 75
1910.				
January	1 75	0 75	0 75	0.75
February	1 75		0 75	0.75
March				
April				
May	1 75	1 00		0 75
June	1 75	1.00	0 75	0 75
July	1 75	1.00	0.75	0 75
August	1 50	1.00	0.75	0.75
September	1 60	1 00	6 75	1.00
October	1 75	1.00	0 75	1 00
November	2 00	1 25	0.75	1.00
December	2 50	1 00	0.75	1 00
Average	1.91	1 00	0.75	8.45
1911.				
January	2 50	1 00	0.75	0.75
February	2.50	1 00	0 75	0.75
March				
April	2 00	1 25	0.75	0.75
May	1.75	1.25	0.75	0.75
June	1 75	1.25	0.75	0.75
Average	2 10	1.25	0.75	0.75

Halifax.

The following table was compiled by the Halifax *Chronicle* in 1908. The supplementary figures for 1909, 1910 and 1911 were obtained from large wholesalers in Halifax. The prices in the case of cod, haddock, hake and pollock are for 'dry' fish, and in all cases for products as prepared by the fishermen.

Year.	Cod.	Haddock.	Hake.	Pollock.	Mackerel.	N. S. Herring.	Alewives.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890.	4 00	3 00	3.00		11.50	3.50	3 00
1891.	4 25	3.25	2.25	2.00	6.75	3.00	4.00
1892.	3.50	2.30	1 50	1.50	7 10	3.00	4.50
1893.	4.09	3.10	2.40	2.10	8 30	3.75	3.50
1894.	3.64	2.60	1 95	1.85	3 00	3.75	2.60
1895.	3.07	1.90	1 56	1.30	10.75	2.45	3.50
1896.	3.09	1.70	1 40	1 14	8.50	1.50	3.00
1897.	2.60	1 66	2.00	1 45	8 00	2.50	
1898.	3.25	2.37	2 06	1.90	8.00	3.25	3 63
1899.	4.17	3.14	2.67	2.33	11.00	3.80	4.25
1900.	3.66	2 75	2 50	2 33	5.50	3 25	4.00
1901.	4.32	3.34	2 80	2 31	6.25	3.25	4.00
1902.	3 68	2.78	2.40	3.12	10.25	4.00	3.00
1903.	4 35	3.07	2.75	2 70	8.75	4.25	4.00
1904.	5 35	4.04	4.16	3.72	9.50	3 85	3.25
1905.	5 87	4.25	4.00	4.12	8 50	4.00	5.00
1906.	5.50	4.00	3.00	3.25	9 00	4.00	5.75
1907.	5 50	4.50	4 00	4 00	10.00	3 50	5.25
1908.	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.25	6.50	3.50	4 00
1909.	4 50	3.00	2 25	2 50	8 00	3 50	3.50
1910.	6.00	4.50	3 75	4.00	11.00	4.00	5.00
1911.	$6 75 $7 00	$4.75–$5.00	$4 50	$4 75	$4 75 $5 00	12.00	5.25

Gloucester, Mass.

Prices paid to fishermen for "green" fish ex-vessel, in the first week of each month; quotations from the Gloucester *Daily Times.*

Date.	Cod.	Haddock.	Hake.	Pollock.
1908.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	3 50 -4 50			
February	3 50 -4 50			
March	3.50 -4 50			
April	3 50 -4 50			
May	3 00 -3 75			
June	3 00 -3 75			
July	3.00 -3.75			
August	3.25 -3.87½	1.50		1.50
September	3 25 -4 00	1.50		1.50
October	3.25 -4.00	1 50		1.50
November	3.12½-3.62½	1.50		1.50
December	3 25 -3 62½	1.50		1.50
Average	3 645	1.50		1.50
1909.				
January	3.00 -4.00	1 50	1.50	1.50
February	3 00 -4 00	1 50	1 50	1.50
March	3 00 -3 50	1 00	1.00	1.00
April	3 00 3 50	1.00	1.00	1 00
May	3.00 -3.50	1.00	1.00	1 00
June	2.50 -2.75	1 00	1.00	1.00
July	2 87½-3 12½	1.00	1.00	1 00
August	3 00 -3 25	1 00	1.00	1.00
September	3.00 -3.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
October	3.00 -3.25	1.00	1 00	1.00
November	3 00 3 25	1 00	1.00	1.00
December	3.00 -3.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Average	3 166	1 083	1 083	1.083
1910.				
January	3.00 -3.50	1 00	1.00	1.00
February	3.25 -3.75	1.00	1.00	1 00
March	3.00 -3.50	1 25	1 25	1.25
April	3.00 -3.50	1 25	1.25	1.25
May	2.75 -3.00	1 25	1.25	1.25
June	2.75 -3.00	1.25	1.25	1.25
July	2.75 -3.00	1 25	1 25	1.25
August	3.37½-3.65	1.25	1.25	1.25
September	3 50 -3 75	1.25	1.25	1 25
October	3.50 -3.75	1.25	1.25	1.25
November	4 10 -4 50	1.25	1.25	1.25
December	5.00 -5.40	2.00	2.00	2.00
Average	3 511	1·270	1·270	1·270
1911.				
January	5 00 5 55	2.00	2.00	2.00
February	5.00-5.55	2.00	2 00	2.00
March	5 50 5 75	2.00	2.00	2.00
April	4 50 5 00	2.00	1 75	2.00
May	4 00 4 50	2 00	1.75	2.00
June	3.50-4.00	2.00	1.75	2.00
Average	4·820	2.00	1·876	2·00

* Prices given for the first five months in the year, are for Georges handline or eastern deck handline cod, while the figures for the other months in the year are for the regular bank fish, either trawl or handline. No bankers return in the first five months of the year but their influence is felt during the other seven. The figures given in each month are for large and medium. Haddock, hake and pollock are also brought in on salt bank cod trips but form an unimportant part of the fare.

Note.—For further examples of prices paid to fishermen, see under heading 'Fish oils,' below.

WHOLESALERS' PRICES--FRESH FISH.

Canso.

Fresh fish; wholesale dealers' prices in the opening week of each month; quotations from books of large dealers.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Cod, market.	Haddock.	Pollock.	Salmon.	Soles.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January		3	3	2		
February		3½	3			
March		3	3½			
April		3	3			
May	8	3	3		12	
June	8½	2¾	3		13½	
July	8	3	3		12	
August		3	3		13	3¾
September	8	3	3		13	
October		2¾	2½			
November		3	3			
December		3	3			
Average	8	3	2½	2	12⅞	3¾
1909.						
January		2¾	2½	2		3½
February		3	3			
March	8	2¾	2½			
April	8	3	2½		13	
May	8	3	3		13	
June	8	3	3	1¾		3¾
July	9	2½	2½			
August	9	2¾	2½			
September	10	2¾	3	1¾		
October	8	2¾	3	1¾		
November		3	3			
December		3	3			
Average	8½	2¾	2¾	2	13	3½
1910.						
January		2½	3¼	2		
February		2¾	3			
March		2¾	3			
April	8	2½	3	1¾	15	
May	8½	2¾	3¼		15	3½
June	8½	2¾	3		15	
July		3	3			
August		3	3			
September		3	2¾			3½
October	8½	3	2¾			3½
November		3½	2¾			3½
December		3½	2¾			3¾
Average	8¼	2⅞	3	2	15	3½
1911.						
January		2¾	3¼	2		3½
February		2¾	3¼			3¾
March		3	2¾	2¼	15	
April	9	3	2½	2¼	12	
May	9	2¾	3	2¼		
June	9	2¾	3	2¼		
Average	9	2¾	3	2⅛	13½	3¾

Halifax.

Fresh fish; wholesale dealers' prices in the opening week of each month; quotations from published lists issued to retail trade by large dealer.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Cod.		Haddock.	Herring	Mackerel.	Lobsters.				Oysters.	
		Steak.	Market.				Large.		Medium.		Bulk (American.)	Shell (P.E.I. or Buctouche.)
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		Each.	Live. lb	Boiled. lb	Live. lb.	Boiled. lb.	Per gall.	Per brl
1908.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	8 cts.	8 cts.
February 10	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27	12	14	2 00	9 00
March 2		4½	4	4		.....	30	32	15	17	2 00	9 00
April 6	12	4	3	3		.....	15	17	10	12	2 00	9 00
May 11	9	3½	2½	3		.....	10	13	9	11	2 00	..
June 7	8	3	2½	2½		10	10	13	9	11	2 00	
July 6	10	3½	3	3		12						..
August 3	9	3½	3	3		12						
September 7	9	3½	3	3	2 each	15						
October 5	10	3½	3	3	2 "	12						
November 2	10	3½	2½	3		12					2 00	7 00
December 14		4	3	3½							2 00	8 00
Average	9½	3¾	3	3	2	12½	18	20½	11	13	2 00	8 40
1909.												
January 4		3½	3	3			25	28	12	14	2 00	8 00
February 1		3½	3	3			36	30	15	17	2 00	9 00
March 1		4	3	3			36	39	15	17	2 00	9 00
April 5		3½	3	3			36	39	15	17	2 00	9 00
May 3	8	3½	3	3	10 per doz		20	22	12	14	2 00	9 00
June 7	8	3½	3	3	10 "	12	15	17	8	10	2 00	9 00
July 5	8	3½	3	3	12 "	12					2 00	
August 2	8	3½	3	3	12 "	15					2 00	
September 6		3½	3	3	18 "						2 00	
October 4	11	3½	3	3	18 "						2 00	
November 8	11	3½	3	3	18 "						2 00	7 50
December 6		3½	2½	3							2 00	7 50
Average	9	3½	3	3	14	13	28	30½	13	15	2 00	8 50

Halifax.

Fresh fish ; wholesale dealers' prices in the opening week of each month ; quotations from published lists issued to retail trade by large dealer.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Cod.		Haddock.	Herring.	Mackerel.	Lobsters.				Oysters.	
		Steak.	Market.				Large.		Medium.		Bulk (American)	Shell (P.E.I. or Buctouche)
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Each.	Live. Lb.	Boiled. Lb	Live. Lb.	Boiled. Lb.	Per gall.	Per brl
1910.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January 13		3½	3	3			24	27	11	13	2 00	7 50
February 7				3			27	30	13	15	2 00	7 50
March 7		4		4½			27	30	12	13	2 00	7 50
April 7		3	2½	4½			28	30	12	13	2 00	7 50
May 2	8	3½	2½	3	12		20	22	10	12	2 00	7 50
June 6	8½	3½	2½	3		15	15	16	8	9	2 00	7 50
July 4	10	3½	2½	3	18	18					2 00	7 50
August 1	10	3½	2½	3	18	20						
September 5	9½	3½	2½	3	20	25						
October 10		4	3	3½	20	20					2 00	9 50
November 7		4	3	3½							2 00	9 00
December 5		3½	3	3							2 00	9 00
Average	9⅓	3½	2¾	3½	17½	19½	23½	26	11	12½	2 00	8 00
1911.												
January 9		3½	3	3			18	22	11	13	2 00	9 00
February 6		4	3	3			18	22	12	11	2 00	9 00
March 6		4	3	3½			28	32	15	16	2 00	8 00
April 10	12	4	3	3½	(per 100.)		30	34	18	20	2 00	8 00
May 1	8	3½	3	3	1 50		20	24	10	12	2 00	8 00
June 5	8	3½	3	3	1 50		12	14	8	10	2 00	
Average	9	3¾	3	3⅛	1 50		21	24⅗	12⅕	14⅙	2 00	8 40

Montreal.

Fresh fish; wholesale dealers, prices in the opening week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Date.	Halibut, white. per lb.	Cod, steak. per lb.	Cod, market. per lb.	Haddock, shore. per lb.	Salmon, Gaspe. per lb.	Oysters, choice. p. imp.gal.	Lobsters, live. per lb.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8½-9	5 -5½		4½-5		1 50	15
February	8½-9	5½		4½-5		1 50	15
March	8½-9	5½		5 -5½		1.40	20
April	8 -8½	4½-5		4½-5		1.40	20
May	9			5½	30-32	1.40	
June	9 -10			4 -5	25	1 50	
July	9	7		4	14	1 50	
August	9	6 -7	½-4	4 -5	17	1 50	22
September	10	6 -7	6	5	17	1.50	24
October	10	6	4 -4½	4 -5	15-18	1.40	22
November	10	7	4½-5	5 -6	15-18	1.40	26
December	8½-9	5 -5½		4½-5		1.40	15
Average	.091	059	046	.048	.196	1.45	.199
1909.							
January	8½-9	5 -5½		4½-5		1.30	15
February	8 -8½	5 -6		4 -4½		1.30	18
March	8 -8½	5½-6		4½-5		1.30	18
April	7 -7½	4½-5		5 -6		1.30	18
May	9	6	4	6		1.30	18
June	9	5		4	25	1.50	10-12
July	9	5		4	17	1.50	12-17
August	10	6		5	29	1.50	28
September	10	6	4	4½	18	1.50	30
October	10	6	4	5	18	1.50	28
November	10	5½	4	4½		1.40	25
December	10	6	5	5 -6		1.40	20
Average	.096	.056	.042	.048	.214	1.40	.203
1910.							
January	9-10	6	5	5		1.40	20
February		6	5	6		1 30	16
March		5-5½		5½-6		1 40	18
April	12	6		4		1.30	18
May	10	7	5	7	50	1.30	16
June	10	5	5	5	20	1.40	15
July	9	5	4	4	14	1.50	14
August	9	6	4	5	20	1.50	25
September	9	6	4	4½-5		1.50	25
October	10	6	4	4½-5		1.40	35
November	10	6	5	5 -6		1 40	30
December	10	6	4-5	5		1 40	30
Average	.099	.059	.046	.051	26	1.40	.218
1911.							
January		6	4	5		1.40	25
February		4½-5		5 -6		1.40	25
March		4 -4½		5 -6		1.40	30-35
April		4 -5		5 -6		1.40	35
May	9	5		5½-6		1.40	35
June	9-10	5 -5½		5 -5½	25	1.40	35
Average	0925	05	04	.055	.25	1.40	.312

Boston.

Fresh fish; Wholesale dealers' prices, in the opening week of each month; quotations from the *New England Grocer*.

Date.	Halibut, white, eastern, per lb.	Cod. Shore, Steak, per lb.	Cod. Shore, market, per lb.	Haddock, shore.	Cusk. Shore, Steak, per lb.	Cusk. Shore, Market, per lb.	Pollock. Shore, Steak, per lb.	Pollock. Shore, Market, per lb.	Hake. Shore, Large, per lb.	Hake. Shore, Small, per lb.	Eels. Live, per lb.	Eels. Dressed per lb.	Herring, large, each.	Mackerel, large, each.	Salmon, Eastern, per lb.	Lobsters, medium. Live.	Lobsters, medium. Boiled.	Quahaugs, per bbl.	Oysters, standard, per gall.
1908.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ c.	$ c.
January 3	....	9	6	8	4½	4	6	5¼	6½	4½	10	12	..	..	..	23	25	7 00	1 20
February 5	..	8	5	7	4	3	5	4	6	4	10	12	..	..	..	25	28	7 00	1 20
March 6	13	7	4½	5	4	3	4½	3½	5½	3½	10	12	..	..	..	37	38	7 00	1 20
April 3	12	6½	4½	4	3½	3	4	3½	5	3½	10	12	..	..	..	25	26	7 00	1 15
May 1	18	4	3	3½	3½	3	3½	3	5	3	10	12	..	35	..	16	18	7 00	1 15
June 5	8	5	2	4½	3½	3	3½	3	3	3	10	12	..	21	28	14	16	7 00	..
July 3	9	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	12	..	18	25	20	22	5 00	..
August 7	10	4	2½	3	..	..	..	..	3½	3½	10	12	..	30	25	20	22	6 00	..
September 7	14	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	12	..	..	20	20	22	6 00	..
October 2	14	5	3	3	2½	2	..	..	3	3	10	12	..	..	..	18	20	6 00	..
November 6	16	10	12	8	..	..	..	..	3½	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	6 00	..
December 4	16	6½	4½	8	4	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 00	..
Average	13	6¼	4½	4	3½	3	3¾	3	4½	3	10	12	..	26½	24½	21½	23½	16 40	1 18
1909.																			
January 8	....	4	2¾	3¾	2½	2	3½	2¾	3½	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	6 00	..
February 5	13	9	7	5	4	3½	5½	4	7	5	10	12	..	..	..	25	28	..	1 00
March 5	14	8	5¾	4½	3½	3	5	4½	5¾	3½	10	12	..	..	..	28	30	..	1 00
April 2	11	7½	6	4	3½	3	5	4	4	3	10	12	..	..	..	20	22	..	1 10
May 7	10	5	3½	4	3	2½	4½	4	4	3½	10	12	1½	60	27	12	13	..	1 10
June 4	10	5	3½	4½	3	2½	4½	4	4	3	10	12	..	25	25	14	15	..	..
July 2	15	4	3½	3	..	..	4½	4	3	3	10	12	..	30	25	27	30	..	..
August 6	13	5	4	3½	2½	2	4½	4	3½	3	10	12	2	25	25	32	35	..	..
September 3	15	5	4	4	..	..	4½	3½	3½	3	10	12	..	..	..	25	26	..	..
October 1	15	7	5½	5	..	..	4½	4	3½	3	10	12	..	..	..	25	27	..	1 05
November 5	..	8	5¼	5	3	2½	4½	4	4½	3	11	13	..	..	..	33	35	..	1 05

| | | |

New York.

Fresh fish; wholesale dealers' prices in the opening week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Date.	Halibut.		Cod.							Lobsters.	
	Eastern, white, per lb.	Western, white, per lb.	Steak, per lb.	Market, per lb.	Haddock, per lb.	Hake, per lb.	Pollock, per lb.	Salmon, eastern, per lb.	Mackeral, Boston, each.	Large, per lb.	Small, per lb.
1907.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January		14	9–10	4 –5	7	3–3½	5 –6			26–27	15–16
February		12½–15	9	3½–4	5	3–3½	4			25	12–14
March		12½–15	10–12	5	5	4	4			25	16–18
April		10	3– 4	2	3 –4	3	2 –3			25	15
May		7	2– 3	1 –1½	3 –5	3–4	4 –5		35	17	15
June		14	4	2	4 –5	3	2		16–18	14–18	12–16
July	12	8	5	2½	5	4	2½–3		16	18	15
August	12	8	5– 7	3	3	4	4		25	18	18
September	12	8 –10	7	4	6	5	3		40	20	23
October	16 –18	12 –15	8– 9	4	4½–5	6	4 –5		30	25	20–22
November	18 –20	10 –11	8–10	3	5 –6	4	4 –5		30	30	25
December	12½	10 –12	7	3½–4	6	4	4			25–28	20–25
Average	14	11	6¾	3¼	5	4	3½		27½	22¾	17¾
1909.											
January		8 – 9	3 – 4	1½–2	3 –4		1½–2			18 –20	10½–15
February		12 –14	10	5 –6	4 –5					25	15 –18
March		10 –11	8 – 9	4 –5	6 –7					30	25
April		8	7 – 8	4	4				75	22	15
May		6 6½	4 – 6	2½–3½	4 –5		4 –5		50–55	12 –14	
June		6½–7	7 – 8	3	6 –7		1½–2		25	12½–14	10 –11
July		8	3 – 4	1¼–2	4		1½–2		25–30	23 –24	20 –22
August		8	4	3	3 –4		2 –3		28	18	16
September	14–18	11	6	3 –3½	3½–4		4 –4½		40	25 –28	20 –22
October	14–15	11	6½– 7	3 –3½	3 –4	3–4	3 –4		25–28	23	23
November	17–18	12	6½– 7	2¾–3	4	1–2	1		35–38	18 –20	20
December		11 –12	12½–14	8	8	7–8	6 –7			23 –24	23 –24
Average	16	9½	7	3½	4¾	4	3		39	21¼	18½
1910.											
January		8½– 9	4 – 5	2½–3	4		3			24–26	15–16
February	15–16		6 – 7	4	4	6–7	4			26–28	22–25
March	20–22	16 17	7 – 8	5 –6	5		5 –6			26–27	19
April	16	12½	4 – 5	3	3–4	4	2			20	15
May	14–15	8 – 9	8 – 9	4	5–6	5	4 –5		40	20	18
June	7– 9	5 – 6	9	4		3–4	3 –4	18–20	30	20	18
July	11–12	8 – 9	5	4	3–4	3–4	3	20	42	23	22
August		7 – 8	7½– 8	3½–4	4–5	4–5	4 –5	25–27	50–55	24	20
September		6 – 7	8	4 –5	4	4	4		55	26	23
October		10 –11	7 – 8	2 –3	3–4	2–4	2 –3			20	18
November		12	10 –11	6 –7	6	3–4	2½–3			23–24	21–22
December		10 –11	10 –12	6	5–6	3–4	6 –7			21–22	20–22
Average	14½	9¾	7¼	4¼	4½	4	3¾	21½	44	23	19½
1911.											
January	22–25	18 –20	6– 7	4 –5	4–5	4	4 –5			23 25	14
February	18–20	16 –18	9–10	5	4–5	4	5½–6			25	20
March	14–15	10 –11	10	6	5		7½–8			35–37	18
April	15	8½– 9	6– 7	4	4–5		5			50	30–35
May	10–15	7 – 8	4– 5	2½–3	4	3½–4	1½–2		75	16	14
June		10 –11	11–11½	7 –8	5–6		4 –5	28–30	23 25	18	16
Average	17	12¼	8	5	4¾	4	5	29	49½	28	19

WHITEFISH.

Prices, wholesale, of fresh whitefish at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and New York; in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Manitoba Free Press*, the *Canadian Grocer*, and the *Fish Gazette*.

Date.	Winnipeg.	Toronto.	Montreal.	New York.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9	12		
February	9	12		
March	7½	12		12
April	7½	12	11	15
May		12	8	12
June		11	10	15
July		9	10	15
August		11	10	15
September		11	10	15
October		9 10	7 8	12
November		10 -11	7 8	12½
December	9	10 -11		14
Average	084	11	095	138
1909.				
January	7½	9 -11		
February	7	9 -10		
March	7	9 -10		
April	7	9 10		15 -20
May	7	10		12 15
June		10	10	10 -12
July	9	11	10	11
August	9	10	10	12
September	9	10	10	25
October	9	10	10	20
November	9	10	10	9 -10
December	8½	9½		12½ 15
Average	081	099	10	15
1910.				
January	8½	10		
February	7	10		
March	7	15		
April	8½	15 -17		14 16
May	8 9	11	12	10
June	8 9	11 -12	12	15
July	8	11 -12	12	14 15
August	8	11 -12	12	
September	9	12 -13	12	18
October	9	12 -13	11	20
November	9	12 -13		14
December	9	12 -13		
Average	084	122	117	15
1911.				
January	7½	10		
February	7½	10		
March	7½	9		
April	7½	9		
May		12		10
June		12	10	10 -14
Average	075	103	10	113

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGES, WHOLESALE PRICES OF FRESH FISH, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. 1908-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average. 1908-11.
Halibut.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Halibut, white, per lb.	Canso	8	8½	8¼	9	8·44
Halibut, white,	Halifax	9½	9	9	9	9·125
Halibut, white,	Montreal	9	9	10	9¼	9·31
Halibut, white,	Boston	13	12	16	15½	14·375
Halibut, eastern white	New York	14	16	14½	17	15·375
Halibut, western white	New York	11	9½	9¼	12¼	10·625
Cod.						
Cod, steak, per lb.	Halifax	3½	3½	3½	4¼	3·625
Cod, steak,	Montreal	6	6	6	5	5·625
Cod, steak,	Boston	6¼	6½	7½	8	7·0
Cod, steak,	New York	6¼	7	7¼	8	7¼
Cod, market, per lb.	Canso	3	2¾	2¾	2¼	2·81
Cod, market,	Halifax	3	3	2¾	3	2·93
Cod, market,	Montreal	4½	4	4½	4	4¼
Cod, market,	Boston	4½	5	5½	4½	5·0
Cod, market,	New York	3½	3½	4½	5	4·0
Haddock.						
Haddock, shore.	Canso	2½	2½	3	3	2·81
Haddock, shore.	Halifax	3	3	3	3	3·00
Haddock, shore.	Montreal	4½	4½	5	5½	5
Haddock, shore.	Boston	4	4½	4½	5	4·625
Haddock, shore.	New York	5	4½	4½	4½	4¾
Pollock.						
Pollock	Canso	2	2	2	2	2
Pollock, shore, steak	Boston	3½	3½	4½	5½	4·372
Pollock, shore, market	Boston	3	3	3½	3	3¼
Pollock	New York	3½	3	3½	5	3·81
Salmon.						
Salmon, eastern	Canso	12¾	13	15	13½	13½
Salmon,	Montreal	19½	21½	26	25	23
Salmon,	Boston	24½	37	31	37	3·23
Salmon,	New York			21½	20	25¼
Mackerel.						
Mackerel, each	Halifax	12	13	19½		14·8
Mackerel, each	Boston	26¾	32½	40		33·0
Mackerel, eastern, each	New York	27½	39	44	49½	40
Herring.						
Herring, each	Halifax	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
Herring, each	Boston		1½	2		1¾
Lobsters.						
Lobsters, large, each.	Halifax	18	28	23½	21	22½
Lobsters, large, live	Montreal	20	20	21¾	31	23¼
Lobsters, large, live	Boston	31½	22¼	23	30	24½
Lobsters, large, live	New York	22¾	21¼	23	28	23¾
Lobsters, large, boiled	Halifax	20½	30½	26	24¾	25½
Lobsters, medium, live	Halifax	11	13	11	12¼	11¾
Lobsters, medium, live	New York	17¾	18½	19½	19	18¾
Lobs'rs, med'm, boiled	Halifax	13	15	12½	14½	13½
Lobs'rs, med'm, boiled	Boston	28½	24¼	25½	33	26½

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGES, &c.—*Concluded.*

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average, 1908–11.
Oysters.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Oysters, bulk, American, per gal.	Halifax.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Oysters, standard, per gal.	Boston	1.18	1.05	1.10	1.25	1.14½
Oysters, choice, p. gal.	Montreal.	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.41¼
Oysters, shell, per bbl.	Halifax	8.40	8.50	8.00	8.40	8.32½
Whitefish.						
Whitefish, per lb.	Winnipeg.	8	8	8½	7½	8
Whitefish, per lb.	Toronto	11	10	12	10	10¾
Whitefish, per lb	Montreal	9½	10	12	10	10¾
Whitefish, per lb	New York	13	15	15	11	13¼

WHOLESALE PRICES—FROZEN FISH.

Halifax.*

Frozen fish: prices, wholesale, in the first week of each month: quotations from the published lists of large wholesaler.

Date.	Halibut, white.	Eels, large.	Herring, large, per 100.	Mackerel, large, each.*
1908	Cents.	Cents.	$ cts.	Cents.
January	10		1.25	18
February	10		1.25	18
March	10		1.25	18
April				
May				
June	10			
July	10			11
August	10			11
September	10		2.50	12
October	10	8		12
November	10	8		12
December	10	8		
Average	10	08	1.56	131
1909				
January	10	8	1.50	
February	10	8	1.25	12
March	10	8	1.10	
April	10	8		
May		8		
June		8		
July	8	8		12
August	10	8		12
September	10	8		12
October	10	8	2.00	18
November	10	8	2.00	15
December	10	8	2.00	
Average	09S	.08	1.64	135
1910				
January	10	8	2.00	15
February	11	6	1.50	15
March	11	7	1.50	15
April	11	7	1.50	15
May		7	1.50	15
June		7	1.25	15
July		7	1.25	
August		7	1.25	
September	10	7	1.00	
October	10	7	2.00	
November	13	7	2.00	
December	10	7	2.00	
Average	10 7	07	1.56	15
1911				
January	10	7	1.50	
February	10	7	1.75	
March	10	7	1.75	
April	10	7	1.75	
May	10	7		
June	10	7		
Average	10	07	1.69	

* Frozen mackerel at Canso were quoted at 22-24c. each during Jan.-July, 1911, and in 1910. During 1909 scattered quotations of 11c. for lobsters were obtained. In 1908 prices ranged from 18 to 20c.

Boston.

Frozen Fish Prices, wholesale, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *New England Grocer.**

Month.	Halibut Eastern white.	Herring large.	Mackerel large.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	10	4	27
February	10	4	27
March	10	3	25
April		3	22
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			28
October	8		28
November	8		28
December	8		28
Average	09	035	266
1909.			
January	8		28
February	8	3	28
March	7	3	28
April	7	3	
May		3½	
June		3¼	
July	13		
August	15		
September	13	4	35
October	12		25 30
November	11	4	25–30
December	12	4	25 30
Average	106	310	284
1910			
January	12	4	25–30
February	12	4	25 30
March	12	4	30
April		4	24
May	11		
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December	10		
Average	114	04	273
1911.			
January	10	4½	30
February	11	4	30
March	10	3¾	30
April	10	3½	30
May	11	3¾	3
June	11		3
Average	105	395	3

* Eels occasionally quoted at 10c.; and salmon (eastern) at 18-20c.

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES FOR FROZEN FISH, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.	Average, 1908-1911.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Halibut, white, per lb	Halifax.....	10	9¾	10¼	10	10
Halibut, eastern, white	Boston.....	9	10½	11½	10½	10¼
Eels, large	Halifax.	8	8	7	7	7½
Herring, large, per 100	Halifax.	1.56	1.64	1.56	1.69	1.61
Herring, large, each	Boston.....	3½	3	4	4	3¾
Mackerel, large, each	Halifax.	13	13½	15		12¾
Mackerel, large, each	Boston	26½	28½	27	20	28

WHOLESALE PRICES SMOKED FISH.

Canso.

Finnan Haddies, in 15 lb. boxes; price per lb. on the first week of each month; quotations from the printed lists of large wholesaler.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	5½	6		6¼
February	5½			6¼
March	6	5¾	5¼	5¼
April	7	5¾	5¼	5
May	6	5½		5¼
June	5½			5¼
July	5½		5½	
August	6		5½	
September			6	
October		5¼	6	
November		5¼	6	
December	6		6¼	
Average	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0

Halifax.

Prices in the first week of each month ; quotations from printed lists of large wholesaler.

Months.	Finnan Haddies.	Cod.	Filletts.	Salmon.		Kippers per box.
				Mild.	Hard.	
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts.
January						
February	7					1 00
March	6½					1.00
April	5½	5		20		1 00
May	5½	5		20		1 00
June	5½	5		20		1 00
July	5½	5		20		1.00
August	5½	5		20		1.00
September	5½	5		22		1 00
October	5½	5		22		1.00
November	5	5		22		
December	7	4½			12	
Average	5·82	4 94		20¾	12	1·00
1909.						
January	5½	4			12	1 00
February	5½	4				1.00
March	6	4				0 75
April	5	4		22		0 75
May	5	4		22		0.75
June	5	4		22		0.75
July	5	4		22		0.75
August	5	4				
September	5	4			15	1 00
October	5	4			15	1.00
November	5½	4			15	1 00
December	6	4			15	1 00
Average	5·3	4		22	14 4	88 6
1910.						
January	5½	4	8	20	15	1.00
February	7	5	9	20	15	1.00
March			10	20	15	1.00
April	5½	5	10	20	15	1 00
May	5	5	7½	20	14	0.90
June	5	5	7½	20	14	0 90
July		5	8	20	14	0 90
August	5½	5	8	20	14	0.90
September	5½	5	8	20	14	1.00
October	5½		8	20	15	1 00
November	6½		8	20	15	1 00
December	6		8	20	15	
Average	5·7	4 87	8 3	20	14·6	96·3
1911.						
January	6		9	20	15	
February	6		9	20	15	1.00
March	6		10	20	15	1.00
April	6		8	20	15	1.00
May	5		7	20	15	1 00
June	5		7	20	15	1 00
Average	5·6		8 3	20	15	1 00

Montreal.

Finnan Haddies; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	8½	6½	7	7-7½
February	7	6½	7	7
March	7½-8	6½-7	10	7
April	7½-8	6½-7	9	7-8
May	7½	8	7	8
June	7-7½	7½	7	
July	7-8	7½	7	
August		8	8	
September		8	8	
October	7-8	7-8	8	
November	7-8	7-7½	8	
December	6½	7½	7-7½	
Average	·078	·073	078	074

Kippered herring; price per box, small, in the opening week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts.
January	1.00	1.00	1.20-1.25	1.25
February	1.10		1.20	1.00
March	1.10		1.00	1.00
April	1.10		1.00	1.00
May	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.25
June	1.00 1.10	1.00	1.15	1.00
July	1.00	1.10	1.15	
August	1.00	1.10	1.15	
September	1.25	1.10	1.15	
October	1.10	1.10	1.20	
November	1.10-1.25	1.10	1.20	
December	1.00	1.20-1.25	1.25	
Average	1·08	1.09	1.14	1·08

Boston.

Smoked Fish ; prices, wholesale, on the first week of each month : quotations from the *New England Grocer**

Date.	Finnan Haddies.	Salmon No. 1.§	Kippers.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9		
February	9		
March	7		
April	6		
May			
June			
July			
August			
September	6		
October	7		
November	7		
December	8		
Average	7.37		
1909.			
January	8.9		
February	8.9	22	
March	6	22	
April		22	
May		22	
June		20	
July		18	
August		22	
September	8	22	
October	7	27	
November	8.9	22	
December	8.9	22	
Average	8 0	22.0	
1910.			
January	8 9	22	
February	8.9	22	
March	9	22	
April	7	22	3
May		22	3
June	7	22	3
July		22	3
August		22	3
September		22	3
October		22	3
November	11	22	3
December	11	22	3
Average	8.7	22	3
1911.			
January	10.11	22	3
February	7.9	22	3
March	7.10	22	3
April	7.10	22	3½
May	6.8	22	3½
June	6.8	22	3½
Average	8¼	22	3¼
	8 0	22	3 12

* Scattered quotations for smoked hake range from 6–7 cts. Smoked cod is occasionally quoted at 7 cts.
§ Quotations for No. 2 are uniformly 2 cts. less than for No. 1.

New York.

Finnan haddie; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	8	8-9	8-9	10-11
February	8	8-9	8-9	10-11
March	8	8-9	9-10	10-11
April	8	8-9	8-9	10-11
May	8	8-9	8-9	10-11
June	7½-8	8-9	8-9	10-11
July	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
August	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
September	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
October	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
November	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
December	7½-8	8-9	8-9	
Average	078	085	085	105

Herring, 2-lb. tins; Canadian, kippered; price per doz. in the opening week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1907.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
February	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
March	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
April	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
May	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
June	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
July	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
August	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
September	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
October	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
November	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
December	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25	
Average	1 22½	1 22½	1 22½	1 22½

Smoked salmon, Nova Scotia, new; price per lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	48	50	45-50	45-50
February	48	50	45-50	45 50
March	48	50	45-50	45 50
April	48	50	45-50	45 50
May	48	50	45 50	45-50
June	49 50	50	45-50	45 50
July	49 50	50	45-50	
August	49 50	50	45-50	
September	49 50	50	45-50	
October	49 50	50	45-50	
November	49 50	50	45-50	
December	49 50	50	45-50	
Average	488	50	475	475

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES (WHOLESALE) SMOKED FISH, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1911.

Commodity.	Markets.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average 1908-1911.
Finnan haddies..... per lb	Canso.....	5·8	5·5	5·8	6·0	5¾
Finnan haddies..... "	Halifax.....	5·8	5·3	5·7	5·6	5½
Finnan haddies..... "	Montreal.....	7·8	7·3	7·8	7·4	7½
Finnan haddies..... "	Boston.....	7·3	8·0	8·7	8·0	8·0
Finnan haddies..... "	New York.....	7·8	8·5	8·5	10.5	8¾
Kippered herring.....per box.	Halifax.....	1 00	88½	96¼	1.00	96
Kippered herring "	Montreal.....	1 08	1 09	1·14	1 08	1 09
Kippered herring..... each	Boston.....			3 0	3¼	3⅛
Kippered herring..... per box.	New York.....	1·22½	1·22½	1·22½	1·22½	1.22½
Salmon, mild..... per lb.	Halifax.....	20¾	22	20	20	20½
Salmon, hard..... "	"	12	14·4	14.6	15	14
Salmon, No. 1 ..... "	Boston.....	.....	22	22	22	22
Salmon, (Nova Scotia) new "	New York.....	48	50	47½	47½	48¼

WHOLESALE PRICES DRY FISH.

As above stated, the bulk of Canadian dry fish products is manufactured by the fishermen and finds its market in the West Indies and in South America. The prices obtained by the wholesaler are fixed by conditions in these southern markets. The dry fish products of the United States, on the other hand, are manufactured in large wholesale establishments and are disposed of chiefly in the United States. The following tables of wholesale prices of dry fish in Canada and the United States are offered not as being directly comparable but as throwing light on general conditions in this branch of the industry.

Halifax.

Dry cod, large; price per qtl. in the first week of each month; quotations from printed price lists of large wholesaler.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	6 00	6 00		6 50
February	6 00	6 00	6 50	
March	6 00	6 00	6 50	
April		6 00	6 50	
May		6 00	6 50	7 00
June		5 00	6 00	7 00
July		5 00	6 00	
August		5 50	6 25	
September		5 50	6 25	
October		5 50	6 50	
November	6 00	5 50	6 50	
December	6 00		6 50	
Average	6 00	5 636	6 363	6 416

Montreal.

Dried cod, large and medium in bundles; prices in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1907.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Large.	Medium.	Large.	Medium.	Large.	Medium.	Large.	Medium.
January			*6c.		$5 30		$6 00	$6 00
February			6c		6 00		6 00	6 00
March			6c		6 00		6 00	6 00
April			6c				6 00	6 00
May							6 00	6 00
June								
July								
August	*6c.							
September	6c.				6 00	6 50		
October	6c.				6 00	5 50		
November	6c.		5 50		6 00	6 00		
December	6c.		5 50		6 00	6 00		
Average	06		06	5 50	5 93	5 75	6 00	6 00

* Per lb of 112 lb. bundle.

Dried haddock, medium, in bundles; prices in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January				5 50
February				5 50
March				5 50
April				5 50
May				5 50
June				
July				
August				
September			5 00	
October			5 50	
November			5 50	
December			5 50	
Average			5 38	5 50

Boston.

Cod, dry, bank, large; price per quintal in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Boston Herald*.

Month	1908.	1909.	1910.
	$ cts. $ c.	$ cts. $ c.	$ cts. $ c.
January	7 25–7 50	7.00–7.50	7.00
February	7 25–7 50	7.00	7.00
March	7 25–7.50	7.00	7.00
April	7.50–	7 00	6.25–6.50
May	7 00–7 50	7 00	6 25–6.50
June	7.00–7.50	7.00	6.25–6.50
July	7 00–7.50	7.00	6.25–6.50
August	7 00–7.50	7.00	6.50–6 75
September	7 00–7 50	7 00	6.50–6.75
October	7 00–7 50	7.00	7.50
November	7 00–7.50	7 00	7 50
December	7 00–7.50	7.00	8.50
Average	7 302	7 021	6 930

Boston.

Cod, dry, large; price per cwt., in the first week of each month; quotations from the *New England Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January		6.00	7.00	7.00
February		6.50	7.25	7.00
March		6.50	7.25	7.00
April		6.50	7.00	7.00
May		6.50	7.00	7.00
June		6.50	7.00	7.00
July		6.50	7.00	
August		6.50	7.00	
September	6.00	6.50	7.00	
October	6.00	7.00	7.00	
November	6.00	7.00	7.00	
December	6.00	7.00	7.00	
Average	6.00	6.58	7.04	7.00

Pollock, extra large, dry; price per cwt., in the first week of each month; quotations from the *New England Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January		4.50	4.50	4.50
February		4.75	4.50	4.50
March		4.50	4.75	4.50
April		4.75	4.75	4.50
May		4.50	4.50	4.50
June		4.50	4.50	4.50
July	4.50	4.50	4.50	
August	4.50	4.50	4.50	
September	4.50	4.50	4.50	
October	4.50	4.50	4.50	
November	4.50	4.50	4.50	
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	
Average	4.50	4.50	4.54	4.50

New York.

Dried whole codfish, bank large; price per cwt. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5 50–6 00	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	6.25–6.50
February	5 50–6 00	6.00–6.50	6 00–6 50	6 50–7 00
March	5.75–6.00	6 00–6 50	6 00–6 50	6 50–7 00
April	5.75–6.00	6 00–6 50	6.00–6.50	6 50–7 00
May	5 75–6.00	6.00–6.50	6.00–6.50	7 50–8 00
June	5 75–6 00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.00	7 50–8 00
July	5.75–6.00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.00	
August	5 75–6 00	6 00–6 50	5.50–6.00	
September	5.75–6.00	6.00–6.50	5 50–6 00	
October	5.75–6.00	6.00–6.50	5 50–6 00	
November	5 75–6 00	6.00–6.50	5.50–6.00	
December	5 75–6.00	6.00–6.50	5 75–6 25	
Average	5 85½	6.25	5.98	7 02

Dried whole codfish, bank, medium; price per cwt. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	5.25–5.50	5 50–5.75	5.50–5.75	5.75–6.00
February	5 25–5 50	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	6.00–6.50
March	5.00–5.25	5 50–5 75	5.50–5.75	6 00–6 50
April	5.00–5.25	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	6 00–6 50
May	5 00–5 25	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	6.50–7.00
June	5 00–5 25	5.50–5.75	5.25–5.50	6.50–7.00
July	5.00–5.25	5.50–5.75	5.25–5.50	
August	5.00–5.25	5.50–5.75	5.25–5.50	
September	5.00–5.25	5 50–5 75	5.25–5.50	
October	5 00–5 25	5.50–5.75	5.25–5.50	
November	5 00–5 25	5 50–5 75	5.25–5.50	
December	5 00–5 25	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	
Average	5.17	5.62½	5.50	6.35

Dried Hake, for export; price per qtl. of 112 lbs. in the first week of each month, quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	3 20	2.90	3.15	3 75	4.00	5 25	5.50
February	5 00	2.90	3.15	4 50	4 75	5 25	5.50
March	5 00	2.90	3.15	4.50	4.75	5 25	5 50
April	5 00	2 90	3.15	4.50	4.75	5 25	5 50
May	5.00	2 75	3.00	4 50	4 75	5 25	5.50
June	5 00	2 75	3 00	5 00	5 25	5 00	5 25
July	5.00	2 75	3.00	4 75	5 00		
August	5 60	2.75	3.00	4.50	4.75		
September	5 00	2 25	2 50	4 50	4 75		
October	5 00	2 75	3 00	4.50	4.75		
November	5.00	2.75	3.00	5.00	5.25		
December	5 00	2 75	3.00	5 00	5 25		
Average	4 85	2 88		4.71		6 34	

BONELESS AND SHREDDED CODFISH.

In Nova Scotia, the manufacture of boneless and shredded codfish is much less highly developed than the corresponding industry in the United States which centres at Gloucester, Mass. A wholesaler's quotations for Canadian "Boneless strip" at Halifax will be found below. In Boston, the corresponding brands were found to sell at from 8 to 12 cents, wholesale. In Queens and Shelburne Counties, Nova Scotia, the shredded codfish industry has been considerably developed among the fishermen. In the local markets, the prices obtained by the fishermen for these products during the past four years have ranged from 6 to 7 cents; but shipments disposed of in the American markets have brought from 9 to 10 cents and are said to have been well received notwithstanding the superiority which factory-made products, to which the United States market is accustomed, commonly obtain over those of domestic manufacture. The two tables of shredded codfish prices below show wholesalers' prices of a standard product at Montreal and New York respectively.

Halifax.

Boneless codfish, Canada strip, in 30 lb. boxes; prices per lb. in opening week of each month; quotations from published lists of large wholesaler.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	9	9	8	10
February	9	9	8	11
March	9	9	8	11
April	9	9	8	11
May	9	9	8	11
June	9	9	8	11
July	9	9	8	
August	9	9	8	
September	9	9	8	
October	9	8	8	
November	9	8	8½	
December	9	8	9½	
Average	09	875	081	108

Montreal.

Shredded cod; prices per box (of 2 dozen tins) in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January		1 80	1 80	
February		1 80	1 80	
March		1 80	1 80	2 00
April		1 80	1 80	2 00
May	1 80		1 80	2 00
June	1 80		1 80	2 00
July	1 80		1 80	
August	1 80		1 80	
September	1 80		1 80	
October	1 80	1 80		
November	1 80	1 80		
December	1 80	1 80		
Average	1 80	1 80	1 80	2·00

New York.

Package cod, shredded, in ½-lb. tins, 2 dozen in case; price per dozen in the first week in each month; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
January	85–90	85–90	85–90	85–90
February	85–90	85–90	85–90	85–90
March	85–90	85–90	85–90	85–90
April	85–90	88–90	85 90	85 90
May	85–90	85–90	85–90	85–90
June	85–90	85 90	85 90	85–90
July	85–90	85–90	85–90	
August	85–90	85–90	85–90	
September	85–90	85–90	85 90	
October	85–90	85 90	85 90	
November	85–90	85–90	85–90	
December	85–90	85–90	85 90	
Average	·875	875	·875	875

SALT FISH--HERRINGS.

Canso.

Herring, large, salt, per brl., in the opening week of each month; quotations from printed lists of large wholesalers.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	6 00	5.50	6.00	6 00
February	6 00	5.50	6 00	6 00
March	6 00	5.50	6.00	6 00
April	6.00	5.50	6 00	6 00
May	6 00	5 50	6 00	6 00
June	6 00	5.50	6 00	6 00
July	6 00	6 00	6.00	
August	6 00	6 00	6.00	
September	6 00	6.00	5.00	
October	6 00	6 00	6.00	
November	6 00	6 00	6 00	
December	6 00	6 00	6 00	
Average	6 00	5 75	6 00	6 00

Boston.

Herring, large, N.S. split; price per brl. on first of each month; quotations from the Boston *Herald*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ cts.
January	7 00–7.50	7.00–7.50	7.00–8.00	7 00
February	7.00–7.50	6.50–7 00	7.00–8.00	7 00
March	7 00–7 50	7.00–7.50	7.00–8.00	7.00
April	7.00 7 50	6.50–7 00	7.00–8.00	7 00
May	7 00–7 50	6.50–7.00	7 00–8.00	7 00
June	7.00–7.50	6.00–7.00	7.00–8 00	7 00
July	7 00–7 50	6.00–7.00	7.00–8 00	
August	7.00	7.50	6.50–7.00	
September	7 00		6 50–7 00	
October	7 00	7.50–8.00	7.00–7.50	
November	6 50	7.50–8.00	7.00–7.50	
December	6 50 7.00	7.50–8.00	7.00–7.50	
Average	7.038	7 068	7.313	7.00

SALT FISH--MACKEREL.

Halifax.

Mackerel, fat fall, per brl.; prices in the opening week of each month; quotations from the published lists of a large wholesaler.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	16.00	14.00	18.00	
February	16.00	14.00	18.00	
March	16.00	14.00	18.00	
April	16.00	12.00	17.00	
May	15.00	12.00	17.00	
June	14.00	12.00	17.00	
July	14.00	12.00	17.00	
August		12.00		
September	16.00	12.00		
October	16.00	12.00		
November	16.00	12.00		
December				
Average	15.50	12.50	17.42	

* Not quoted.

Montreal.

No. 1, Mackerel, salted, per bbl.; prices in the opening week of each month: quotations from the *Canadian Grocer*.

Month	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	17.50		10.00	19.00
February	17.50		10.00	17.00
March	17.50		16.00	16.00
April	17.50		18.00	16.00
May	17.50		18.00	16.00
June	17.50	16.00	18.00	16.00
July	17.50	16.00	16.00	
August	17.50	16.00	16.00	
September	17.50	16.00	16.00	
October	17.50	16.00	19.00	
November		16.00	19.00	
December		16.00	19.00	
Average	17.50	16.00	17.92	16.66

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36b

Mackerel, N S., No. 2, 150 to bbl.; price per bbl. of 200 lb. in opening week of each month: quotations from the *New England Grower*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January		19.00	17.00	21 00
February		19 00	17.00	21 00
March		19 00	18 00	21 00
April		21 00	18.00	17 00
May		17 00	18 00	17 00
June		17 00	18.00	
July		18 00	21.00	
August		17.00	21 00	
September		17 00		
October	19 50	17 00	21 00	
November	19 50	17.00	21 00	
December	19.50	17 00	21 00	
Average	19 03	17 90	19 20	19 46

SALT FISH TONGUES AND SOUNDS.

Halifax.

Tongues and Sounds: price per bbl. in the first week of each month: quotations from the printed lists of large wholesales.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	12 00	12 00	10.00	8 00
February	12 00	12 00	10.00	8 00
March	12 00	12 00	10.00	8.00
April		12 00	9.00	8.00
May		12.00	9.00	8 00
June		12.00	9.00	8.00
July		12 00	9.00	
August		12 00	9.00	
September	12.00	10.00	9 00	
October		10.00	8 00	
November		10.00	8 00	
December	12 00	10 00	8 00	
Average	12.00	11.33	9 00	8 00

Boston.

Tongues and Sounds: price per barrel of 200 lb. in the first week of each month; quotations from the *New England Grocer*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January		15 00	14 00	14.00
February	15.00	15.00	14 00	14.00
March	15 00	15.00	14.50	16.00
April		14.00	14 50	16.00
May		14.00	14.00	16 00
June		14.00	14.00	16.00
July		14.00	14 00	
August		14.00	14 00	
September		14 00	14.00	
October		14.00	14 00	
November		14.00	14 00	
December		14 00	14.00	
Average	15 00	14.25	14.08	15.34

AVERAGE YEARLY WHOLESALE PRICES FOR SALT FISH, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1908-1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average. 1908–11.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salt Fish:—						
Herring, large, per barrel	Canso	6 00	5 75	6 00	6.00	5.94
Herring, large, N.S., split	Boston	7 08	7.06	7.31	7.00	7.11
Mackerel, fat, fall, per barrel	Halifax	15.50	21.50	17.42		15 14
Mackerel, No. 1, per barrel	Montreal	17 50	21.00	17.92	16 66	17.02
Mackerel, N.S., No. 2	Boston	19 00	21 90	19 20	19.40	18.87
Tongues and Sounds, per barrel	Halifax	12 00	21.33	9.00	8.00	10 08
Tongues and Sounds, per barrel	Boston	15 00	21.25	14.08	15.34	14.67

FISH OILS.

The chief fish oil held for sale by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces and in the New England States is cod oil. The method of manufacture is as follows: In cleaning the fish taken on long trips the livers are saved and thrown into hogsheads; the sun gradually tries out the oil, which is drawn off and barrelled as it accumulates. The chief use of the oil is in the tanning industry, and the bulk of the Nova Scotia product is exported. Hake, haddock and pollock livers are usually mixed with the cod livers; when kept separate the product of these sells for about 5 cents a gallon less than cod-oil. The first of the subjoined tables shows the prices paid to fishermen for cod-oil ex-vessel during the past four years at Canso, N.S., Halifax, N.S., and Gloucester, Mass., respectively. It should be pointed out that in the case of the Canadian ports the measure is the Imperial gallon, while the United States quotations are for the wine gallon, which is, roughly, smaller by

one-sixth than the Imperial measure. A deduction to that extent should, therefore, be made from the Canadian prices to render them directly comparable with those of Gloucester, Mass.

COD OIL, ex VESSEL.--PRICES PAID TO FISHERMEN.

	At Canso, N. S., per Imp. gal.	At Halifax, N. S., per Imp. gal.	At Gloucester, Mass. per wine gal.
1908.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	24		
February			
March			
April			
May			
June	20		
July	22		
August	22		
September	24		
October	24		
November	25		
December	26		
Average	23½	25–30	28–35
1909.			
January	25		
February	20		
March			
April			
May			
June	20		
July	22		
August	22		
September	22		
October	22		
November	22		
December	22		
Average	22	25–30	28–35
1910.			
January	25		
Febuary	25		
March			
April			
May	22		
June	22		
July	22		
August	23		
September	23		
October	24		
November	24		
December	25		
Average	23½	30–35	33–40
1911.			
January	25		
February	25		
March	25		
April	25		
May	22		
June	22		
Average	24	30–35	33–40

In addition to the method of manufacture above referred to, short-trip vessels bring the livers into port and dispose of them fresh to concerns having plants for the manufacture of oil. This practice is limited in Canada but is extensively followed at Gloucester, where the price ranges from $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel for the livers, the product selling at 35-40c. per gallon, reaching its highest in December, 1910, and in January and February, 1911, at 50 cents per gallon.

Only limited quantities of herring and whale oil are made in Nova Scotia. Dog-fish oil, however, is manufactured by the fishermen to a considerable extent, the price holding at 20c. since 1908. Seal oil is produced in theMagdalen Islands, selling at 32-35c. per gal. in 1907 and 1909, and at 36-40 in 1910-11. Pure cod-liver oil, highly refined, has sold (wholesale) at Boston at $1.25-1.50 during the past four years, during recent months bringing $1.35.

COD OIL--WHOLESALE PRICES.

Montreal.

Cod oil; price per gallon, in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
February	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
March	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
April	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
May	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
June	40-45	35-40	35-40	50-55
July	38-44	35-40	35-40	
August	38-44	35-40	35-40	
September	38-44	35-40	35-40	
October	38-42	35-40	35-40	
November	35-40	35-51	35-40	
December	35-40	35-40	35-40	
Average	41	381	375	525

Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland, Norway process; price per gallon, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
January	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	80.90
February	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	70.90
March	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	80.90
April	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	80.90
May	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	80.90
June	1.00-1.20	75.90	80.90	80.90
July	80-1.00	75.90	80.90	
August	80-1.00	75.90	80.90	
September	80-1.00	95.90	80.90	
October	80-1.00	75.90	80.90	
November	75.90	75.88	80.90	
December	75.90	80.90	80.90	
Average	.987	.825	.85	.85

New York.

Oil, cod, domestic; price per gallon on first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	42-43	38-40	38-40	53-55
February	42-43	36-38	38-40	53-55
March	42-43	36-38	38-40	53-55
April	42-43	38	38-40	53-55
May	42-43	38	38-40	53-55
June	42-43	38	38-40	54-56
July	40-42	38	40-42	
August	40-42	38	40-42	
September	38-40	38	40-42	
October	38-40	38	41-43	
November	38-40	38-40	42-44	
December	38-40	38-40	47-48	
Average	·411	·380	·408	·542

Cod oil, Newfoundland; price per gallon on first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	44-45	40-42	40-44	55-58
February	44-45	38-40	42-44	57-58
March	44-45	38-40	42-44	57-58
April	44-45	40	44-45	57-58
May	44-45	40	44-45	57-58
June	44-45	40	44-45	57-58
July	42-44	40	43-45	
August	42-44	40	43-45	
September	40-42	40	43-45	
October	40-42	40	44-46	
November	40-42	40-42	45-47	
December	40-42	40-42	50-52	
Average	·431	·403	·446	·573

Oil, Cod, (Menhaden); price per gallon on first market day of each month; quotations from the New-York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.*

Month,	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	41–41½	35–36	32–33	55–57
February	41–41½	35–36	33–35	57–58
March	40–41	35–36	35–37	57–58
April	40 41	35 36	35–37	57 59
May	40–41	35–36	35–37	57–58
June	40–41	35–36	35–37	57–58
July	38	35–36	38–40	
August	38	32	38–40	
September	35–36	32	38–40	
October	35–36	30–32	42–44	
November	35–36	30–32	47–50	
December	35 36	30–32	55–57	
Average	385	·338	396	·573

SEAL OIL—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Montreal.

Seal Oil, Pale, S-R.; price per gallon in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910	1911.
	cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	55–60	55 –58	50–55	50 –55
February	55–60	55 –58	50–55	50 –55
March	55–60	55 –58	50–55	50 –55
April	55–60	52½–57½	50–55	50 –55
May	55–60	52½–57¼	50–55	50 –55
June	55–60	52½–57¼	50–55	62½–65
July	55–60	52½–57¼	50–55	
August	55–60	50 –55	50–55	
September	55–60	50 –55	50–55	
October	55–58	50 –55	50–55	
November	55–58	50 –51	50–55	
December	55–58	50 –55	50–55	
Average	·572	·54	525	·543

Seal Oil, Straw ; price per gallon in first week of each month ; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	45	45	45–47	45–47
February	45	45	45–47	65
March	45	45	45–47	65
April	45	45–50	45–47	65
May	45	45–50	45–47	
June	45	45–50	45–47	
July	45	45–50	45–47	
August	45	45–50	45–47	
September	45	45–50	45–47	
October	45	45–50	45–47	
November	45	45–47	45–47	
December	45	45–47	45–47	
Average	45	·466	·46	602

New York.

Seal Oil ; price per gal. in the first week of each month ; quotations from the *Fishing Gazette*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	39–40			62–64
February	39–40			62–64
March	39–40			62–64
April				62–64
May		48–50	60–62	62–64
June		45–46	60–62	62–64
July		45–48	60–62	
August		45–48	60–62	
September		45–48	60–62	
October		45–48	60–62	
November			60–62	
December			62–64	
Average	395	466	·612	63

SUMMARY OF YEARLY AVERAGE PRICES OF FISH OILS, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

1908--1911.

Commodity.	Market.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average, 1910-11.
		per gal.	per gal.	per gal.	per gal.	per gal.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Cod oil, ex-vessel	Canso	23½	22	23½	24	23¾
" "	Halifax	27½	27½	32½	32½	30
" "	Gloucester	31½	31½	36½	36½	34
Cod oil, wholesalers' prices	Montreal	41	38	37½	52½	42½
Cod oil, domestic	New York	41	38	41¾	54	43¾
Cod oil, Newfoundland	" "	43	40¼	44½	57¼	46¼
Cod oil, Menhaden, Banks	" "	38½	33¾	39½	57¼	42¼
Seal oil, pale	Montreal	57¼	54	52½	54¼	54¼
Seal oil, straw	"	45	46½	46	60¼	49½
Seal oil	New York	39½	46½	91	63	60
Cod liver oil, refined Norway process	Montreal	98¼	82½	85	85	87½
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cod liver oil, pure, refined	Boston	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½

TABLES—FOREST PRODUCTS

(1) Spruce.

(2) Hemlock.

(3) Cedar Shingles.

(4) Oak.

(5) Maple.

(6) Birch.

(7) Pine.

(8) Pulp and News-print Paper.

III.—LUMBER.

The articles under this heading in the proposed reciprocal agreement are divided into two categories: (1) Rough Lumber; and (2) Manufactured Lumber. In general terms it is proposed to place (1) on the free list, while on (2) material reductions in the tariff are suggested.

ARTICLES AFFECTED.

(1) *Rough Lumber.*—Under this heading are included the following: (*a*) Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves; (*b*) Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed; (*c*) Paving posts, railway ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods; (*d*) Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts; and (*e*) Pickets and palings. The present United States tariff is half a cent per cubic foot on the articles specified in (*a*), $1.25 per thousand feet on the articles specified in (*b*), and 10 p.c. on the articles specified in (*c*) (*d*), and (*e*). All these rates would be abrogated. Canada imposes no duty on the articles specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*). In the case of (*d*), under sections 501, and 502 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, a duty of 20 p.c. is levied in certain cases while in the other cases no duty is charged. No change in this arrangement will be made by the proposed agreement.

(2) *Manufactured Lumber.*—The articles specified in this list are as follows: (*a*) Laths; (*b*) Shingles; (*c*) Sawed boards, planks deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side; (*d*) Ditto, planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides; (*e*) Ditto, planed or finished on three sides, or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved; and (*f*) Ditto, planed and finished on four sides. The present United States duty is 20 cents per thousand on laths, and 50 cents per thousand on shingles. These rates it is proposed to lower to 10 cents and 20 cents respectively. On the lumber specified in (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), the rates for entry into the United States are at present $1.75, $2, $2.37½, and $2.75 per M feet respectively. These rates it is proposed to reduce to 50c., 75c., $1.12½, and $1.50 per M feet respectively, *i.e.*, by $1.25 per M feet all round. There is no Canadian duty on the articles mentioned in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), but a rate of 25 p.c. prevails against the articles mentioned in (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*). This rate is to remain.

PRICES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

To obtain statistics of lumber prices on a basis admitting of direct comparisons between Canada and the United States offers peculiar difficulties. These difficulties arise chiefly from two sources, (1) the absence of any uniform system of grading lumber in either country; and (2) the general conditions prevailing in the trade between the two countries. Brief reference to each of these features may be made in turn:

(1) *Absence of uniform system of grading.*—Notwithstanding repeated attempts to establish systems of grading on both sides of the international boundary, the trade is for practical purposes without recognized standards of quality. Especially is this true of pine which constitutes a most important part of the Canadian export

trade with the United States. This is largely the result of the varying conditions which determine quality in lumber. Localities often within short distances of each other produce standing timber of different characteristics. Again, one tree in the same locality differs from another; log from the same tree differs from log; board from the same log differs from board. In a rough way the nature of the output of the different mills is known to the trade; but it remains true that almost every transaction between the mills and the wholesaler, and between the wholesale and retail trade, is highly individualized, and that the definition of grades becomes in the final resort a matter largely of personal judgment. Almost every millman and dealer has his own method of sorting and classifying boards, and even where the same terminology is employed, the quotations may be for widely different articles. Further, such distinctions as the following occur frequently: at Buffalo, boards designed for local consumption will be found to be quoted in certain instances at different prices from the same boards in the same yards when re-sorted for shipment to outside points. Printed records of lumber prices are accordingly somewhat rare, and where they exist are offered chiefly as approximations within considerable ranges requiring an amount of interpretation that renders direct comparisons hazardous.

(2) *Features of trade in lumber between Canada and the United States.*—It follows from the above that in an enquiry into comparative lumber prices reliance must be had chiefly on the opinion of those in the trade, especially those engaged in business on both sides of the boundary. The consensus of opinion among several millmen and wholesalers in Canada and the United States was that the course of the lumber trade is at present affected but slightly by inter-national considerations. The chief markets of the lumbermen of Ontario and Eastern Canada are three in number: the home market; the United States market; and the British market. The influence of these markets on current prices varies in different sections of the country. In the same section, moreover, at different times the flow into the markets in question fluctuates according to conditions therein of supply and demand. It frequently happens that most of the output from a particular section will go in one season to a particular market, while in the following season the main current may be in quite another direction. As a generalization, the United States offers a steady demand for the better grades of Canadian soft lumber, though the poorer qualities also find a market, more or less restricted and variable in character, south of the international boundary. The area within which Canadian lumber can be successfully marketed in the United States is largely determined by freight rates relatively to the situation of areas producing similar or interchangeable grades in the United States themselves. Georgian Bay pine, for example, can meet the pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota (which is generally of better quality) in the Buffalo market, but finds the pressure of competition increasingly powerful in markets further west. The products of the Quebec limits meet those of Georgia and the other southern States in the eastern cities of the United States. On the other hand, some southern pine finds its way north to Ottawa, turpentine, in the case of southern forests, yielding a return almost as valuable as the lumber. In all cases, of course, the special qualities of the products create a market for themselves. In the hardwoods, for example, most of the oak consumed in Ontario is received from the United States, owing to the superiority of the southern oak over that produced in many parts of Ontario. On the other hand, Ontario birch flows south, being generally superior in quality to that produced south of the line. In the west a considerable amount of low-grade lumber is shipped from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the Northwest Provinces, but the keen demand for the higher grades of pine in the United States keeps most of these qualities at home. Northern Ontario and British Columbia meet most of the demand in the Northwest Provinces, British Columbia being able to compete successfully with Washington and Oregon owing to lower stump-

age rates and the less costly methods of logging which in many sections are possible.

In view of the above, it was the consensus that, quality for quality, and other things being equal, distance from the mills is the chief factor in determining prices of lumber in Canada and the United States. In most cases prices are higher in the United States than in Canada, seeing that the chief movement in lumber is from Canada to the United States. In a few cases, however, the opposite is true, and oak is ordinarily higher in Toronto than in Buffalo, though birch is higher in Buffalo than in Toronto. An example typical of many others is as follows: At Liverpool, N.S., surfaced hemlock boards (planed on one side) were quoted during June 1911 at $12 25 per M, f.o.b. These landed in the Boston market would stand as follows:

Cost f.o.b. Liverpool	$ 12 25
Freight	3 00
Duty	1 25
Commission (5 p.c.)	0 90
Interest	0 40
Insurance	0 45
Total	$18 25

In Boston at the same date this lumber was selling at $18.50-$19.00 in competition chiefly with Pennsylvania hemlock which is generally somewhat inferior in toughness to the Nova Scotia product.

The accompanying tables of prices are presented, not as affording direct means of comparisons—though grades as nearly as possible corresponding to each other have been selected—but as of interest, subject to the interpretation which the trade will be able to give them, as showing the general tendency of lumber prices in the two countries during the past few years.

SPRUCE.

St. John.

New Brunswick merchantable Spruce Deals, 3x7, 3x9, 3x11, and up; price per M of superficial feet on first market day of each month; quotations from local dealers.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	14 50	15.00	15.00	15.00
February	14 50	15.00	15.00	15.25
March	14 50	16 25	15.00	15 00
April	14 75	15.25	15.75	14.75
May	15 00	15.25	15.75	14 50
June	15 00	15.00	16.00	14 50
July	14 75	15 00	16.00	.....
August	14 75	15 25	15.75	. .
September	15 00	15.25	15 50	.
October	15 00	15 25	14.50	...
November	15 00	15.50	14 50	
December	15 00	15.50	14.75	..
Average	14 81	15 20	15 30	14 833

Ottawa.

Spruce, 1 inch x 4 inch and up; price per M feet, on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
February	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
March	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
April	18-20	16-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
May	18-20	15-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
June	18-19	15-17	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.50
July	17-18	15-17	14.50-15.50	
August	17-18	15-17	14.00-15.50	
September	17-18	15-17	14.00-15.50	
October	16-17	15-17	14.00-15.50	
November	16-17	15-17	14.00-15.50	
December	16-17	15-17	14.00-16.50	
Average	17·96	16·17	15·48	15·25

Boston.

Spruce, 9 in. and under; price per M feet, on first market day of each month.; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.	$ cts. $ cts.
January	21.50-22.00	24.00-25.00	23.50-24.00	22.50-23.00
February	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	22.50-23.00	22.25-22.50
March	21.00-21.50	24.00-25.00	22.50-23.00	22.50-23.00
April	21.00	24.00-25.00	24.00	23.50-24.00
May	20.50-21.00	24.00-25.00	24.00	23.50-24.00
June	20.00-20.50	23.50	23.00-23.50	23.50-24.00
July	19.50-20.00	23.00-24.00	22.25-22.50	
August	20.00-21.00	23.00-23.50	22.00-22.50	
September	22.00-23.00	23.00-23.50	22.00-22.50	
October	23.00	23.00-23.50	22.50-23.00	
November	25.00-26.00	23.00-23.50	22.50-23.00	
December	26.00	24.00-25.50	22.50-23.00	
Average	21·93	23·96	22·87	23·19

New York.

Spruce, 6 to 9 in., cargoes; price per M feet, on first market day of each month; quotations from N. Y. *Lumber Trade Journal.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	20 22	22 25	24-26	
February	20-22	22 25	24-26	
March	20 22	25-28	24 26	
April	20-22	25-28	25	
May	20-22	25-28	25	
June	18 21	25-28	25	
July	18-21	24-26		
August	18 21	24 26		
September	19-22	24-26	24	
October	19 22	24-26	24	
November	20-23	24 26	24	
December	22 25	24-26	24	
Average	20·79	25·25	24 69	

HEMLOCK.

Ottawa.

Hemlock, Common; price per M feet, on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
February	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
March	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
April	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
May	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
June	14-16	13-15	11-14	10-12
July	14-16	13-15	11-14	
August	14-16	13-15	11-14	
September	14-16	13-15	10-15	
October	13-15	12-14	10-15	
November	13-15	12-14	10-12	
December	13-15	12-14	10-12	
Average	14.75	13.75	12·25	11.00

Boston.

Hemlock, 12 14 16 feet; price per M feet, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c.
January	19	18.50–19.00	18.50–19.00	19.00
February	19	18.50–19.00	18.50–19.00	19.00
March	19	18.75–19.00	18.50–19.00	19.00
April	19	19.00–19.50	19.00	19.00
May	19	19.50–20.00	19.00	19.00
June	18½–19	19.50–20.00	19.00–19.50	19.00–19.50
July	18–18½	19.00–19.50	19.00–19.50	
August	18–18½	19.00–19.50	18.50–19.00	
September	18–18½	19.00–19.50	18.50–19.00	
October	18½–19	19.00–19.50	19.00	
November	18½–19½	19.00–19.50	19.00	
December	18½–19½	18.50–19.00	19.00	
Average	18.77	19.14	18.92	19.07

New York.

Hemlock, case sizes; price per M feet at New York, on first market day of each month; quotations from the New York *Lumber Trade Journal*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$
January	22.00	20.00	21.00	
February	22.00	20.50	21.00	
March	21.50	20.50	21.00	
April	20.50–21.50	20.50	20.75	
May	20.50–21.50	20.50	20.75	
June	21.00	20.50	20.75	
July	21.00	20.50		
August	21.00	20.50		
September	20.00	20.50	20.75	
October	20.00	21.00	20.75	
November	20.00	21.00	19.00	
December	20.09	21.00	20.50	
Average	20.875	20.583	20.625	

CEDAR SHINGLES.

St. John.

Cedar Shingles, 'Extra'; price per M on wharf on first market day of each month; quotations from local dealers.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	3.25	3.25	3 00	2.50
February	3 25	3.25	3.00	2 50
March	3.30	3.20	3 00	2.50
April	3.30	3.10	2.70	2.60
May	3.25	3.05	2.70	2.65
June	3.30	3 05	2.65	2.65
July	3.25	2.90	2.65	.....
August	3.25	2.85	2.65	.....
September	3.25	2.65	2.60	.....
October	3.20	2.65	2.60	.....
November	3.25	2.65	2.55	.....
December	3.25	2 60	2 50	.....
Average	3 258	2.933	2.717	2 566

Boston.

Cedar Shingles, 'Extra'; price per M on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin.*

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	4.10-4.25	3.90-4.00	3.50-3.75	3.15-3.40
February	4.10-4.20	3.90-4.00	3.40-3.60	3.25-3.40
March	4.00-4.10	3.85-3.90	3.40-3.50	3.25-3.40
April	4.00-4.15	3.90-4.00	3.40-3.50	3.40-3.50
May	4.00-4.15	3.90-4.00	3.40-3.50	3.40-3.60
June	4 00-4.15	3.85-3.90	3.25-3.50	3.40-3.60
July	4.00-4.15	3.75-3.80	3.00-3.25	.....
August	3 90-4 00	.....	3.00-3.25	.....
September	3.85-4.00	3.70-3.75	3.10-3.40	.....
October	4.00-4.10	3 65-3.75	3.15-3.40	.....
November	4.00-4.10	3.65-3.75	3.15-3.40	.....
December	4.00-4.10	3.60-3.65	3.25-3.40	.....
Average	4.058	3.825	3.352	3.396

St. John.

Cedar Shingles, 'Clear'; price per M. on wharf on first market day of each month; quotations from local dealers.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2.75	2.75	2.50	2 00
February	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.00
March	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.00
April	2.80	2.60	2.20	2.10
May	2.75	2.65	2.20	2.15
June	2.80	2.65	2.15	2 15
July	2.75	2.40	2.15	
August	2.75	2.35	2.15	
September	2 75	2.15	2.10	
October	2.70	2.15	2.10	
November	2.75	2.15	2.05	
December	2.75	2.10	2 00	
Average	2 758	2 433	2.217	2 066

Boston.

Cedar Shingles, 'Clear'; price per M. on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	3.60-3.70	3.40-3.50	3.00-3.25	2.65-2.90
February	3.60-3 70	3.40-3 50	2.90 3.10	2.75-2.90
March	3.50-3.60	3.35-3.40	2.90-3.00	2.75-2.90
April	3.50-3.65	3.40-3.50	2 90 3.00	2.95-3.00
May	3.50-3.65	3.40-3.50	2.90-3.00	3.00-3.20
June	3.50-3.65	3.35 3.40	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.20
July	3.50-3.65	3.25-3.30	2.50-2.75	
August	3.40-3.50		2.50-2.75	
September	3 30-3.50	3.20-3.25	2.60-2 90	
October	3 50-3.60	3.15-3.25	2.65-2.90	
November	3.50-3.60	3.15-3.25	2.65-2.90	
December	3.50-3.60	3.00-3.15	2.75-2.90	
Average	3·554	3·320	2·810	2·933

OAK.

Toronto.

Oak, Red, Plain, Firsts and Seconds—1 inch; price per M. feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	48 50	44-47	52	54
February	48 50	44-47	52	54
March	48 50	44-47	52	54
April	48 50	44-47	52	54
May	50-55	51	52	54
June	50 55	52	54	54
July	50 55	52	54	.....
August	50 55	52	54	.....
September	50 55	53	54	.....
October	48 50	53	54	.....
November	48 50	53	54	.....
December	44-47	52	54	.....
Average	50.16	50.00	53.16	54.00

Boston.

Oak, Red, Plain—1 inch; price per M. feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	50-55	50-52	54-56	56-58
February	50-53	51-53	54-56	56-58
March	49 51	51-54	54 56	56-58
April	49-51	51-54	56-59	56-58
May	49-51	53 55	56-59	56-58
June	49-51	53-55	56-59	56-58
July	47 50	55-56	56-59	.....
August	47 50	55-56	55-58	.....
September	48 51	55-56	55-58	.....
October	48-51	55-56	55-58	.....
November	48 51	55-56	55-58	.....
December	48-51	54-56	56-58	.....
Average	49.92	54 04	56.50	57.00

MAPLE.

Toronto.

Maple, Soft, Common and Better, 1 inch; price per M feet on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$ cts.	$	$
January	21-22	21 22	20	25
February	21-22	21-22.50	20	25
March	21-22	21-22.50	20	25
April	21-22	21-22.50	20	25
May	21-22	21-22.50	20	25
June	21-22	21-22.50	20	25
July	21-22	20-22.50	20	
August	21-22	20-22.50	20	
September	21-22	20-22.50	20	
October	21-22	20-22.50	20	
November	21-22	19	20	
December	21-22	19	20	
Average	21.50	21 10	20 00	25 00

Boston.

Maple, Hard, 1 inch; price per M feet on the first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	30-32	30 32	32 35	33-35
February	30-32	32-34	32-35	33-35
March	30-32	32 34	32 35	36-39
April	30 32	32-34	32-35	38-39
May	30 32	32-34	33-35	39-41
June	30 32	32-34	33-35	40-41
July	30-32	32-34	33 35	
August	30 32	32-34	33-35	
September	30-32	32-34	33-35	
October	30-32	32-35	33 35	
November	30 32	32-35	33-35	
December	30-32	32-35	33 35	
Average	31 00	32 96	33.83	37 42

Buffalo.

Maple, Firsts and Seconds, Soft; price per M feet on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January		20-23	20–23	20-23
February		20-23	20–23	20-23
March		20-23	20-23	20–23
April		20-23	20–23	20–23
May	20–23	20–23	20–23	20–23
June	20-23	20–23	20–23	20–23
July	20–23	20–23	20–23	
August	20–23	20–23	20–23	
September	20-23	20–23	20-23	
October	20–23	20-23	20–23	
November	20–23	20–23	20–23	
December	20–23	20-23	20–23	
Average	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50

BIRCH.

Toronto.

Birch, Common and Better 1 inch; price per M feet, on the first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	24-25	23-24	26	29
February	24–25	23-24	26	29
March	24-25	23-24	26	29
April	24–25	23-24	26	29
May	24–25	22	26	29
June	24–25	26	26	29
July	24–25	26	26	
August	24–25	26	26	
September	24–25	24	26	
October	24–25	24	28	
November	24–25	26	28	
December	23-24	26	28	
Average	24·41	24·20	26·50	29·00

Boston.

Birch, Red—1 inch; price per M feet at on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	52-55	49-51	48-50	52-54
February	52-55	49-51	49-50	52-54
March	52-55	49-51	49-50	53-55
April	49-51	49-51	50-52	53-55
May	49-51	49-51	50-52	53-55
June	49-51	49-51	52-54	54-55
July	49-51	49-51	52-54	
August	49-51	49-51	52-54	
September	49-51	49-51	52-54	
October	49-51	48-50	52-54	
November	49-51	48-50	52-54	
December	49-51	48-50	52-54	
Average	50·87	49·75	51·75	53·75

PINE.

Ottawa.

Pine, Shipping Culls, Sidings; price per M feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ $	$ $	$ $	$ $
January	49-51	40-44	28-30	31-33
February	49-51	40-44	29-32	31-33
March	49-51	40-44	29-32	31-33
April	49-51	40-44	30-33	31-33
May	49-51	40-44	30-33	31-33
June	47-49	40-44	28½-32	26-30
July	44-46	40-44	28½-32	
August	40-44	40-44	28½-32	
September	40-44	40-44	29-32	
October	40-44	50-52	29-32	
November	40-44	44-48	30-33	
December	40-44	44-48	31-33	
Average	46·68	43·41	30·68	31·33

Sarnia.

Pine, No. 1 Cuts, 1 8" and up; price per M feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	41	39	47	47
February	41	39	47	47
March	41	39	47	47
April	41	41	47	47
May	39	41	47	47
June	39	41	47	47
July	39	44	47	
August	39	44	47	
September	39	44	47	
October	39	44	47	
November	39	44	47	
December	39	44	47	
Average	39·66	42·00	47·00	47·00

Boston.

Pine, White, Barn No. 1, 8 in., (Western); price per M. feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.
of Boston.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	37-38		37-38	38
February	37-38		38-39	38
March	36-37	36-37	38-39	38
April	36-37	36-37	38-39	38
May	36-37	36-37	38-39	38
June	36-37		38-39	38
July	36-37	36-37	38-39	
August	36-37	37-38	38-39	
September	36-37	37-38	38-39	
October	36-37	37-38	38-39	
November	36-37	37-38	38-39	
December	36-37	37-38	38-39	
Average	36·66	37·06	38·42	38·00

Boston.

Pine, No. 1 Cuts, 1 inch; price per M feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	48-50	45	45	45
February	48-50	45	45	45
March	48-50	45	45	45
April	48-50	45	45	45
May	48-50	45	45	45
June	48-50	45	45	45
July	48-50	45	45	
August	48-50	45	45	
September	48-50	45	45	
October	48-50	45	45	
November	45	45	45	
December	45	45	45	
Average	48 64	45 00	45 00	45 00

Toronto.

Pine, No. 1 Cuts and Better, 1 inch; price per M feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January	49-51	40-44	44-48	50-55
February	49-51	40-44	44-48	50-55
March	49-51	40-44	44-48½	60-65
April	49-51	40-44	48-52	60-65
May	49-51	40-44	48-52	60-65
June	47-49	40-44	48-52	60-65
July	44-46	40-44	48-52	
August	40-44	40-44	48-52	
September	40-44	40-44	48-52	
October	40-44	50-52	48-52	
November	40-44	44-48	48-52	
December	40-44	44-48	48-52	
Average	46 08	43 41	49.00	59.17

Buffalo.

Pine, No. 1 Cuts 4/4; price per M feet on first market day of each month; quotations from the *Canada Lumberman*.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
January			51	51
February			51	51
March			51	51
April			51	51
May		48	51	51
June		48	51	51
July		48	51	
August		48	51	
September		48	51	
October		48	51	
November		48	51	
December		48	51	
Average		48 00	51 00	51 00

As bearing out the statement above made as to the general similarity of price movements in the lumber trade in Canada and the United States, the subjoined analysis of the statistical records of lumber prices kept by the Department of Labour of Canada and the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States will be of interest. The articles covered by the respective Departments are not the same, but the selection of kinds, qualities, and markets was made in both cases with the main object of securing results that would be typical of price tendencies in the lumber trade as a whole. The articles covered by the Canadian investigation are as follows:

1. Pine, all grades, at Ottawa; 2. Pine, good sidings, at Ottawa; 3. Pine, No. 1 cuts, at Toronto; 4. Laths, pine, at Ottawa; 5. Pine, shipping culls at Ottawa; 6. Pine, box boards, at Ottawa; 7. Hemlock, at Ottawa; 8. Spruce N.B., at St. John; 9. Shingles, N.B., at St. John; 10. Birch, at Toronto; 11. Maple at Toronto; 12. Oak, at Toronto; Fir, B.C., at Winnipeg; and Fir, B.C., on the railway Belt, B.C.

The articles covered by the United States investigation are as follows:

1. Hemlock, at New York; 2. Shingles, Cypress, (f.o.b. mills); 3. shingles, red cedar, at Washington; 4. Spruce, at New York; 5. Maple, hard, at New York; 6. Oak, white, plain, at New York; 7. Oak, white, quartered, at New York 8. Pine, white, boards No. 2 barn, at New York; 9. Pine, white boards, uppers at New York; 10. Pine, yellow sideing, at New York; 11. Poplar, at New York

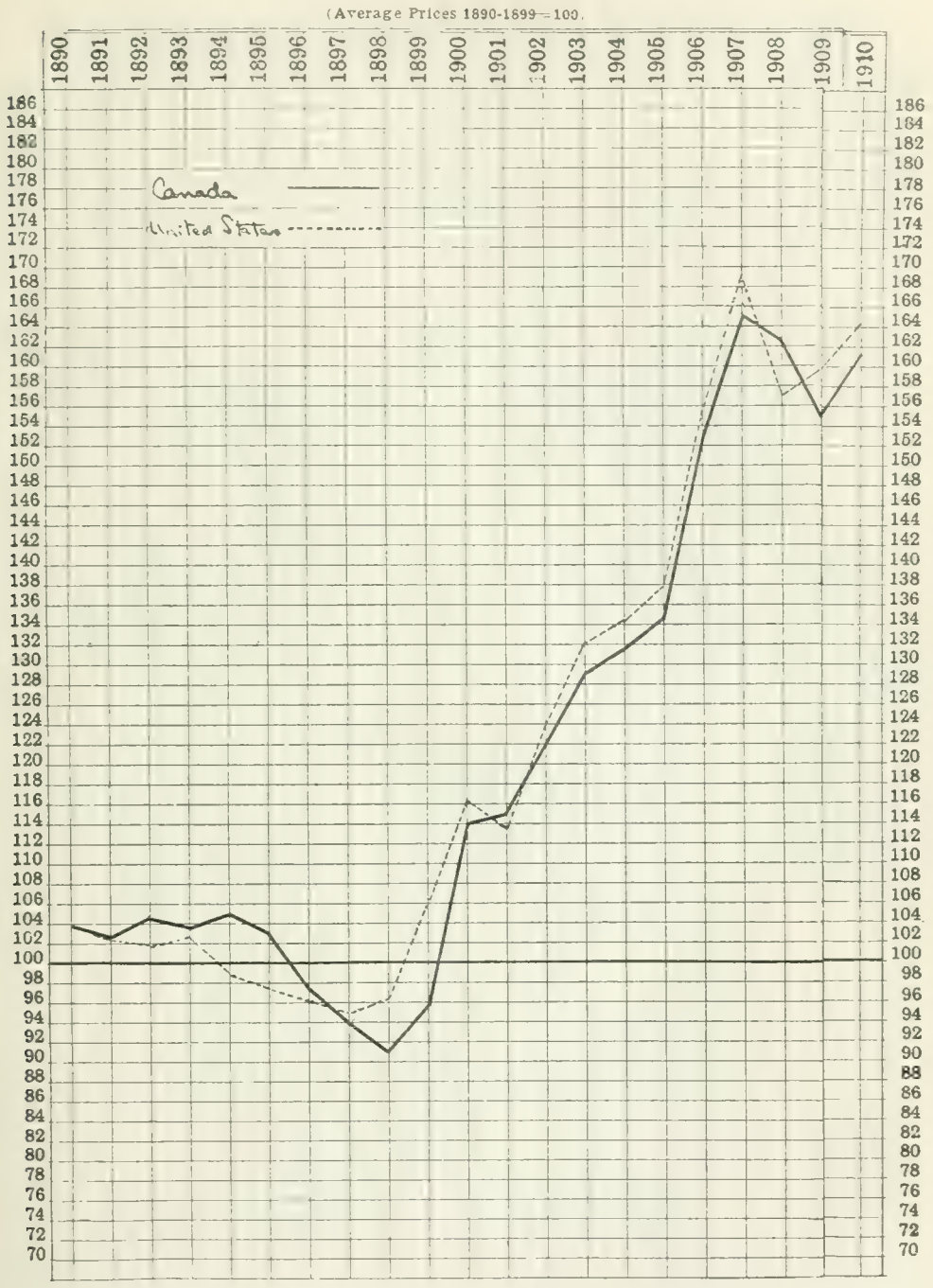
In both cases the statistics date from 1890 and are complete up to the close of 1910. Combining the actual yearly statistics of prices in both countries by the method of index numbers, (using the decade 1890-99 as base period), the following

result is shown, the figures, it will be understood, representing in each case percentages of average prices during the decade named:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Canadian index number	103·5	102·7	104 4	103 7	104 6	102·8	97 1	93 9	90·8	95·8	114·0
United States index number. .	103·6	102·5	101 9	102·6	98·9	97 4	96 4	94 9	96 2	105·7	116·5

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Canadian index number.	114·6	122·0	128·8	131·3	134·1	152·7	165·2	162·6	154 6	160 6
United States index number. . .	113·5	124 1	132 1	134·2	137·5	155·4	169 0	157·0	159 8	164 2

This may be illustrated graphically in the chart on the following page.


(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
Canada
United States

ADDENDUM ON THE PULP AND NEWS-PRINT PAPER INDUSTRY IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Under date of May 17 a report by the U. S. Tariff Board on the Pulp and News Print Paper Industry was transmitted by the President to the Senate. The report embodied the results of a comprehensive and thoroughly scientific investigation into the industry both in Canada and the United States, and its findings on relative costs of production and prices in the two countries are not only of direct value, but are of general significance as well.

The data on pulp and paper included in the following tables taken from the report were secured from 53 ground-wood mills, 25 sulphite mills, and 38 newspaper mills, making a total of 116 mills and representing 940,478 tons of news print paper or 80 per cent of the newsprint paper production of the United States. The data for Canada were taken from 13 ground wood mills, 5 sulphite mills, and 7 news-print paper plants. Records were secured covering 78.2 per cent of the news-print paper, 60.2 per cent of the ground wood, and 55.7 per cent of the sulphite pulp capacity in Canada.

The following excerpts from the report will explain themselves. They illustrate, (1), the relative cost of producing pulp and paper in Canada and the United States, the advantage being shown to be very largely with Canada, and (2), the general characteristics of the United States market for these products, with special reference to the incidence of duties, freight rates, etc., on prices.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION.

Summary of the cost of ground-wood pulp, sulphite fibre, and news-print paper, showing lowest, highest, and average cost per ton of product, by specified items of cost for mills, in the United States and Canada, reporting data.

Items	Lowest Cost per Ton of Product.		Highest Cost per Ton of Product.		Average Cost per Ton of Product.	
	United States.	Canada.	United States.	Canada.	United States.	Canada.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ground-wood pulp						
Wood	6 90	* 4 26	13 33	* 9 62	10 23	5 70
Manufacturing labour	0 98	* 1 11	5 90	* 2 29	2 18	* 1 53
Other costs	0 30	* 2 76	6 83	* 3 68	2 18	2 13
Total cost in bulk at works	9 80	* 7 13	24 32	*13 98	14 59	9 36
Sulphite fibre						
Wood	13 28	†11 75	25 89	†19 65	18 53	13 15
Manufacturing labour	2 09	† 1 86	6 51	† 4 71	3 84	† 3 21
Other costs	6 72	† 8 47	14 68	†12 23	9 57	†10 13
Total cost in bulk at works	24 47	†24 02	40 16	†33 84	31 99	†26 47
News print paper						
Ground wood pulp	8 26	‡ 6 16	18 54	‡ 9 93	13 27	‡ 8 49
Sulphite fibre	6 45	‡ 5 28	14 12	‡ 9 29	8 63	‡ 7 41
Other materials	0 32	‡ 0 61	3 25	‡ 4 03	0 84	‡ 0 99
Total materials	14 64	‡13 10	29 22	‡19 55	22 74	‡16 89
Manufacturing labour	2 19	‡ 2 72	7 26	‡ 3 59	3 27	‡ 3 19
Other costs	4 63	‡ 6 31	10 05	‡ 9 46	6 87	‡ 7 43
Total cost in bulk at works	24 50	‡24 97	43 00	‡30 18	32 88	‡27 53

* For mills having 2 per cent of the total tonnage, data were received for 9 months only. For mills having 23 per cent of total tonnage, data were received for a shorter period. These mills have been raised to a 12-months basis.

† For mills having 45 per cent of the total tonnage, data were secured for 9 months only. These mills have been raised to a 12-months basis.

‡ For mills having 2 per cent of total tonnage, data were secured for 9 months only. For mills having 13 per cent of total tonnage, data were secured for a shorter period. These mills have been raised to a 12-months basis.

Summary—Cost of Production.

	Canada.	United States.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ground wood pulp, per ton	9 56	14 50
Sulphite fibre, per ton	26 47	31 99
News-print paper, per ton	27 53	32 88

Average cost per ton of product for specified items entering into the cost of manufacture of news-print paper, for mills in Canada and the United States reporting data.

Items.	Average Cost per Ton of News Print Paper.	
	Canada.	United States.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ground wood	8 49	13 27
Sulphite	7 41	8 63
Waste paper	1 24	0 79
Fillers	0 40	0 40
Other materials	0 57	0 42
Total materials	16 89	22 74
Manufacturing labour	3 19	3 27
Felts	0 79	0 82
Wires	0 33	0 36
Screen plates	0 03	0 05
Belting	0 10	0 12
Lubricants	0 08	0 08
Coal	2 13	1 81
Wood	0 16	0 52
Finishing materials	1 50	0 86
Other works expense	0 24	0 69
Water-power	0 30	*0 31
Repair materials	0 52	0 85
Repair labour	0 55	0 55
Administration expense	0 49	0 45
Miscellaneous operating expense	0 66	0 26
Accident insurance	0 03	0 03
Fire insurance	0 16	0 07
Taxes	0 09	†0 26

* Includes electric power in three mills having 13 per cent of the total product.
† Mills with 38 per cent of total production report fire insurance, accident insurance and taxes combined.

In order to analyse in detail the labour cost for mills producing at the lowest cost, a comparison has been made of two mills showing all labour charges for the lowest sulphite mill in Canada and the lowest in the United States.

Comparison and analysis of the lowest manufacturing labour costs per ton of sulphite pulp in the United States and Canada.

Departments of Manufacture.	United States.	Canada.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wood handling	0 30	0 20
Wood room	0 23	0 36
Acid plant	0 17	0 14
Digesters	0 31	0 21
Screens	0 10	0 05
Presses	0 26	0 50
Indoor labour, miscellaneous	0 10	0 08
Outdoor labour, miscellaneous	0 12	0 05
Foremen	0 02	0 11
Steam plant	0 49	0 16
Total manufacturing labour cost	2 09	1 86

PRICES OF NEWS-PRINT PAPER.

The price of news-print paper to the United States consumer differs according to the distance from the mill. The country is divided roughly by the Tariff Board into five zones, each subject to a distinct price quotation. These zones are as follows:

(1) Eastern, including the territory from the Canadian border to the Potomac and from the Atlantic Ocean as far west as Buffalo and Pittsburg. It includes the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District or Columbia. Within this zone the freight rate for paper does not exceed 18 cents per 100 pounds, and the price within this territory is quoted, as a rule, irrespective of the distance of any particular point from the mill. Prices are practically the same for the seven largest cities; namely, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and Buffalo. In the smaller towns in the same territory the prices are somewhat higher, owing to the fact that the orders are smaller, the papers in those towns having a much smaller circulation. The smaller papers in New York City are largely supplied by jobbers and are charged prices substantially the same as those paid by the papers in the smaller towns purchasing direct from the paper mills.

(2) Middle Western or Ohio zone: This includes the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the City of St. Louis, Mo.

Michigan though geographically belonging to the same group stands by itself in the matter of paper prices. Owing to its own mills and its proximity to the Canadian border it enjoys a freight rate lower than even many points in the Eastern States, and prices in that territory are therefore somewhat different from those in the other States.

(3) Southern zone, including the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The prices in this territory differ considerably according to distance and the size and desirability of the contract.

(4) The Pacific Coast.

(5) States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and the Southwestern States. Most of the papers in this territory have a small circulation, and as a rule buy their paper in sheets from jobbers in Chicago, but few of them being supplied with paper rolls from mills. Prices in this territory are therefore higher than in the others and show a great variation.

The following table is of interest as illustrating the relative importance of customs duties and other charges incidental to the marketing of Canadian paper in the United States :—

Prices of Canadian news-print paper shipments delivered in the United States in 1910.

Principal Points of Delivery.	Price per 100 Lbs. f.o.b. Mill.		Cost of Delivery per 100 Lbs. in the United States.									
			Freight Charges.		Duties.		Commissions.		Cartage.		Total Costs.	
	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest
	$	$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	$	$
New York	1.40	2.1325	18	18	305	32	....	057	0325	04	1.90	2 65
Chicago	1.644	2.1375	18	18	1875	305	056	0656	025	025	2.22	2.50
St. Louis	1 40	1.765	215	215	32	32	....	....	....	....	1.935	2.30
Cincinnati	1.665	2.0095	155	18	1875	32	09	10	035	035	2.175	2.45
San Francisco	1.93	1.945	75	75	32	305	....	....	....	....	3 00	3 00
Memphis, Tenn	1.758	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	1.9603	....	305	....	1875	....	1022	....	....	....	2 555	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	1.8505	....	355	....	1875	....	....	....	....	....	2.40	....
Louisville, Ky	1.692	1.9365	....	18	....	1875	....	096	....	....	2.30	2.40
Springfield, Mass.	1.98	2.015	20	18	32	305	....	....	....	....	2.50	2.50
Springfield, Ohio	1.7425	1.965	155	155	1875	1875	065	096	....	....	2.15	2 40
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.58	1.595	19	19	32	305	....	....	....	....	2.09	2.09
Cleveland, Ohio	1.925	....	17	....	305	....	....	....	....	....	2.40	....
Youngstown, Ohio	1.635	....	18	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	2.135	....
Dayton, Ohio	1.8158	....	155	....	1875	....	0667	....	....	....	2 225	....
Camden, N.J	1.585	....	22	....	32	....	....	....	035	....	2 175	....
Detroit, Mich.	1.615	1.63	155	155	32	305	....	....	035	035	2.125	2.125

Prices of news-print paper exported from Canada to the United States during the year 1910.

Destination.	F. o. b. mill.		Delivered in United States.	
	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Tons.	Average price per ton.
Boston	44	$36.98	22	$45.53
New York	638	38.72	616	48.81
Philadelphia	23	39 51	23	50.02
Pittsburg	99	39.00	....	....
Buffalo	223	39.06	202	48 92
Summary for the 5 cities	1,027	39 06	863	48 92
Chicago	730	36.84	730	45.78
St. Louis	279	34.91	235	45.26
Cincinnati	943	36.57	475	46.43
Cleveland	66	39.43	85	47 07
Summary for the 4 middle western cities	2,018	36 51	1,525	45.97

TABLES---MINES PRODUCTS.

(1) Asbestos.

(2) Feldspar.

(3) Fluorspar.

(4) Gypsum.

(5) Mica.

(6) Talc.

(7) Salt.

(8) Portland cement.

MINES PRODUCTS.

All the products of the mines included in the reciprocity free lists belong to the non-metallic group.† With the exception of coke, they are produced chiefly in eastern Canada, gypsum in the Maritime Provinces, asbestos in Quebec, and the remaining items mainly in Ontario. For several of these commodities no staple market exists in Canada, and the United States quotations lack the definiteness found in statistics of commodities uniformly and accurately graded and bought and sold in large and constant quantities. The *Engineering and Mining Journal**, of New York, recently commented on this situation in the following terms:—

"The prices quoted in our columns represent what dealers ask for ordinary wholesale lots, and not what they will give for supplies offered by producers. With respect to some of these commodities there is no general market as in iron, copper, &c., wherein transactions are taking place every day which can be reported, and the reviewing of these markets to report actual transactions would be too costly for any newspaper to undertake. In general the prices of these commodities do not fluctuate greatly from month to month. There are some substances for which no representative quotations can be made, the value depending upon chemical and physical properties. Mica, graphite and talc are minerals of this class. In such cases the prospective producer can obtain an idea as to the probable prices only by submitting samples to buyers."

(a) ASBESTOS.

Canada has already a virtual monopoly of the United States market for asbestos, supplying ninety per cent of the demand; the domestic production amounts to only about eight per cent of the imports from Canada. Crude asbestos is already on the United States free list, though subject to duties of 15 to 17½ per cent in Canada; it is proposed to remove the duty on ground asbestos, now amounting to 15 to 25 per cent in Canada and to 25 per cent in the United States, and to reduce the Canadian rate of 25 per cent and the United States rate of 25 and 40 per cent on manufactures of asbestos, to 22½ per cent. In consequence of this control of the United States market for asbestos, the prices currently quoted in New York are on a f.o.b. Canadian mine basis. The following representative quotations of yearly average prices, f.o.b. mine, are supplied by the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation.

Year.	Crude.		Fibre.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	$	$	$	$	$
1902	150 00	99 00	55 00	35 00	18 00
1903	175 00	100 00	60 00	37 50	20 00
1904	225 00	110 00	75 00	40 00	22 50
1905	225 00	125 00	85 00	45 00	25 00
1906	250 00	150 00	85 00	50 00	27 50
1907	275 00	157 00	82 00	55 00	30 00
1908	300 00	165 00	110 00	55 00	31 00
1909	300 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....

*July 30, 1910.

† Aluminum, on which the United States makes a reduction of duty, is already on the Canadian free list. Coke, which it is proposed to admit free into the United States, is also already on the Canadian free list.

The Dominion Bureau of Mines gives the following estimates of production and value for 1910:—

	Tons produced	Tons shipped	Value of shipment	Value per ton
Crude No. 1	1,971	1,688	$ 445,130	263.70
Crude No. 2	2,844	1,732	171,684	99.12
Mill stock No. 1	16,026	12,830	701,681	54.69
Mill stock No. 2	56,321	42,612	997,981	23.42
Mill stock No. 3	19,006	16,816	142,447	8.47
	96,168	75,678	2,458,929	32.49

[(b) FELDSPAR.

This mineral, used chiefly in the pottery industry for glazing purposes, is found in large deposits in eastern Ontario. No duty is imposed by Canada; the United States has hitherto levied 20 per cent on the ground spar. Frontenac No. 1 feldspar sells at $3.00 to $3.50 per ton at the mines. The 1909 production of 10,826 tons was valued by the Bureau of Mines at $35,694. Corresponding United States figures published by *The Mineral Industry* give the price of crude No. 2 or standard feldspar in Maine at $2.50 to $4.00 a ton, in southern New York and Connecticut at $3.50 to $4.00, in Pennsylvania at $3.75 to $4.50, and in Maryland at $4.50 to $4.00, the price varying with quality and transportation facilities; crude No. 1 sells for 50 cents to $1.50 more than standard, while grinding adds from $3.50 to $4.50 a ton to the price of the crude product. Practically all the Canadian product is shipped to the United States, hitherto chiefly in crude form. The following prices are quoted by the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, for ground spar.*

New York.

Feldspar, ground; price per short ton, in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1911.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	9 75–10 00	9 75–10 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00	5 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
February	9 75–10 00	9 75–10 00	9 75–10 00		6 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
March	10 00–12 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		9 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
April	10 00–12 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
May	10 00–12 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
June	10 00–12 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	6 00–14 00
July	15 00–20 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
August	15 00–20 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
September	15 00–20 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
October	15 00–20 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
November	15 00–20 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
December	12 00–15 00	9 75–10 00	8 00–10 00		6 00–14 00	
Average	13.73	9.88	9.15	9.00	9.96	10.20

*Quotations for crude minerals are usually for the long ton, and for the ground or refined product for the short ton.

(*c*) FLUORSPAR.

Fluorspar, used as a flux in the open hearth process of steel-making, is not yet in the list of producing minerals in Canada. Large deposits exist in eastern Ontario, which it is estimated can be worked at a profit on a basis of 5.00-7.00 f.o.b. mine. The largest deposits in the United States exist in Kentucky and Illinois Pittsburgh forming the chief market. The importation of English fluorspar, a by-product from the waste dumps of Derbyshire lead mines, amounting in 1908, the last complete year of free importation, to about 22,000 short tons, was hampered in 1909 by the imposition of a duty of $3.00 a ton, which gave the American producer control as far east as Pittsburgh.

(*d*) GYPSUM.

While small deposits are worked in Ontario and Manitoba, chiefly for the manufacture of wall paints, the main source of Canadian production of gypsum is Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Most of this output is shipped in lump form to calcining mills in the United States; the production in 1909 was estimated at 468,551 long tons, valued at $667,816, and the exports to the United States were 315,201 tons, valued at $372,286. The superior character of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick deposits, the great depth and low cost of quarrying, and the easy access to water transportation make it possible, according to the *Mineral Industry*, to market gypsum at a profit for $1.10 to $1.25 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point; freight charges to New York range from $1.25 to $1.75 per ton.

The *Mineral Industry* for 1909 comments: "To the trade the most important event of the year was the reduction of the import duty under the Payne tariff. The existing duty is 30 cents per ton on crude gypsum and $1 75 per ton on the ground or calcined product, a reduction of 20c. and 50c. per ton from the rates of the old tariff. Under the Dingley schedule about one-sixth of the domestic consumption was supplied from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The reduced duty will doubtless result in raising this proportion considerably, since it enables producers in those provinces to place a superior grade of crude gypsum on the New York market at a cost of about $2.70 to $3.20 per ton." The proposed reciprocity agreement puts crude gypsum on the free list in the United States, as it is already in Canada.

(*e*) MICA.

Nearly all the amber mica used in America comes from the Ottawa valley. The production is largely in the hands of the electrical companies which consume the output, and this fact, together with the great variation in mica prices according to size and quality, makes quotation of prices difficult. The 1910 Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines summarizes the current market situation as follows:

"The market for mica fluctuates with the industrial activities of America, on account of its being chiefly used in electrical machinery. This was very marked in 1907 and 1908, when owing to the financial depression, the large electrical companies had to curtail operations. As a consequence most of the mica mines had to cease operations for a time, owing to there being no market for their mica. Conditions have improved vastly during the last year."

Average selling price of Canadian Amber Mica of best quality; prices to be reduced up to 30c. according to quality; quotations supplied by large dealers at Ottawa.

Size.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 x 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 05	0 06	0 12	0 15	0 20	0 10	0 11
1 x 3	0 10	0 14	0 12½	0 15	0 15	0 18	0 18	0 25	0 35	0 20	0 25
2 x 3	0 22	0 22½	0 23	0 35	0 20	0 35	0 40	0 50	0 75	0 40	0 50
2 x 4	0 35	0 40	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 60	0 60	0 70	0 95	0 70	0 75
3 x 5	0 55	0 60	0 60	0 70	0 70	0 75	0 75	0 90	1 10	1 00	0 80
4 x 6	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 00	1 00
5 x 8	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 10	1 25	1 25	1 30	1 50	1 25	1 40
8 x 10	1 10	1 40	1 40	1 40	1 25	1 40	1 40	1 40	2 00	2 00	2 00

In the last fiscal year Canada's exports of mica were as follows:—

Country.	Pounds.	Value.
Great Britain	42,201	$ 10,540
Newfoundland	4	2
France	3,886	1,444
Switzerland	20	73
United States	829,340	287,017
Total	975,451	$ 299,076

(*f*) TALC.

Talc is used in a wide range of industries; the finest grades—not included in the free list by the proposed agreement—are used for toilet preparations, the fibrous talc for paper making, and the ordinary ground varieties for foundry facings, sizing for cotton cloth, and for inferior grades of soaps and paints. In Canada both crude and ground talc are already on the free list; in the United States crude talc has been admitted free, but ground talc has been subjected to a duty of twenty per cent; it is now proposed to put ground talc also on the free list. The mines of St. Lawrence County, New York, mainly controlled by the International Pulp Company, have had practically a monopoly in the United States of fibrous talc for paper making; in Canada talc has to compete for this purpose with china clay, imported free from England. The price per ton, f. o. b. Gouverneur, New York, for this grade averages $9.50; in Canada, prices of the same grade for the past year have averaged $7.00 f. o. b. Madoc. In 1909 the consumption in the United States of domestic talc was about 120,000 tons, and the importation, mainly of high grade qualities from France and Italy, was 8,000 tons. In Canada until two or three years ago the output was shipped mainly in crude form, but with the installation of a crushing mill the output has increased from about 1,700 tons in 1908 to 8,000 tons, ground, a year at present.

New York.

Talc, domestic, ground; price per short ton in the first week of each month; quotations from the *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1911.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January		16.50–17.50	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00
February		16.50–18.50	15.00–22.50	15.00–25.00	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00
March		16.50–18.50	15.00–22.50	15.00–25.00	12.00–20.00	12.00–20.00
April	15.00 up.	16.50–18.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–25.00	12.00–20.00	15.00–25.00
May	15.00 up.	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–25.00	12.00–20.00	15.00–25.00
June	15.00 up.	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	8.00–20.00
July	15.00 up.	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	
August	15.00 up.	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	
September	18.00–25.00	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	
October	15.00–20.00	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	
November	15.00–20.00	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	
December	15.00–20.00	18.00–23.50	10.00–22.50	15.00–20.00	12.00–20.00	

(g) SALT.

The production of salt in Canada is at present less than the importation. It is already on the free list so far as imports from the United Kingdom are concerned; the Canadian rate on imports from the United States is 5 cents per 100 lb. on bulk and 7½ cents per 100 lb. in sacks or barrels; the United States rates are 7 cents and 11 cents respectively; it is proposed to put it on the reciprocal free list of both countries.

It is a typical illustration of the interaction of tariff duties, that coal and bags, which equally with brine may be considered the raw material of salt, are both subject to customs duties in Canada, while salt itself is a raw material for other dutied goods, such as cured meats and dairy products.

Montreal.

Salt, Windsor; price per barrel—100 3-lb. bags in barrel,—in first week of each month; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January		2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00
February		2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00
March		2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00
April		2 70	2 70	2 80	3 00	3 00
May		2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00
June		2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00
July		2 79	2 70	3 00	3 00	
August	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00	
September	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00	
October	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00	
November	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00	
December	2 70	2 70	2 70	3 00	3 00	
Average		2 70	2 70	2 85	3 00	3 00

Salt, butter and cheese price per bbl. of 290 lbs., in first week of each month ; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January		2.10	2.10	2.10	2 10	2.10
February		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
March		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
April		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.10
May		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
June		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
July		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
August		2 10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
September	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
October	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
November	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
December	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
Average	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10

Salt, coarse, price per bag in first week of each month ; quotations from the *Canadian Journal of Commerce*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January		60	60	60	60	60
February		60	60	60	60	60
March		60	60	60	60	60
April		60	60	60	60	60
May		60	60	60	60	60
June		60	60	60	60	60
July		60	60	60	60	60
August		60	60	69	60	60
September	69	60	60	50	60	60
October	60	60	60	60	60	60
November	60	60	60	60	60	60
December	60	60	60	69	60	60
Average	.600	.600	.600	.600	600	.600

Windsor, Ont.

Salt, fine: price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by the Canadian Salt Company.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	85	78	82	82	91	
February	85	78	82	82	91	
March	85	78	82	82	91	
April	85	78	82	82	91	
May	85	78	82	82	92	
June	85	78	82	82	82	
July	85	82	82	82	82	
August	85	82	82	82	82	
September	85	82	82	91	82	
October	85	82	82	91	82	
November	85	82	82	91	82	
December	85	82	82	91	82	
Average	85	80	82	85	86	

Salt, table; price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations furnished by The Canadian Salt Company.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1808.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
February	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
March	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
April	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
May	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
June	2 10	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 29	
July	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 20	2 29	
August	2 20	2 15	2 15	2 20	2 29	
September	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 29	2 29	
October	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 29	2 29	
November	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 29	2 29	
December	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 29	2 29	
Average	2 10	2 13	2 15	2 23	2 29	

Salt, dairy ; price per barrel on the first market day of each month ; quotations furnished by the Canadian Salt Company.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
January	1 10	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 28	
February	1 10	1 14	1 19	1 19	1 28	
March	1 10	1 14	1 19	1 19	1 28	
April	1 10	1 14	1 19	1 19	1 28	
May	1 10	1 14	1 19	1 19	1 28	
June	1 10	1 14	1 19	1 19	1 28	
July	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 28	
August	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 28	
September	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 28	1 28	
October	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 28	
November	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 28	
December	1 10	1 19	1 19	1 19	1 28	
Average	1·10	1·16	1·19	1·20	1·28	

Salt, chêese ; price per barrel on the first market day of each month ; quotations furnished by the Canadian Salt Company.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
January	1 15	1 15	1 37	1 77	1 46	
February	1 15	1 24	1 37	1 37	1 46	
March	1 15	1 24	1 37	1 37	1 46	
April	1 15	1 24	1 37	1 37	1 46	
May	1 15	1 24	1 37	1 37	1 46	
June	1 15	1 24	1 37	1 37	1 46	
July	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 37	1 46	
August	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 37	1 46	
September	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 46	1 46	
October	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 46	1 46	
November	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 46	1 46	
December	1 15	1 28	1 37	1 46	1 46	
Average	1 15	1.25	1.37	1.40	1 46	

Detroit.

Salt, butter; price* per bbl. of 20 14-lb. bags, Diamond Crystal, on first market day of each month.; quotations from the Detroit *Trade*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
February	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
March	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
April	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
May	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
June	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85
July	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
August	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
September	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
October	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
November	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
December	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	
Average	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85	2 85

Salt, table; price* per bbl. of 100 3-lb. bags, Diamond Crystal, on first market day of each month; quotations from the Detroit *Trade*.

Months.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
February	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
March	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
April	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
May	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
June	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
July	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
August	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
September	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
October	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
November	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
December	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Average	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

*Subject to a discount of 7½ per cent for 10-bbl. lots.

Chicago.

Salt, medium ; price per brl. in first week of each month ; quotations from the Reports of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
January	70	80	82	85	87	
February	70	80	76	85	87	
March	70	80	74	85	87	
April	67	85	74	72	72	
May	65	85	71	72	67	
June	65	85	71	72	67	
July	68	85	74	77	67	
August	73	73	80	82	67	
September	73	73	85	87	77	
October	73	73	85	87	77	
November	75	76	85	87	77	
December	80	82	85	87	77	
Average	·707	·797	·785	·815	·757	

Chicago.

Salt, Ashton, in bags, 224 lb. ; price per bag in first week of each month ; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ct4.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	3 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
February	3 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
March	3 00	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
April	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
May	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
June	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
July	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
August	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
September	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
October	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
November	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
December	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	
Average	2 44	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25

Salt, Michigan, medium, car lots; price per ton; in first week of each month; quotations from the *National Provisioner*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
January	3 40	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	3 50
February	3 25	3 35	3 00	3 50	3 75	3 50
March	3 25	3 35	3 25	3 50	3 75	3 50
April	3 25	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 75	3 50
May	3 25	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 75	3 50
June	3 00	3 60	3 25	3 00	3 75	3 75
July	3 26	3 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	
August	3 00	3 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	
September	3 00	3 00	3 25	3 00	3 50	
October	3 25	3 35	3 50	3 60	3 50	
November	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 60	3 50	
December	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	3 50	
Average	3 16	3 33	3 21	3 37	3 63	3 54

(h) PORTLAND CEMENT.

Toronto.

Cement, Canadian Portland (in car-load lots); price per barrel on the first market day of each month; quotations from *Hardware and Metal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.05	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.50–1.65	1.55–1.70
February	1.90–2.00	1.95–2.05	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.50–1.65	1.55–1.70
March	2.00	2.00–2.10	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.50–1.65	1.55–1.70
April	2.00	2.00–2.10	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.50–1.65	1.55–1.70
May	2.00	2.00–2.10	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	1.55–1.70
June	1.95	2.00–2.10	2.20–2.30	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	1.55–1.70
July	1.95	2.00–2.10	1.85–2.00	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	
August	1.95–2.05	2.00–2.10	1.85–2.00	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	
September	1.95–2.05	2.00–2.10	1.85–2.00	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	
October	1.95–2.05	2.10	1.85–2.00	1.70–1.75	1.60–1.70	
November	1.95–2.05	2.10	1.85–2.00	1.50–1.65	1.60–1.70	
December	1.95–2.05	2.10	1.85–2.00	1.50–1.65	1.55–1.70	
Average	1 983	2 056	2 087	1 700	1.623	1·625

New York.

Portland Cement, domestic; price per barrel in first week of each month; quotations from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Month.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
February	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.55–1.60	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
March	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.55–1.60	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
April	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.55–1.60	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
May	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.55–1.60	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
June	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	1.20–1.30
July	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
August	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
September	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
October	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
November	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
December	1.55–1.60	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.90	1.50–1.60	1.50–1.60	
Average	1.575	1.650	1.750	1.575	1.550	1.250

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY

BEING FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1910.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 37—1911]

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Ottawa, June 17, 1910.

Honourable George P. Graham, P.C.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit through you to His Excellency the Governor General in Council our sixth annual report, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, setting forth the receipts and expenditures in connection with the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appear to be of public interest.

Information in detail as to the progress of the work will be found in the report of the Chief Engineer and in the reports of the District Engineers hereto annexed.

The total expenditure during the said fiscal year amounts to $19,968,126.86, making the total expenditure to March 31, 1910, $71,918,843.88.

The total grading done to March 31, 1910, was 1,106 miles.

The total track-laying done to March 31, 1910, was 8,132·2 miles, of which 698·7 miles was in main line and 114·5 in sidings.

The total contracts for steel superstructures and bridges and viaducts awarded to March 31, 1910, amount to 38,984 tons, of which completed bridges = 12,975 tons, and uncompleted = 26,009 tons.

During the fiscal year the following contracts, after having been duly advertised, and sanctioned by the Governor in Council, as required by the National Transcontinental Railway Act, have been awarded in each case to the lowest tenderer, as follows, viz.:—

STEEL BRIDGES.

Dominion Bridge Company, steel superstructure for Vermilion River bridge, at mile 145, District 'B,' west of the Quebec bridge. Price: steel, 4·22 cents per lb., timber and floor system, $48 per M., b.m.

Dominion Bridge Company, steel superstructures for double track railway and lift bridge across the Red river between St. Boniface and Winnipeg. Price: steel, 4·30 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $35 per M., b.m.

Hamilton Bridge Works Company, steel superstructure for bridges over Mistongo and Abitibi rivers. Price:—

Mistongo, steel, 3·58 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $51 per M., b.m.

Abitibi, steel, 3·86 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $50.50 per M., b.m.

Wm. P. McNeil & Co., Limited, steel superstructure for three railway bridges, viz.:—

Cains river, steel, 3·96 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $45 per M., b.m.

Juniper brook, steel, 4 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $45 per M., b.m.

Odell brook, steel, 4 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $45 per M., b.m.

Hamilton Bridge Works Company, steel superstructure for four steel railway bridges, viz.:—

Overcrossing of Brulé creek, Frederickhouse river, Buskegow river and Driftwood river. Prices: steel, 4·70 cents per lb., 4·60 cents per lb., 4·60 cents per lb., and 4·60 cents per lb., respectively; timber and floor system, $51 per M., b.m.

Canadian Bridge Co., Limited, steel superstructure for three steel railway bridges, viz.:—

Circle river, Low Bush and Mettagami rivers. Prices: steel, 4·35 cents per lb., 4·35 cents per lb., and 4·30 per lb., respectively; timber and floor system, $50 per M., b.m.

Dominion Bridge Company, steel superstructure for two steel railway bridges, viz.:—

Sw. Miramichi and N.B. S.-w. Miramichi. Price: steel, 4·17 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $47 per M., b.m.

Canadian Bridge Company, steel superstructure for three steel railway bridges, viz.:—

Sturgeon river, mile 94; Sturgeon river, mile 119·5, and Sioux Lookout river, District 'F.' Price, steel, 4·67 per lb.; timber and floor system, $50 per M., b.m.

Wm. P. McNeil & Co., Limited, steel superstructure for two steel railway bridges, viz.:—

Overcrossing of highway, District 'A'; Abenakis river, District 'B.' Price, steel, 4·34 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $51 per M., b.m.; and steel, 4·27 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, $48 per M., b.m., respectively.

Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, substructure for Red River bridge, as per schedule of prices.

The Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Limited, steel superstructure for the following bridges, viz.:—

Poplar Rapids river and Wellington creek, District 'D.' Price: steel, 4·55 cents per lb.; timber and floor system, &c., $53 per M., b.m.

Dominion Bridge Co., Limited, steel superstructure for eight steel railway bridges, District 'B,' as follows, viz.:—

Flamand river, Little Flamand river, 2nd crossing St. Maurice, 3rd crossing St. Maurice, Manuan river, 1st crossing Ribbon river, Atikmakik creek and Blue river, at following prices, respectively, viz.: steel, 4·43c., 4·27c., 4·27c., 4·27c., 4·27c., 4·30c., 4·22c. and 4·34c. per lb. Timber and floor system, Blue river, $48 per M., b.m., all others $51 per M., b.m.

The Canadian Bridge Co., Limited, superstructure for steel railway bridge at Ground Hog river, District 'D.' Price: steel, 4·57c. per lb; timber and floor system, $54 per M., b.m.

SHOPS.

Haney, Quinlan & Robertson. Construction of locomotive and other shops about six miles east of Winnipeg, for a lump sum of $869,000, with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

RAIL FASTENINGS.

Montreal Rolling Mills Company. 134 tons steel track spikes, delivered free on dock West Fort William, at $2.08 per 100 lbs.

Gananoque Bolt Company. 37 net tons track bolts and nuts, delivered free on dock West Fort William, at $2.78 per 100 lbs.

Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Limited. 275 gross tons steel splice bars, delivered free on dock West Fort William, at $36.96 per gross ton.

STEEL RAILS.

The Algoma Steel Co., Limited. 5,154 gross tons steel rails, delivered free on dock West Fort William, at $32.75 per gross ton.

STATION BUILDINGS, &C.

John J. Vopni, Winnipeg. For construction of station buildings, section and tool-houses and closets, between Lake Superior Junction and St. Boniface, Man., for following prices, viz.:—

As per plan No. 1, each	$5,164 56
" No. 2 "	3,619 35
" No. 3 "	3,386 05
Standard section houses, each	2,568 00
" " tool houses, No. 1, each	167 45
" " " No. 2 "	264 25
" " house closet	144 50
" " "	133 50

with schedule of prices to apply to additions and deductions.

RESERVOIR.

Haney, Quinlan & Robertson. Construction and erection of a two million gallon reservoir in connection with the railway shops east of Winnipeg. Price, $83,773, with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

PUMP-HOUSE.

The J. McDiarmid Co., Limited, Winnipeg. Construction of pump-house in connection with the railway shops east of Winnipeg. Price, $10,874.39, with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

The Brydges Engineering and Supply Company. Equipment of pump-house in connection with the railway shops east of Winnipeg. Price, $16,798, with schedule of prices for additions and deductions.

QUEBEC TERMINALS.

A contract between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company and Mr. M. P. Davis, dated July 27, 1903, providing for the construction of the lines of railway connecting the Quebec bridge with the city of Quebec and with certain other railways was by order in council, dated the 16th of February, 1909, transferred to the Commissioners.

The whole respectfully submitted.

W. S. CALVERT,
C. F. McISAAC,
C. A. YOUNG,
S. N. PARENT,
Chairman.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—I beg to submit the following report on the progress of the work under the charge of my predecessor, Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, from March 31, 1909, to July 21, 1909, and under my supervision from the date of my appointment as your Chief Engineer, July 21, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

DISTRICT 'A.'

The progress made on the general contracts Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, in this District, has been satisfactory; the average number of men employed during the year being 2,745, and horses, 413.

Contracts have been let for steel bridges as given in table below, and progress on same is indicated therein.

Name.	Through Mileage.	Remarks.
Overcrossing highway	8·50	Completed.
Canaan River viaduct	21·70	"
Overcrossing Red Bank Rd.	54·60	"
Salmon River (Chipman)	57·00	"
Overcrossing Salmon River Rd	57·50	Nil.
Newcastle Stream	67·00	Completed.
Cains River	82·00	97% "
S. W. Miramichi River	124·50	45% "
N. B. of S. W. Miramichi River	133·00	45% "
Juniper Brook	134·07	40% "
Odell Brook	150·00	40% "
Tobique River	165·20	52% "
Little Salmon River	184·70	61% "
Little River	192·00	97% "
Four Mile Brook	197·60	69% "
Grand River	207·80	77% "
Sigas River	209·80	77% "
Quisibis River	213·80	65% "
Green River	220·90	73% "
Iroquois River	227·80	97% "
Madawaska River	230·20	87% "
Overcrossing Ferry Road	230·30	97% "
Baker Brook	243·80	47% "

The total length of main line in this district is 256·61 miles, on which track has been laid for 155·91 miles, in addition to 26·2 miles of sidings. Total grading done to date, 246 miles.

DISTRICT 'B.'

The progress made on the general contracts, Nos. 7 to 12, inclusive, in this district, has been satisfactory, except in the case of contract No. 9, where the work done and force employed could have been greater. The average number of men employed during the year was 3,967, and horses, 592. Contracts have been let to date for steel bridges as in the table below, and progress on same is indicated therein:—

Name.	Through Mileage.	Remarks.
Blue River	276·74	Nil.
Abenakis River	414·54	35% completed.
Etchemin River	420·38	"
Overcrossing, Q.C.R.	433·19	"
River le Bras	446·54	37% "
Undercrossing, I.C.R.	457·81	"
Highway Viaduct	458·21	70% "
Cap Rouge	462·34	"
Cap Rouge Highway	462·34	"
River aux Pommes	479·24	"
Jacques Cartier	481·74	69% "
Portneuf River	488·64	"
Grand Bras d'Arme	498·64	55% "
Lachevrotiere River	499·67	45% "
Ste. Annes River	503·24	63% "
River Noire	504·74	95% "
Nigerette River	505·74	19% "
Charest River	510·44	"
Batiscan River	524·74	"
Overcrossing, Public Rd., M. 70·8	530.54	"

Name.	Through Mileage.	Remarks.
Tawachiche River	542·74	Completed.
Roberge Creek	544·74	"
River des eaux Mortes	554·74	"
River du Milieu	556·74	"
1st Crossing, Brochet River	558·74	"
2nd "	561·24	"
3rd "	561·74	"
4th "	568·24	"
5th "	599·34	90% "
Creek à Beauce	604·74	"
Overcrossing, Q. and L. St. J. Ry	607·99	"
Little Bostonnais River	609·24	"
Big Bostonnais River	614·44	"
Croche River	617·44	"
1st Crossing, St. Maurice River	618·34	"
River au Lait	618·64	"
Vermilion River	634·74	97% "
Flamand River	655·74	Nil.
Little Flamand River	664·24	"
2nd Crossing, St. Maurice River	677·74	"
3rd " "	685·14	"
Manuan River	686·92	"
1st Crossing, Ribbon River	687·62	"
Atikmahik Creek	691·62	"

The total length of main line track in this District is 507·22 miles, and main line track has been laid on 216·4 miles, in addition to 19·2 miles of sidings. Total grading done to date 358·25 miles.

DISTRICT 'C.'

Construction work in this District is now in progress. The average number of men employed for the year was 301, and horses, 14. The total mileage across this District, after transferring 107 miles to District 'B,' and taking 31·62 miles from District 'D,' is 192·91 miles.

Total grading done to date, 13 miles.

DISTRICT 'D.'

The progress made on general contracts Nos. 14 and 15 has been satisfactory. The average number of men employed during the year was 1,925, and horses, 180.

Contracts have been let for steel bridges as given in table below, and progress is indicated therein.

Name.	Through Mileage.	Remarks.
Circle River	987·37	46% Completed.
Low Bush River	987·62	46% "
Mistongo River	1002·12	59% "
Abitibi River	1020·12	88% "
Brule Creek	1024·12	48% "
Drederickhouse River	1034·41	66% "
Buskegow River	1038·60	34% "
Driftwood River	1048·62	38% "
Mattagama River	1060·12	Nil.
Poplar Rapids River	1066·62	"
Wellington Creek	1074·37	"
Ground Hog River	1078·62	"

The total mileage across this District is 216·11 miles, on which 57·9 miles of main track and 9·9 miles of sidings have been laid.

Total grading done to date, 127·5 miles.

DISTRICT 'E.'

The progress of construction on Contract No. 18 has been satisfactory, the average number of men employed during the year being 653, and horses, 105.

The total mileage across this District is 255·19 miles.

Total grading done to date, 41·5 miles. No track laying has been done.

DISTRICT 'F.'

Contract 21. The average number of men employed on the District during the year was 2,409, and 244 horses.

Contracts have been let to date for steel bridges as given in the table below, and the progress on same is indicated therein.

Name.	Through Mileage.	Remarks.
Sturgeon River	1522 04	3 Completed.
Sturgeon River	1547 54	Nil.
Sioux Lookout River	1554 49	"
1st Crossing Edith Creek	1587 54	Completed.
2nd " "	1587 94	"
Wabigoon River	1626 54	"
Creek Crossing, M. 108	1662 54	"
Creek Crossing, M. 118.25	1672 79	"
Macfarlane River	1685 01	97 "
Winnipeg River	1690 01	"
Creek Crossing, M. 158 75	1713 76	"
Over Xing, C.P.R.	1736 61	"
Whitemouth River	1749 27	"
Brokenhead River, E. Branch	1767 40	"
Brokenhead River, W. Branch	1774 00	"
Red River and approaches	1805 70	35 "

The entire line to Winnipeg is now under contract.

With regard to the entrance into Winnipeg, some delay has arisen in arranging mutually satisfactory crossings of the different railways in that vicinity. Two routes have been located and submitted to the government, but a definite final route has not yet been agreed upon.

A contract was let to Messrs. Haney, Quinlan & Robertson for the substructure of a double-track bridge over the Red river, between St. Boniface and Winnipeg, and the approach thereto between the west bank of the river and the west side of Water Street in the city of Winnipeg, and good progress has been made on this contract.

The track was finally connected on Contract 21, between Lake Superior Junction and the Dundee Branch of the Canadian Northern railway in St. Boniface, in October, 1909, and 59 per cent of the ballasting is done. The completion of ballasting, some train filling, two engine houses and other minor items, totalling about 5 per cent of the contract, remain to be completed.

A contract for the station buildings, section houses, &c., between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, was let to J. J. Vopni, on May 7, 1909, and the work is 46·7 per cent completed.

Mileage from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, Man., 1,804·84 miles.

Total grading done to date, 1,106 miles.

Track-laying done to date: 698·7 miles of main line; 114·5 miles of sidings; total, 813·2 miles.

Contracts for steel bridge superstructures let to date: 38,984 tons; completed bridges, 12,975 tons; bridges to be completed, 26,009 tons.

DISPUTES WITH THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RE CLASSIFICATION AND ARBITRATION.

On assuming the duties of your Chief Engineer, I found that my predecessor had refused to sign the progress estimates recently returned for Districts 'B' and 'F,' on account of his having differed with his engineers as to the classification, and also as to the amount of rock returned outside the regular section for rock cuts.

Under these circumstances, it became necessary for me to at once go over the work on those Districts and see for myself if the contract and specifications had been adhered to or not.

Being aware that you have an agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, who, by an Act of Parliament, have joint supervision, inspection and acceptance of the work; that in case of dispute between your engineers and theirs, your Chief Engineer and the Assistant Chief Engineer of the Company would consult and, if possible, determine all such objections or disputes, I accordingly on July 21, 1909, wrote the Assistant Chief Engineer of the Company, and asked him to accompany me to the work with a view to settling all disputes, if possible. This he declined to do.

I accordingly went over the work in Districts 'B' and 'F' that had recently been inspected by my predecessor, and found that, in the matter of classification, some of the engineers, in my opinion, had misunderstood Mr. Lumsden's interpretation of the specifications and his explanatory blue print diagram.

With regard to returns made for rock moved outside the regular section in rock cuts (commonly known as 'overbreak'), more of this I found had been returned than circumstances would warrant, and I made deductions accordingly. The engineers on the work informed me that returns for this material were made in accordance with instructions contained in Mr. Lumsden's circular letter, dated February 11, 1909, issued for their guidance in making their returns for that material.

You are aware that I was unable to complete my inspection of District 'B' on account of the renewal of negotiations for arbitration with the officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which negotiations being completed, I was instructed to proceed to Winnipeg with Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, who had been agreed upon between Mr. Kelliher and myself as third arbitrator. We arrived in Winnipeg on October 2, but as Mr. Kelliher refused to sign the joint letter appointing Mr. Schreiber, we were obliged to return without having accomplished anything in the matter of settling disputes.

Further negotiations were then carried on with the Grand Trunk Pacific officials, as a result of which, Mr. Schreiber and myself again left for Winnipeg to meet Mr. Kelliher, which we did on November 22, and Mr. Kelliher signed the joint letter appointing Mr. Schreiber third arbitrator.

We at once proceeded to the work, but on going over the line, found that, on account of there being snow on the ground, we could not take up the matter of classification until next spring. However, Mr. Kelliher and myself were able to take up and succeeded in adjusting the greater part of the disputes in regard to the matter of rock removed outside the regular section in rock cuttings (commonly known as 'overbreak'), this not being obscured by reason of the snow.

These agreements were reached without reference to the third arbitrator, and where they involved deductions these have been made from the Contractors' Progress Estimates. In cases where agreements were not reached remeasurements will have to be made, which, when completed, a decision will be given by the third arbitrator.

I attach herewith reports from the various District Engineers, and also a list of casualties among contractors' employees, compiled from reports from my District Engineers.

Your obedient servant,

OTTAWA, June 2, 1910. GORDON GRANT, *Chief Engineer.*

LIST OF CASUALTIES—CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYEES.

Date	Killed.	Injured.	Cause.
	DISTRICT 'A.'		
1909.			
Apr. 25	Thos. Johnson		Earth slide.
May 11	Italian		Drowning.
June 15		Wm. Leamen	Fell from trestle.
" 18	D. Oxobota		Explosion.
" 18	Wm. Simpson	P. Coughner.	
	1 Italian	2 Italians	Derailment.
July 6	Leve Dare		Crushed by car.
" 22	Roy Keddy		Earth slide.
Aug. 14	John McMullin	J. Robertson. J. Runnols. H. Patterson.	Trestle fell.
" 21	S. Ioancheff		Explosion.
" 23	A. Bevilacque		Crushed by car.
" 28	Nathan E. Earle		Explosion.
Oct, 16		Wm. Barndeau	Crushed by car.
Nov. 3	Alesanzo Stella		Explosion.
" 20	Al Moore		Crushed by wagon.
1910			
Mch. 5	S. Bellen	B. Chiovani	Explosion.
	DISTRICT 'B.'		
1909.			
May 22	John Budock		Landslide.
" 23	Jacob Hill		Drowned.
" 23	Ed. Hill		"
" 23	H. Hill		"
June 22	M. Silveni		Explosion.
Aug. 26	Neil McKinnon		Drowned.
" 29	Guiseppi Colomico		Killed by car
Sept. 4	Wilfrid Lesueur (Engineering staff.		Drowned.
Oct. 24	Michel Careo		Explosion.
1910.			
Mch. 31	Jean Coreller.		Landslide.
	DISTRICT 'C.'		
	No Casualties.		
	DISTRICT 'D.'		
1909.			
July 1	G. Ekenstam		Drowned.
	E. Q. Wordsworth		"
	Contractors' Fireman		Killed by steam shovel.
	W. E. Cole		Typhoid.

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LIST OF CASUALTIES—CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

Date	Killed	Injured.	Cause.
	DISTRICT 'E.'		
1909.			
Apr. 14	Jno. R. Carmichael		Explosion
" 23	Jno. Hendricks		"
May 1	E. A. Hugglap		Suicide by hanging.
" 6	Wm. Saddler		Killed by falling tree.
June 18	Frank Havise		Nephritis.
Aug. 8	Edward Ovison		Typhoid fever.
" 25	Geogon Giovanni		Suicide by shooting.
Sept. 1	John A. Hanlan		Heart disease.
Oct. 7	Austin T. Kendal		Influenza.
Dec. 13	Harold Vixstrom		Typhoid.
1910.			
Feb. 10	Dominica Souci		Dynamite explosion.
" 10	Francesco Sdao		" "
" 10	Jas. Murphy		" "
	DISTRICT 'F.'		
1909			
July 13	Mike Forncik	J. McLeod.. L. Strougal	Run over by ballast train. " "
Oct. 29	Alfred Gerdine		Flying rock.
Dec. 9	John Salp	Unknown	Premature explosion.
1910.			
Mch. 16	James Miguacho		Explosion.
" 16	Jas. Rosa		"
" 16	Steve Poscuale		"
" 16	F. Lauso		"

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,

Chief Engineer, National Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit my report of progress in District 'A' for the year ending March 31, 1910.

In general, I may say that satisfactory progress has been made by the various contractors in spite of the very indifferent weather up to the end of 1909. During the winter practically nothing has been done on contracts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6—the work remaining to be done on Nos. 1, 3 and 6 being advanced to the stage where very little winter work could be done. On contract No. 2 the J. W. McManus Company had to suspend operations until the Salmon River bridge was completed before they could finish the balance of grading. This bridge was practically completed on March 31. On contracts 4 and 5 work was carried on throughout the year. It is my expectation that contracts 1, 2, 3 and 6 will be completed during 1910; Nos. 4 and 5 should be completed in 1911. Over 78 per cent of the work on the District has been done.

Contract No. 1, Mile 0-50.—At March 31, 1909, 59 per cent of the work had been done. At the same date in this year almost 95 per cent has been accomplished. Grading is 99 per cent done and concrete work about 97 per cent. 49·4 miles of track have been laid on this contract as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line.–		
Mile 0·075 to mile 35·2	35·125	
Mile 45·5 to mile 50·0	4·546	
		39·671
Sidings		
Near mile 6·0 1-3500 feet	0·663	
Near mile 14·5 1-3500 feet	0·663	
Near mile 23·0 1-3477 feet	0·658	
		1·984
Connection with I.C.R.–		
Near mile 11·0	0·765	
Salisbury ballast pit branch and connections—		
Near mile 11·5	7·003	
		7·768
Total		49·423

Ballasting has been carried forward with the tracklaying, and track is full ballasted to mile 30 and first lift from mile 30 to mile 35. This contract will probably be completed by September.

The Canada Foundry Company erected the superstructure of Canaan River viaduct, mile 21·7, during the spring of 1909.

Contract No. 2, Mile 50-58.—Better progress has been made in the last twelve months than I was able to report a year ago, and 61 per cent of the work is done. The difficult nature of the foundation at the Salmon river was greatly increased by the high water which was at freshet level several times during the year. The substructure, however, was completed during this last winter and the Canada Foundry Company have erected the steel superstructure and only painting the same remains to be done. The McManus Company were prepared to begin hauling material, for the embankment in west approach, over this bridge as soon as it was ready. The Dominion Bridge Company erected the through girder at Red Bank Road crossing, mile 54·5.

Track has been laid as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main Line—		
Mile 52·2 to mile 56·7	4·545	
Mile 57·1 to mile 58·0	0·891	
		5·436
Connection with N. B. C. and Ry. Co's. line—		
Near mile 56·5	1·220	1·220
Total		6·656

The McManus Company should finish their contract by October of this year.

Contract No. 3—Mile 58-97.—Grading is 92 per cent done. Concrete 77½ per cent done. All classes of work 81 per cent done. The wet season of 1909 held up grading to a great extent but all subcontractors were finished by the first of the winter, and the Toronto Construction Company have done considerable train-filling, tracklying and ballasting. The Structural Steel Company completed their contract for the erection of Newcastle stream viaduct, and the Wm. P. McNeil Company erected the span at Cain's river, mile 81·7.

Track has all been laid on main line over this contract except a gap of a few hundred feet at west approach to Newcastle stream.

Sidings and spurs have been laid as follows:—

	Mile.
Sidings—	
Near mile 96·5	0·820
Connection with N. B. Coal and Ry. near mile 58·5	0·914
Connection with I. C. R. near mile 96·5	1·370
Spur to ballast pit—	
Near mile 80	1·442
Total	4·546

First lift of ballast extends from mile 78½ to mile 91 and from there to west end of contract at mile 97 is full ballasted.

Contract No. 4—Mile 97 to mile 167.—Grading is 83 per cent done. Concrete 64½ per cent, and of the whole contract nearly 73 per cent has been completed. Substructures are ready for steel bridges at N.W. Miramichi, north branch of S. W. Miramichi, and Juniper brook.

Track has been laid as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line—		
Mile 97·3 to mile 132	34·7	
Siding—		
Near mile 108·5 to mile 1·3500 feet	0·663	
Divisional yard—		
Mile 117·5	3·900	
		4·563
Total		39·263

A full lift of ballast extends from mile 97 to mile 102. From there to the west end of track-mile 132 a train lift has been put in.

Contract No. 5—Mile 164 to 195.—Grading is of 81½ per cent done. Concrete 79 per cent, total contract practically 75 per cent done. It was decided to tunnel at mile 178 and the work was carried on during the winter and on March 31 it was expected to have the heading through by the middle of April. The substructure of Tobique river bridge was completed during the winter and the Canada Foundry Company expect to have the bridge erected by August. As soon as it is ready, the Williard Kitchen Company intend laying track, and, if possible, get the steel to Graham Brook—Mile 180—this fall so that erection of viaduct at that point can go forward. The track will be laid from the west end of this contract to Little Salmon river by June 1 and the Dominion Bridge Company may begin the erection of superstructure by that date. During the last year the Structural Steel Company erected the viaduct at Little river.

Track has been laid as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line—		
Mile 164·0 to mile 165·1	1·13	
Mile 190·6 to mile 195·2	4·626	5·756
Connection with Canadian Pacific Railway—		
Near mile 194·9	1·045	
Ballast pit spur—		
Near mile 193·9	0·600	
		1·645
Total		7·401

No ballasting has been done.

Contract No. 6, Mile 195 to 256.—The principal work remaining to be done on this section is tracklaying, ballasting and train-filling. Grading is 94 per cent done, concrete 91 per cent and of the whole contract 82½ per cent. The Dominion Bridge Company have erected superstructures at Ferry Road Crossing, mile 34·5, Madawaska river and Iroquois river. The track will be laid from the east end of the contract to Four-mile brook to permit of the erection of the viaduct at this point early in the season. The diversion of the Temiscouata railway has been completed and the Canadian Pacific Railway division will be finished during this year.

Tracklaying has been done as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Main line—		
Mile 227·8 to mile 256·5	28·741	28·741
Sidings—		
Near mile 230·7	0·687	
" " 237·8	0·663	
" " 242·7	0·663	
" " 246·7	0·114	
" " 255·8	0·663	2·790
Ballast pit spur—		
Near mile 239·3	0·663	0·663
Total		32·194

The first lift of ballast extends from mile 230 to the Quebec boundary.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Madawaska county has the smallest percentage of settlements, but reasonable progress is being made.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

The service rendered by the commissioner and chief of police and assistants has been efficient and satisfactory, and the sale of intoxicating liquors has been effectually controlled. In the matter of fire protection, our contractors have cheerfully co-operated with the fire wardens.

CASUALTIES ON CONSTRUCTION.

No fatal accidents have occurred to any of my staff. Amongst the contractors' employees there were 14 men killed and 9 injured. The following is a list: —

Date.	Con.	Killed.	Injured.	Cause.
1909.				
April 25	4	Thos. Johnson		Earth slide.
May 11	1	Italian		Drowning.
June 15	1		Wm. Leaman	Fell from trestle.
" 18	5	D. Oxobota		Explosion.
" 18	2	Wm. Simpson	P. Cougher	
		1 Italian	2 Italians	Derailment.
July 6	3	Leve Dare		Crushed by car.
" 22	6	Roy Keddy		Earth slide.
Aug. 14	3	John McMullin	J. Robertson, J. Runnols, H. Patterson	Trestle fell.
" 21	3	S. Ioancheff		Explosion.
" 23	6	A. Bevilacque		Crushed by car.
" 28	5	Nathan E. Aarle		Explosion.
Oct. 16	2		Wm. Barndeau	Crushed by car.
Nov. 3	1	Alesanzac Stella		Explosion.
" 20	4	Al. Moore		Crushed by wagon.
1910.				
Mar. 5	5	S. Bellen	B. Chiovani	Explosion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) C. O. FOSS,
District Engineer.

St. John, N.B., May 18, 1910.

QUEBEC, May 18, 1910.

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose you my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

FINAL MILEAGE.

1. The final mileage of District 'B' has not varied since our annual report ending March 31, 1909. On that part of District 'C' which was made over to District 'B' some changes have been made in the revision of the final location which have lengthened the chainage slightly, but I have no doubt that the difference in length will be equalized in the revision of that portion of the line which is not yet under construction.

CONSTRUCTION STAFF.

2. Owing to the advanced state of the work, we have closed down several of the residencies, and further reductions in the staff will be made as soon as practicable.

TRANSPORT.

3. The transport of provisions for our engineers west of Weymontachene was given by contract. Owing to the early break up of the roads this spring, we were not successful in delivering our supplies as far west as we had hoped, and construction on about ten miles of work will be delayed till next year, particularly as the contractors themselves are short of provisions and material for this portion of the work.

CASUALTIES ON ENGINEERING STAFF.

4. Wilfrid Lesuer, chairman of Residency 29, was drowned in the Vermilion river on September 4, whilst returning from work. His body was recovered later and forwarded to his home at La Tuque.

CASUALTIES ON CONSTRUCTION.

5. The casualties amongst the contractors' employees during the year were as follows:—

On Macdonell and O'Brien's Contract.

May 22, 1909, steam shovel pit, mile, 140, Quebec bridge westerly, Macdonell & O'Brien.—
John Budock, Polander, buried by landslide.
May 23, 1909, St. Maurice river, Craig & Thompson, sub-contractors.—
Jacob Hill, Finlander, drowned.
Ed. Hill, Finlander, drowned
H. Hill, Finlander, drowned.
June 22, 1909, ballasting gang, mile 95, Quebec bridge westerly.—
M. Silveni, Italian, killed by explosion while thawing dynamite.
August 26, 1909, Weymontachene, Macdonell & O'Brien.—
Neil McKinnon, drowned while in charge of scow on the Manouan river.—
August 29, 1909, ballasting gang, La Tuque.—
Guiseppi Colomico, killed by falling between cars.
October 24, 1909, Weymontachene, D. R. McDonald, sub-contractor.
Michel Careo, killed by dynamite explosion while loading a hole.
March 31, 1910, Mile 17, District B-c-b, D. R. McDonald, sub-contractor.—
Jean Coreller, Frenchman, buried in landslide.

There have been no casualties on the Messrs. M. P. & J. T. Davis' contracts Nos. 7, 8 and 9, between March 31, 1909, and March 31, 1910.

In all cases investigations were held by the coroner of the district, and no blame whatever was attached to the contractors.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION WORK.

6. From the New Brunswick boundary to the Quebec bridge the grading is practically all completed, but there is still a considerable amount of steam shovel work to be done in order to close up gaps left in the embankment at various places.

From Quebec bridge westerly to the fiftieth mile, three steam shovels have been operating. This portion of the work should be completed by this Autumn.

From the 50th mile west of the Quebec bridge to the second crossing of the St. Maurice river at mile 188, a distance of 138 miles, the track is laid and trains are running over the whole distance, though there are still a few gaps to be filled up with train hauled material.

From the 188th mile to mile 253, from the Quebec bridge westerly, the grading is being vigorously proceeded with. This will leave but fifty-four miles at the western end of District 'B' on which no work will have been done in 1910.

BRIDGES.

7. The concrete work for the second crossing of the St. Maurice river, at mile 188, was completed during the winter. It is expected that the substructures of all the important bridges between the New Brunswick boundary and mile 188 west of the Quebec bridge, a distance of 391 miles, will be completed by the first of July, 1910.

The Dominion Bridge Company since March 31, 1909, have erected the superstructures at the following points:—

East of the Quebec bridge—

Mile 39½ Etchemin river, two 100-foot and two 70-foot spans.
Mile 26½, Q. C. Ry. over-crossing, one 62-foot span.
Mile 2½, I.C.R. crossing, one 83-foot span.

West of the Quebec Bridge—

Mile 19½, Riv. aux Pommes, one 50-foot span.
" 29, Portneuf river, one 100-foot span, two 60-foot spans.
" 97, River du Mileau, viaduct.
" 98¾, River Brochet, one 80-foot span.
" 101½, " one 30-foot "
" 102, " one 30-foot "
" 103¼, " one 30-foot "
" 103½, " one 30-foot "
" 115, Creek à Beauce, one 30-foot span.
" 118½, Q. & L. St. J. Ry. over-crossing, one 68-foot span.
" 119½, Little Bostonnais river, one 100-foot span, two 60-foot spans.
" 145, Vermilion river, two 229-foot spans, two 127-foot spans, three 40-foot spans, one 80-foot span, two 60-foot spans.

TRACK LAYING.

8. East of the Quebec bridge the track laid to date is as follows:—

	Miles.
From N.B. Boundary—	
Mile 203¼, to mile 194	9¼
" 189, " 183	6
" 174 " 173	1
" 45½ " 15	30½
West of Quebec bridge—	
Mile 0 to mile 43½	43½
Mile 48 to mile 188	140
	230¼

BALLASTING.

9. East of the Quebec bridge about 15 miles of track have been ballasted.

West of the Quebec Bridge ballasting has been done from mile 50 to the Vermilion river at mile 145, and a first lift given to the track between miles 145 and 160.

FENCING.

10. The fencing has progressed satisfactorily. Posts have been taken out and wire distributed for the balance of the fence during the winter.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

11. No telegraph line has been erected east of the Quebec bridge, but posts have been delivered during the winter.

West of the Quebec bridge, on the first 50 miles, some 20 miles have been erected.

On the next 100 miles, or Macdonell & O'Brien's contract, the telegraph line is completed, though but one wire has been strung. Posts have been taken out for the line further west.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

12. East of the Quebec bridge the Quebec Central railway and Intercolonial railway overcrossings, at miles 26½ and 2½ respectively, have been completed. The Intercolonial Railway level crossing at mile 4 is not yet put in, though the diamond for the crossing has been delivered on the ground.

West of the Quebec bridge, the level crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway at St.-Basile, mile 27, and of the Canadian Northern Quebec railway at Hervey Junction, mile 73, were completed previous to March 31, 1909. The overcrossing of the Quebec & Lake St. John railway at La Tuque, mile 118, was completed during the summer of 1909.

WATER SERVICE.

13. During the year a water tank was erected at Lac à Beauce, mile 115, and at Ludger Noel siding, mile 141.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) A. E. DOUCET,
District Engineer.

MATTAWA, Ont., May 16, 1909.

GORDON GRANT, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I beg to report as follows on the progress of the work on District 'C,' from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

SURVEYS.

Party No. 6 which had been sent out, as already reported, with the expectation of improving the line in the vicinity of the Atik and Megiskan rivers, were successful in reducing the distance by 1,180 feet, the curvature by 278 degrees, the excavation by 77,000 cubic yards, and the resulting estimated cost of construction by a very substantial amount.

In May, 1909, Mr. W. D. Robertson, who was transferred to the western end of the District, was succeeded by Mr. S. G. Smith, who finalized the line from mile 0 to mile 61, making further improvements. The party came out and were disbanded in October.

CONSTRUCTION.

On Contract No. 13, from mile 0 to mile 114·97, no work has yet been done by the contractors, Messrs. Macdonell & O'Brien.

Early in the year, 1909, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, who have the contract for construction from mile 114·97 to the western end of the District (this being part of Contract No. 14), with the consent of the Commissioners, appointed Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart their agents in place of the Reynolds Construction Company for all the work excepting clearing, and in September the clearing, which had been previously sublet to Messrs. Rogers & O'Brien, was also transferred to them.

From the opening of navigation the work has been vigorously prosecuted, large quantities of supplies have been transported by steamer from Matheson, Ont., and stored at the Okikodesik and Whitefish rivers, in the face of considerable difficulty, owing to rapids and low water in the Abitibi river.

Late in the season a new tote road was cut from Matheson, Ont., through to the Harricanaw river, some 127 miles in length. Over this it was then the intention to haul enough supplies to complete the grading on Contract No. 14, but the roads broke up about a month earlier than usual this year, in consequence of which they did not get all the supplies needed forwarded by team.

During the summer of 1909 and winter of 1910, a large force of men were engaged clearing the right-of-way and grading on Divisions 3 and 4. The clearing is all completed, and over 406,000 cubic yards of material placed in the embankments, composed of 1,913 cubic yards solid rock, 123,613 cubic yards loose rock, and 281,387 cubic yards common excavation, besides 111,235 feet of piles delivered and 15,700 feet driven.

The work is so far advanced on the western end of the District that there will be no likelihood of their delaying the track. At this date they have about 1,000 men engaged on the contract.

Mr. W. D. Robertson, with four Resident Engineers, has been in charge of construction on Division No. 4, and Mr. Geo. A. Butler, with three Resident Engineers, on Division No. 3.

Suitable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the engineers and staff.

Our engineers' season's supplies, for the summer of 1909, which were last winter stored at the western end of Lake Abitibi, were distributed to their various destinations by steamer and canoe during the summer, small additional amounts being shipped in from Matheson, Ont., as required. During the past winter we had all supplies for the coming summer hauled out on the new tote road and delivered at the different residencies, and, with the exception of some stationery, had everything delivered before the roads broke up. Our main transport depot at Camp No. 2 on the Gatineau river, was closed on October 31, 1909, and the supplies left in charge of a responsible person there for the winter.

A quantity of unused can goods at our depot at Grand Lake Victoria, was recently sold, by authority of the general purchasing agent, to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the depot was closed up in February.

The Atik river, Bell river, East Abitibi, Harricanaw and Kenojevis cachés have also been closed up.

Two cachés only are now open; one at the Megiskan river and other at Whiteshore lake. At these places we have considerable amount of provisions on hand, and their continuance will serve to keep communication open throughout the most inaccessible part of the District. A temporary caché of supplies for party No. 6, at the head of the Mamaguish river, was burned about June last. Investigation proved there were no white men within ten miles of the spot at the time; so I am compelled to conclude that the fire, if of incendiary origin, was the work of Indians.

There have been no deaths and no cases of serious illness or accident among the employees of the Commission since my last report, and the contractors report no casualties on their work.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. N. MOLESWORTH,

District Engineer 'C.'

North Bay, May 18, 1910

Mr. Gordon Grant,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—As instructed in your letter of 10th inst., I beg to submit to you the following report on the work in this district for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

STAFF.

The writer was appointed District Engineer on October 6, 1909, in place of Mr. A. G. Macfarlane, promoted to be Inspecting Engineer. Owing to certain portions of the work being practically finished and new portions opening up, transfers and promotions have been made in the staff, Division Engineer Holland taking charge of Division III in addition to Division IV, Mr. Sunstrum being transferred from Division III to Division VI, and Mr. Pardee being promoted from residency No. 4 to be Division Engineer No. VII. The last two divisions named comprise the western end of Messrs. Fauquier's contract No. 15, and the eastern end Messrs. M. P. & J. T. Davis' contract No. 16, and have been opened up by the contractors and provided with the necessary residency buildings, Resident Engineer and parties, during winter of 1909-10.

DISTRICT OFFICE.

The district office building at Cochrane was completed early last fall, and is now occupied by the Transport Officer, Division and Resident Engineers, Police Commissioner and their staffs. A standard section house has also been constructed at Cochrane, and is being used for sleeping quarters and mess room by the staff. This section house will eventually be turned over to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway when they begin operating the road.

TRACK MATERIAL.

Track material in sufficient quantity to complete Fauquier Bros., contract and the portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract on District 'D,' has been delivered at Cochrane. There is also piled in Cochrane yard track material for 77½ miles in addition to the above which is intended for use on the Grand Trunk Pacific contract in District 'D.'

CONSTRUCTION.

Contract No. 14.—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway General Contractors. Towards the end of last fiscal year, the completion of this contract was undertaken by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart as agents for the General Contractors, and excellent progress has been made, especially with the grading, during the year under review. At March 31, 1910, 57½ per cent of the total work called for in the contract had been executed; 15·53 miles of track had been laid, 8·51 miles being on main line from Cochrane eastward to Abitibi river crossing, and 7·12 miles in terminal yard at Cochrane and sidings. Track laying and concrete work were unfortunately seriously delayed by great difficulties being experienced in obtaining foundations for the centre pier of Abitibi River bridge during last fall. These difficulties were however surmounted, the substructure of the bridge completed, and erection of steel superstructure had commenced by March, 1910. Average daily force employed on this contract has been about 800 men and 80 horses, besides steam plant.

Contract No. 15.—E. F. & G. Fauquier, General Contractors. Grading on this contract from Cochrane (District mileage 103·65) to Ground Hog river (District mileage 154) is practically completed with the exception of train filling, and from District mileage 154 to west end of contract (District mileage 203·65) is making good progress. The track is laid throughout the first portion named, the total length of main line laid being 49·38 miles and of sidings 2·75 miles. Good progress has been made with concrete, the substructure for the large bridge at the Frederick-

house river having been completed, and the substructure for the large bridge at the Mattagami river nearly finished, at March 31, at which date also the abutment and pier foundations at the Ground Hog River bridge were almost ready for concrete. Numerous concrete arch bridges and culverts are also finished throughout the first 50 miles of the contract. 39 per cent of all work on the contract finished at March 31, 1910. Average daily force employed has been about 980 men and 88 horses besides steam plant.

Contract No. 16.—(44·40 miles of this in District 'D') M. P. & J. T. Davis, General Contractors, transferred to Messrs. O'Brien, McDougall & O'Gorman. The latter firm were busy all last winter putting in supplies along the line to enable grading, &c., to be rushed next summer. The 44 miles in this district were fairly well covered with men, and grading had been commenced generally throughout that length, at March 31. Average daily force in March about 250 men.

TRANSPORT.

In summer of 1909 supplies were put in to the various residencies in small quantities as required, and in the early part of 1910 about 300 tons of supplies were freighted on the winter roads, principally to the residencies west of Ground Hog river (present end of steel) for use during the coming summer.

STEEL BRIDGES.

Contracts have been let for the following steel superstructures:—

Mistongo river,	Dist. mileage,	77	to be completed	Nov. 1, 1909.
Abitibi river	"	95	"	Sept. 1, 1909.
Circle river	"	62·25	"	July 1, 1910.
Low Brush	"	62·5	"	" 1, 1910.
Brule creek	"	99	"	April 1, 1910.
Frederickhouse river	"	109·29	"	" 1, 1910.
Buskegow river	"	113·48	"	" 15, 1910.
Driftwood river	"	123·5	"	May 1, 1910.
Mattagami river	"	135·0	"	June 1, 1910.
Poplar Rapids river	"	141·5	"	" 15, 1910.
Wellington creek	"	149·25	"	July 1, 1910.
Ground Hog river	"	153·5	"	" 15, 1910.

FIRES AND DAMAGES TO TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY PROPERTY.

No bush fires of any magnitude have been reported in vicinity of the right-of-way during year but from other causes the Division Headquarters at Circle river (Division II), and the cookery and bunk house (one building) at residency 4, Aylen river, were destroyed by fire at end of December, 1909.

ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS.

I regret to have to report the death by drowning in the Missinabie river on July 1, 1909, of Messrs. G. Ekenstam and E. Q. Wordsworth, both employees of the Commissioners, particulars of which were sent your office at the time. Accidents to contractors' employees have been very few. All such brought to my notice have been duly reported to you as they occurred.

The general health of all our employees has been good. A few light cases of typhoid occurred during last fall, and one serious case which resulted in the death of Mr. W. E. Cole, instrument man on residency 10.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) G. L. MATTICE,
District Engineer 'D.'

NEPIGON, ONT., May 13, 1910.

GORDON GRANT., Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—In accordance with your instructions, I submit the following report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION WORK.

On contract No. 18, Messrs. E. F. and G. E. Fauquier, contractors, covering 77 miles from district mileage 160 to 235. Grading has been going on since last report to date and about 49 per cent of the contract is finished.

Inspections were made during the year by the Commissioners and Grand Trunk Pacific inspecting engineers, accompanied by myself, and pronounced satisfactory. An inspection was also made by the Commissioners' medical inspector, the report of which was made to you.

Supplies to last till June this year were sent in last fall, and about 800 men have been at work, principally on the east end of contract, which was opened up last winter.

The following concrete structures have been completed:—

Mile.	Description.
199	8 ft. arch.
199	6 "
201	17 "
202	20 "
204	8 "
205	8 "
206	6 "

Contract No. 19, which was let September 19, 1908, part of which is on this district, and for which O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Bros. are the contractors, was started in December, 1909, and about 4.3 per cent of the work is done to date.

Contracts 16 and 17, this district, were let October, 1908, but no work has been done.

ACCIDENTS AND SICKNESS.

No serious accidents have occurred among the engineering staff, but there was one case of typhoid.

I regret to report the death of Mr. Jas. Lothian, late transport officer, who died after a lingering illness.

Among the contractors' employees were the following deaths, all on contract No. 18:—

April 14.—John R. Carmichael, dynamite explosion.
" 23.—John Hendricks, dynamite explosion.
May 1.—E. A. Hugglap, suicide by hanging.
May 6.—Wm. Saddler, killed by falling tree.
August 25.—Geogon Givoanni, suicide, shot himself.
June 18.—Frank Havise, nephritis.
September 1.—John Archibald Hanlan, heart disease.
October 7.—Austin Theodore Kendal, influenza.
December 13.—Harold Vixstrom, typhoid.
February 10.—Dominica Souci, dynamite explosion.
February 10.—Francesco Sdao, dynamite explosion.
February 10.—Jas. Murphy, dynamite explosion.

BUSH FIRES.

One serious bush fire occurred in June, 1909, cause unknown, which burned out one of the subcontractor's camps and all his summer supplies. No others to date.

TRANSPORT.

Supplies for 8 residencies were put in to the head of Lake Nepigon (three of them being stocked for one year and balance for six months). These were moved by sleighs in the winter to the different residencies. Supplies were all distributed to the caches, mile 160 to east end of district.

MAIL SERVICE.

A semi-weekly mail service was carried on last summer and a weekly one through the winter. This service has been satisfactory.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

On contract No. 18, 75 miles, there are two hospitals each with a doctor and nurse, and a third just built on east end of contract, where a third doctor is stationed.

On contract No. 19 one hospital is built, to which a doctor is attached.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) T. S. ARMSTRONG,
District Engineer.

ST. BONIFACE, MAN., May 27, 1910.

Mr. GORDON GRANT,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in District 'F,' from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

There have been no parties on location during that period, the few points of revision having been made by the division and resident engineers on construction.

As the whole district is now under construction, and as the contracts are in consecutive numbers from the east to the west, I shall take up each contract separately from the east end of the district, giving the district mileage on each as well as the through mileage from Moncton.

CONTRACT NO. 19.

District mileage.. .. .. 0 to 105·3
Through mileage.. .. .. 1,428·71 to 1,534·02

The contractors are Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Brothers.

This contract comes under Division No. 2, from mile 0 to 40, and residences Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Division 3, from mile 40 to 78, residences 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Division 4, from mile 78 to 105·3, residences 14, 15 and 16.

Division 2, Mile 0-40, W. W. Bell, Division Engineer.

The clearing of the right-of-way has been done on the whole of this division, and the work of grading has been commenced in January, 1910 on residency 6, in December, 1909 on residency 7, in February, 1910, on residency 8 and in July, 1909, on residency 9. Great difficulty has been met with in order to get supplies and plant

in that section which is the farthest away from railway and navigation, but a large amount of supplies were landed and stored at the northeast bay of Sturgeon lake, and at the northwest bay of Lake Nepigon, so that the whole of that distance was well equipped with men and supplies during the winter months.

Work on this division is now fairly well under way, and at the end of March about 15 per cent of grading was done.

There are no heavy structures on this division.

Division 3, Mile 40-78, H. L. Bucke, Division Engineer.

On March 31, 1909, the work on this division had just been opened at a few of the heaviest points. Since then the contractors have been working over the whole of the division, about 50 per cent of the grading being done.

All the heavy points on this division are well covered with men and plant.

Division 4, Mile 78-105·3, H. J. MacKenzie, Division Engineer.

The grading is 75 per cent done on this division.

The track has been laid from Superior Junction to the western end of this contract, mile 105·3, and tracklaying will be resumed shortly, the intention being to lay 50 miles of steel before October 15, 1910.

The principal structures on this contract are as follows:—

District Mileage.	No.	Size.	Description.	Remarks.
37·6	1	90 ft. x 15 ft.	Arch culvert.	
19·7	1	20 ft.	Deck girder	Lookout river.
15·2	1	85 ft.	Arch culvert, reinforced.	
29·6	1	20 ft.	Deck girder	Red Head river.
22·	1	80 ft.	" "	Rocky river.
99	2	30 ft.	Half deck girder	Allan water.
38·	1	20 ft.	Plate girder.	
49·2	1	4 yds.	Stream tunnel	Completed.
83·1	1	220 ft.	Through span	Sturgeon river.
95·4	1	20 ft.	Concrete arch	South river.

CONTRACT No. 20.

District mileage	105·3 to 117·98
Through mileage	1,534·02 to 1,546·69

The contractors for these 12·67 miles are Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Brothers.

This is still in Division 4, Residency 17.

The western end of this contract is at Lake Superior Junction.

The grading has been completed and the track laid over 12·5 miles of the same.

A good ballast pit has been opened at mile 114·5. The track has been surfaced, and the contractors, this winter, filled in three temporary pile bridges over deep muskegs.

One siding, 3,500 feet long, has been laid at the 109th mile, and a 'Wye' laid to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Branch to Fort William.

The work of completing the ballasting and building the telegraph line will be carried on this spring.

CONTRACT No. 20A.

District mileage	117·98 to 129·47
Through mileage	1,546·69 to 1,558·18

These 11.49 miles are also under contract to Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Brothers.

The grading, building of temporary trestles over the Sturgeon river and Sioux Lookout Crossing, telegraph line, track-laying and ballasting were completed by the Grand Trunk Pacific during the summer of 1909, as sub-contractors of Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Brothers.

Mr. A. M. MacGillivray, Assistant District Engineer, and Mr. Howard Brunless, Assistant Engineer, have had charge of the completion of the work since it has been transferred by the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Commissioners.

The line is in good shape for traffic purposes, but the contractors, Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Brothers, have still considerable work to do.

It has been decided to put in permanent structures at the Sioux Lookout and Sturgeon River crossings. This will take all this coming summer to complete.

The Sturgeon River crossing will require two abutments and two piers, which will be on pile foundations, but the south pier will be built on rock. It will require three through spans of 155 feet.

The Sioux Lookout crossing requires two abutments and one pier, of which the abutments will rest on the rock embankments, and pier sunk to rock bottom. The two through spans will be one of 180 feet and the other of 90 feet.

The grading of the divisional yard at district mileage 123·84 to 125·62 is progressing rapidly, but there is still considerable work to be done, and it will take all this coming summer before the water service, erection of an 18-stall roundhouse, and repair shop, as well as a station and freight shed can be completed. Still these works can all be prosecuted diligently without interfering with the traffic or the operation of the road.

CONTRACT No. 21.

District mileage	129·47 to 376·59
Through "	1,558·18 to 1,805·30

On this contract the work of all description is performed by Messrs. J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, except the stations, section houses and steel bridges.

The grading was practically completed by April 1, 1909. Since then the contractors have completed the track-laying from the junction with the west end of Contract No. 20A, district mileage 129·47, to the junction with the Dundee branch of the Canadian Northern railway in St. Boniface, district mileage 374. The line has received one first lift of ballast over the whole length, but about 15 miles, which has been well surfaced, lifted and lined, and a second lift over 65 miles from the west end.

The temporary trestles have all been filled, but three of them. The contractors had on March 31, two steam shovels working at them.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line, consisting of two wires, has been completed over the line.

WATER SERVICE, STATIONS, SECTION HOUSES AND SIDINGS.

The station and section houses are part of another contract, No. 24, given to Mr. J. J. Vonni, but they are embodied in the following table, which gives the mileage of the sidings and shows the respective position of the water tanks, class of stations and section houses, which have been or will be erected at various places:—

NOTE.—The underlined structures are completed.

Through mileage from Moncton Centre at Siding	District mileage.	Tanks.	Stations.	Section houses.	Tool houses.	Remarks.
1,546·69	117 98		No. 2			
1,553·02	124 31	Tank.		One.	No. 2.	
1,559·37	130·66		No. 3.		No. 1.	Station in progress.
1,565 72	137 01			One.	No. 2.	
1,573·72	145·01	Tank.	No. 2.			Station in progress. Tank, 50 p.c. done. Gravitation supply.
1,580·82	152·11			One.	No. 2.	
1,585·27	156·66					Tank, 50 p.c. done
1,592·52	163·81	Tank	No. 2		No. 1	
1,598·87	170 26			One.	No. 2.	
1,604·42	175 71					
1,611·27	182·55	Tank.	No. 2		No. 1.	
1,619 17	190 46			One.	No. 2	
1,628 37	199 66		No. 3		No. 1.	
1,736·92	208·21	Tank.	No. 2	One	No. 2	Station and sec. house in progress
1,643·92	215·21					
1,652 84	224·13			One.	No. 2.	

Through mileage.	District mileage.	Tanks.	Stations.	Section houses.	Tool houses.	Remarks.
1659 82	231·11	Tank.			No. 1.	Tank, 25 per cent done.
1667 17	238 46		No. 3.			
1671 97	243 26			One	No. 2.	
1676 77	248 06	Tank.	No. 1.			
1683 17	245 46			One	No. 2.	
1691·17	262·46	Tank.	No. 2.			Station, 50 per cent done.
1697·22	268·51			One	No. 2.	
1706·82	278 11	Tank.	No. 3.		No. 2.	
1712·77	284·06					
1720·81	292 10			One	No. 2.	
1728 52	299 81	Tank.	No. 3.			
1735·49	306 78			One.	No. 2.	
1740 81	312 10		No. 3.			
1750 67	321·96	Tank.	No. 1.	One.	No. 2.	
1757 77	329 06		No. 3.		No. 1.	
1765·27	336 56		No. 3.			
1775·20	346 49	Tank.	No. 2.		No. 2.	
1783 15	354·44		No. 3.			
1791 68	362 97		No. 2.		No. 2.	
1799 71	371·00	Tank.	No. 1.	One	No. 2.	

NOTE.—Wherever the tanks are not constructed the contractors have temporary engines and tanks to supply locomotives.

TUNNELS

There are five tunnels on this contract, situated as follows:—

Through mileage.	District mileage.	Length in feet.
1594 37	165·66	325
1641 87	213 16	525
1643·27	214 56	525
1682 97	255 26	556
1688 87	260 16	613

STEEL BRIDGES.

The steel bridges on this contract are all erected, and are resting on concrete abutments and piers. The following table gives the mileage, number and length of spans at the different places along the line:—

Through Mileage.	District Mileage.	Name.	Length (clear).	Structure.
			Ft.	
1588·37	133·26	Edith creek	20	Plate girder.
1588·8	133·66	"	20	"
1635·27	206 56	Wabigon river	2-40	"
			1-90	"
1664·67	235 96	Spectacle lake	16	"
1672·61	244·9	McFarlane river	16	"
1685·17	256·46	"	100	"
1690·47	261·76	Winnipeg river	1-300	Through truss.
			1 100	"
1714 07	285·36	Rice creek	16	Plate girder.
1737·03	308 32	C.P.R. crossing	1-78	Half through girder.
			2-50	Plate girder.
1749·87	321 16	Whitemouth river	2-90	"
1764·87	336·16	East branch Brokenhead	90	Half through girder.
1771·47	342·76	West branch Brokenhead	60	" "

The other permanent structures at crossings of rivers and streams are all concrete arches, ranging from 6′ x 6′ to 32′ x 15′. I give below list and mileage of the four principal ones:—

Through Mileage.	District Mileage.	Name.	Concrete Arch reinforced with I beams.
			Ft.
1601 57	162·86	20-Mile creek	20 x 15
1677·27	248·56	McFarlane river	25 x 15
1680·87	252·10	"	32 x 15
1682·27	253·56	"	32 x 15

The other culverts vary in size from 6′ x 6′, 8′ x 8′, 9′ x 10′ to 11′ x 14′, of which there are fifteen.

There are three stream tunnels of your yard area.

The permanent wooden bridges are as follows:—

Through Mileage.	District Mileage.	Name.	Length.	Structures.
			Ft.	
1561·97	136·07	Lily creek.	165	Pile.
1600·17	174·27		855	Frame trestle.
1632·62	107·72		260	"
1639 87	213 97		475	Pile trestle.
1672·17	243·47	Seal lake	45	"
1677·71	249·		525	"
1699·57	270·86	Long lake	550	Frame trestle.
1722·47	293·76	Gross lake	1,095	"
1723·77	295·06	Green lake	480	"
1734 27	305·4	Rennie river.	2,130	Frame and pile trestle.
1737·47	308·76		790	" "
1770·66	341·95		15	Pile trestle.
1786·17	357·46	Cook creek	45	"

TERMINAL AND DIVISIONAL YARDS.

Part of the divisional yard at Redditt, district mileage 248, has been graded and balance will be completed this spring; the same consisting of train filling. The water supply, which is a gravitation supply from Armstrong lake, is completed and in working order.

The roundhouse, station and freight shed will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Ample siding room is provided for temporary working.

At the terminal yard east of St. Boniface, district mileage 370, there has been 18 miles of track laid, lifted and ballasted.

A 24-stall roundhouse, with turn-table and approaches, is all completed but the heating system, which is now being installed.

The water service for the terminal is being built under separate contract, and the pipes are laid from the Red river at St. Vital to our right-of-way about half the distance. The work will be resumed early this spring.

Contract No. 22—Red River Bridge.

This contract made with Messrs. Haney, Quinlan & Robertson, of Winnipeg, Man., refers to the construction of a double track railway bridge across the Red river between St. Boniface and Winnipeg to include the east abutment on the St. Boniface side, and up to and including the crossing over Water street in the city of Winnipeg.

Work was started on the river piers on July 5, 1909, and on March 31, 1910, 6 piers (1 to 6 inclusive), were completed.

Approximately 15,460 cubic yards having been placed in these piers at that date.

There remains to be finished the retaining walls and street crossings up to and including the crossing of Water street, Winnipeg. This work is being carried on with day and night 'shifts' to have it completed at the earliest possible date.

Contract No. 23—Terminal Shops, District Mileage 370.

The following is report from Mr. F. W. Walker, Superintendent of Terminal Shops:—

'This contract is carried on by Messrs. Haney, Quinlan & Robertson.

'The foundations for all buildings covered by this contract were completed last fall.

'Steel erection on the locomotive shop commenced on December 31, 1909, and up to March 31, approximately 2,500 tons had been erected, consisting of all the general steel work for the locomotive shop and the frog and track shop, and more steel was arriving every week for the other buildings.

'The contractors continued their winter work of casting concrete cornices and copings in their work shop, and also built a great quantity of form work for the reinforced concrete construction to be started in the spring. In the last week of March work was started on the erection of these forms for the store house and oil house.

'A large quantity of window framing, cement and general supplies have also been received at the shops site ready for the opening of the work.'

I regret to have to record the death of seven men and three injured during the period of twelve months through accidents as per following list:—

Date of Accident.	Division.	Name.	Killed.	Injured.	Cause of Accident.
1909.					
July 13	9	J. McLeod		1	
		Mike Forncisk	1		Ran over by ballast train.
		Lesenutine Strougal		1	
October 29	3	Alfred Gerdine	1		Flying rock.
December 9	4	John Salo	1		Premature explosion.
		Name unknown		1	" "
1910.					
March 16	3	James Miguacho Jas. Rosa Steve Poscuale L. Lauso	4		Explosion took place ½ hour, springing hole. Supposed cause some dynamite did not explode after springing but was fired by loosened rock.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

There has been no complaint about the medical service, and every one seems to have been satisfied.

POLICE.

The following is the report from the Commissioner of Police:—

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, May 21, 1910.

The undersigned, Commissioner of Police, respectfully begs to submit his report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The monthly average of constables employed on District 'F' was seven. These men patrolled some three hundred miles of road, with such regularity, that not a single crime of a serious nature was reported. The opening up of the eastern end of the district, far from the organized municipalities, was signalized by the advent of numerous whisky pedlars, and effective steps were taken to deal with these persons. Sixty-five convictions were recorded and the sum of $2,566.70 collected as penalties. Forty rifles, guns and revolvers were seized and the revolvers confiscated. Six of the rifles and guns are still in my possession, the remainder having been returned to the owners when leaving the

employ of the Commissioners. Eight hundred and twenty-six packages of liquor were seized and destroyed in accordance with those provisions of the Code relating thereto.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. A. QUIBELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) S. R. POULIN,
District Engineer.

EXPENDITURE for the Year Ended March 31, 1910.

—	Pay-rolls.	Accounts payable.	Contracts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April, 1909	13,291 30	43,021 23	
May, "	95,056 80	80,099 48	1,345,725 93
June, "	99,993 59	132,298 66	1,267,557 10
July, "	104,245 95	82,157 25	1,144,285 18
August, "	110,156 57	634,723 23	1,818,383 79
September, "	101,653 73	376,857 81	2,578,505 09
October, "	107,752 91	177,828 19	1,652,749 73
November, "	106,844 86	106,524 43	1 684,050 19
December, "	100,381 93	125,361 59	1,888,113 94
January, 1910	94,056 78	144,936 83	1,683,769 01
February, "	89,499 43	96,574 36	776,100 64
March, "	95,771 94	98,479 24	854,468 92
April, "	83,739 33	76,018 37	518 16
	1,202,445 12	2,174,880 67	16,694,267 68

SUMMARY.

Pay-rolls	$	1,202,445 12
Accounts payable		2,174,880 67
Contracts		16,694,267 68
		20,071,593 47
Less amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General		103,466 61
	$	19,968,126 86

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

SUMMARY.

Headquarters		$ 215,123 20
District 'A'—Construction	$4,996,543 26	
" 'B'— "	5,313,240 10	
" 'C'— "	360,864 18	
" 'D'— "	3,479,414 94	
" 'E'— "	857,325 09	
" 'F'— "	4,648,295 23	
		19,655,682 80
District 'B'—Transport	14,169 14	
" 'C'— "	26,691 28	
" 'D'— "	27,280 12	
" 'E'— "	10,249 70	
" 'F'— "	11,982 58	
		90,372 82
District 'C'—Location	6,948 04	6,948 04
		$19,968,126 86

Detailed statement attached.

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Liabilities on March 31, 1910.

Ten per cent reserved on contracts:—		
District 'A'	$865,257 79	
" 'B'	996,856 25	
" 'C'	34,321 17	
" 'D'	336,347 04	
" 'E'	105,373 27	
" 'F'	957,869 36	
		$3,296,024 88
Outstanding Time Checks	$ 1,972 86	1,972 86
Wages advanced to employees, collected from pay-rolls not yet claimed by officers making such advances	$ 191 95	191 95
Unclaimed cheques deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, viz.:—		
For year 1904-05	$ 170 35	
" " 1905-06	168 85	
" " 1906-07	2 10	
" " 1907-08	2 05	
" " 1908-09	812 35	
		1,155 70
Total		$3,299,345 39

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure from September, 1904, to March 31, 1910.

September 1904 to June 30, 1905	$ 778,363 63
For the year ended June 30, 1906, including the amount paid by the Finance Department to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the survey east of Winnipeg taken over by the Commissioners, viz.: $352,191.73	1,831,263 50
Expenditure for the nine months ended March 31, 1907	5,537,867 50
Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1908	18,910,449 41
Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1909	24,892,772 98
Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910	19,968,126 86
Total expenditure to March 31, 1910	$71,918,843 88

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA.

	Dr.	Cr.
Commissioners' department	$ 31,021 50	
Accounting department	20,208 51	
Engineering department	65,850 19	
Purchasing department	11,413 65	
Supplies	6,249 07	
Furniture and fixtures	1,905 58	
Freight and express	1,974 03	
Telegraph and telephone	2,956 33	
Rent	13,904 18	
Insurance	1,079 45	
Travelling expenses	5,693 46	
Advance account	2,000 00	
General expenses	47,753 43	
Medical service	318 55	
Stock	.....	$8,173 71
Per diem charges	1,551 75	
Legal expenses	6,455 90	
Ties	2,961 33	
	$223,296 91	$8,173 71
Less credits	8,173 71	
	$215,123 20	

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1910.

DISTRICT 'A.'

	DR.	CR.
Instruments		$ 1,738 59
Supplies	$ 28,066 06	
Engineering	185,337 05	
Camp outfit	278 88	
General expenses	52,583 91	
Freight and express	1,470 55	
Medical service	93 70	
Right-of-way and station grounds	59,631 54	
Furniture	455 98	
Grading	2,802,048 30	
Clearing	16,983 34	
Grubbing	42,180 50	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	1,157,222 71	
Ties	206,542 56	
Rails	467,298 93	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	5,456 52	
Track fastenings	81,813 00	
Track laying and surfacing	50,550 17	
Frogs and switches	20,288 17	
Interlocking or signal apparatus	6,600 00	
Fencing right-of-way	47,802 71	
Telegraph lines	16,715 91	
Legal expenses	788 87	
Ballast and ballasting	134,822 26	
Water stations	28,750 14	
Yards and terminals	279 25	
Tunnels	26,955 46	
Contract reserve	.....	442,734 62
	$5,441,016 47	$444,473 21
Less credits	444,473 21	
	$4,996,543 26	

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'B.'—

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments		$2,205 60
Supplies	$ 46,071 28	
Engineering	251,489 84	
Camp outfit	3,091 87	
General expenses	56,345 04	
Freight and express	5,412 04	
Clearing	29,528 00	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	848,872 21	
Grading	3,475,335 86	
Grubbing	9,972 70	
Ties	167,439 61	
Yards and terminals	610 00	
Frogs and switches	8,586 11	
Track laying and surfacing	28,933 40	
Ballast and ballasting	53,505 40	
Contract reserve	.....	307,964 89
Furniture	540 08	
Right-of-way	130,333 40	
Water stations	22,582 82	
Medical service	26 50	
Fencing right of way	41,034 71	
Rails	352,920 24	
Track fastenings	65,376 93	
Legal expenses	279 85	
Crossings, cattle guards and signs	3,837 85	
Telegraph lines	19,917 63	
Station buildings and fixtures	1,367 22	
	$5,623,410 59	$310,170 49
Less credits	310,170 49	
	$5,313,240 10	

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

District 'C.'—

	Dr.	Cr.
Engineering	$ 41,601 37	
Instruments	832 62	
Supplies	14,425 16	
Camp outfit	1,721 84	
Furniture	636 78	
Contract reserve	.....	$32,293 37
Grading	222,361 00	
Clearing	56,338 50	
Ties	30,133 65	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	4,564 55	
Grubbing	9,852 80	
Freight and express	1,150,79	
Medical service	40 65	
General expenses	9,497 84	
	$393,157 55	$32,293 37
Less credits	32,293 37	
	$360,864 18	

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'D.'–

	Dr.	Cr.
Instruments	$ 1,036 77	
Supplies	29,642 68	
Engineering	108,972 21	
Camp outfit	7,277 59	
General expenses	38,309 47	
Freight and express	2,992 63	
Clearing	50,513 30	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	706,091 05	
Grading	1,599,385 82	
Rails	639,296 60	
Grubbing	61,983 60	
Track laying and surfacing	37,054 98	
Ties	264,433 81	
Yards and terminals	4,002 41	
Frogs and switches	20,222 57	
Ballast and ballasting	49,590 61	
Contract reserve		$272,043 71
Furniture	1,133 37	
Right-of-way and station grounds	2,118 90	
Track fastenings	109,695 91	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	650 00	
Medical service	19 16	
Miscellaneous structures	11,042 13	
Water stations	5,993 08	
	$3,751,458 65	$272,043 71
Less credits	272,043 71	
	$3,479,414 94	

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'E.'—

	Dr.	Cr.
Supplies	$ 12,785 51	
Engineering	44,734 45	
Camp outfit	852 25	
General expenses	6,027 06	
Freight and express	1,115 49	
Clearing	13,772 55	
Grading	717,750 11	
Grubbing	22,116 90	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	124,913 75	
Contract reserve		$87,774 31
Ties		135 10
Furniture	10 20	
Instruments	385 13	
Ballast and ballasting	650 00	
Medical service	121 10	
	$945,234 50	$87,909 41
Less credits	87,909 41	
	$857,325 09	

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'F'—		
Instruments		$90 70
Supplies	$ 53,620 35	
Engineering	208,011 93	
Right-of-way and station grounds	67,940 67	
General expenses	96,743 28	
Freight and express	6,053 86	
Camp outfit	3,263 39	
Grading	2,316,194 68	
Clearing	54,505 08	
Grubbing	11,531 84	
Bridges, trestles and culverts	746,814 13	
Rails	217,367 02	
Track fastenings	46,717 39	
Ties	84,590 44	
Medical fees	89 80	
Frogs and switches	32,412 17	
Water stations	38,445 47	
Shops, round-houses and turn-tables	522,766 76	
Station buildings and fixtures	59,141 43	
Contract reserve		264,939 27
Track laying and surfacing	82,696 21	
Tunnels	3,300 00	
Ballast and ballasting	209,072 97	
Fencing right-of-way	3,807 39	
Crossings, cattle-guards and signs	1,577 80	
Telegraph line	40,546 21	
Yard and terminals	4,912 16	
Legal expenses	331 76	
Furniture	871 01	
	$4,913,325 20	$265,029 97
Less credits	265,029 97	
	$4,648,295 23	

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'B'—Transport—	
Pay-roll	$7,688 60
General expenses	375 57
Travelling expenses	331 67
Supplies	37 50
Freight and express	5,709 80
Camp outfit	26 00
	$14,169 14

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'C'—Transport—	
Pay-roll	$17,607 95
General expenses	1,311 99
Travelling expenses	889 27
Supplies	1,870 33
Freight and express	4,585 14
Camp outfit	380 75
Medical service, &c	45 85
	$26,691 28

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'D'—Transport—	
Pay-roll	$ 6,831 15
General expenses	5,206 83
Travelling expenses	303 23
Supplies	4,594 10
Freight	9,513 84
Camp outfit	830 97
	$27,280 12

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'E'—Transport—	
Pay-roll	$ 7,000 90
General expenses	409 86
Travelling expenses	455 90
Supplies	217 61
Freight and express	2,157 63
Camp outfit	7 80
	$10,249 70

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

District 'F'—Transport—	
Pay-roll	$ 6,939 05
General expenses	1,906 00
Travelling expenses	361 00
Supplies	43 89
Freight and express	2,352 51
Camp outfit	368 88
Furniture	11 25
	$11,982 58

STATEMENT of expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location—District 'C.'

Engineering	$6,417 85
Supplies	425 76
Camp outfit	59 35
General expenses	12 45
Medical service	13 90
Freight and express	18 73
	$6,948 04

D. HOCTOR,
Chief Accountant.

OTTAWA, June 16, 1910.

To the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of purchases made in the different provinces of Canada, and also in Great Britain and the United States, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Prince Edward Island	$ 133 40
Nova Scotia	10,614 38
New Brunswick	17,153 82
Quebec	197,319 42
Ontario	154,603 57
Manitoba	19,438 50
Saskatchewan	311 56
Alberta	560 56
British Columbia	29,501 21
United States	9,630 93
Great Britain	955 56
	$440,222 91

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

A. L. OGILVIE,
General Purchasing Agent.

INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 39—1911]

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RETURN 39

INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

To His Excellency

The Governor General in Council:

The undersigned has the honour to report the result of his *inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.*

Shortly after assuming office in the month of October, 1908, the undersigned addressed the following letter to the then acting King's Printer:—

OTTAWA, November 27, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Please do not make any purchases, or give orders for outside printing without first consulting me. Also be good enough to furnish me with a list of all persons receiving patronage from the Printing Bureau, so that any who are not principals may be struck from the list.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

W. C. MCMAHON, Esq.,
Acting King's Printer,
Ottawa.

On the same date the Superintendent of Stationery was written to in these terms:—

OTTAWA, November 27, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Please do not purchase any supplies or enter into any contracts in connection with your Branch in the Printing Bureau without first consulting me.

I have written the Acting King's Printer for a list of those who are receiving patronage from the Printing Bureau, and would ask you to be kind enough to furnish him with the names appearing in your Branch.

Your very truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

FRANK GOULDTHRITE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Ottawa.

The foregoing letters mark the date upon which the inquiry was commenced, and it has been continued at such times and under such circumstances as the other duties of the undersigned would permit.

The incompetence of some officials, the dishonesty of others, and a complete lack of frankness on the part of those whose duty it was to keep their superiors informed as to the actual working of the Printing Bureau, were the chief causes that combined to unduly prolong the inquiry.

If the Parliamentary investigation into the Printing Bureau scandals of 1891 had been followed by the application of vigorous measures to correct the abuses that were then shown to exist, it is probable that the present inquiry would not have been necessary. There can be little doubt that if a thorough overhauling had been made at that time the radical defects in the organization and management of the Printing Bureau would have been discovered and corrected, and that such action would have led to a more faithful discharge of their duties by the officials and employees. But, with the exception of a few dismissals, nothing was done. As a consequence, the evils that were left untouched spread and flourished to the serious impairment of the Bureau's efficiency and the gradual destruction of that spirit of loyalty and co-operation which ought to prevail in an establishment of its size and public importance.

The condition of affairs above alluded to is very fully dealt with in the annexed sub-reports numbered from 1 to 8, inclusive. As these sub-reports also contain a mass of detail in connection with both the Printing and the Stationery Branches, there remain to be considered only those matters with which the undersigned had to deal personally.

Lax management had favoured the growth of many abuses that told against discipline. Among the employees money-lending in small sums at excessive rates of interest was extensively practised. In several instances the borrowers were sued and the Division Court bailiffs usually effected service on the debtors at the Bureau during business hours. This had a demoralizing effect, not only on the parties concerned, but also on many of their fellow-workmen as well. Then it was found that private business was transacted at the Bureau during business hours. In other cases there were certain employees who made a practice of coming late to work, and these, as well as a number who occasionally drank to excess, set a bad example to the more punctual and sober workmen. Some of the late-comers added to their offence by making false entries of their hours of arrival in the attendance books. It was discovered that another kind of falsification was also indulged in. An examination of

a large number of orders issued for goods in the Printing Branch revealed the fact that after the signature of the undersigned had been obtained to such orders, additional goods had been entered on many of the orders without his knowledge. And this was done despite the fact that specific instructions had repeatedly been issued that no purchases were to be made or orders given unless the approval of the undersigned had first been obtained. For the offences mentioned, as well as for other irregularities, appropriate punishment was meted out in each case and effective measures were taken to prevent their recurrence.

In sub-report No. 1 the divided authority that existed at the Bureau is discussed at length. Owing partly to such divided authority, and partly to the lack of business methods, contracts, as a rule, were entered into without securing competitive prices and without complete written records of the transactions being made. In fact written contracts appear to have been unknown at the Bureau until they were introduced less than two years ago. Prior to that the details of each contract could be secured only by collecting and reading the correspondence on file in different offices and by getting verbal statements from the different individuals who might have had something to do with it at various stages. As these statements frequently conflicted, the inquirer was usually left in a state of doubt as to the facts. To remedy this condition of things the undersigned gave instructions that in addition to the tenders which must be invited for certain kinds of paper, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, competitive prices should be secured in all cases except where the amount was trivial or the material was immediately required. While there was no obligation to invite tenders so generally the practice was nevertheless insisted upon for the purpose of eradicating the old system and of establishing a modern and uniform method to be followed by the Bureau in the conduct of all its business with the public. Notwithstanding the frequent instructions issued in this regard orders were placed without inviting competition and in every instance without the approval of the undersigned. When such transactions came to his knowledge drastic action was taken wherever possible, but the worst offender, the late Superintendent of Stationery, by his flight from Ottawa before the facts in his case were fully known, escaped punishment for the time being only to meet a more terrible fate at his own hands a few days later.

The late Superintendent of Stationery had grown up in the branch of which he ultimately became the head. He appears to have had sole control of the purchases made by that branch and nothing is known about such purchases by the King's Printer. By assuming and retaining such control, he managed to deceive the staff of the Auditor General, the King's Printer, the Bureau Accountant, and the Secretary of State as to his methods of doing business. In this he was assisted by defective bookkeeping in the Stationery Branch as well as by a distribution of his purchases among storehouses outside the Bureau. But the persons mentioned were not the only ones whom he deceived. At a time when, as after events proved, he was engaged in dishonest buying and had heavily overstocked his branch he appeared before the Sub-Committee of the House of Commons appointed for the purpose of revising the balance sheet of the Dominion, and on April 29, 1909, gave evidence from which the following is an extract:—

By Mr. Ames:

Q. In connection with your flat paper, for example, have you any that are obsolete, that are of sizes you cannot use?—A. We are very careful in purchasing to keep as close as we possibly can to staple goods that are used every day. Occasionally we might get paper which has deteriorated, and that we use in scratch pads for scribbling upon. We cut that paper up and make it into pads and get rid of it in that way.

Q. How often do you overhaul your stock and get rid of obsolete materials?—A. Once a year when the Auditor General comes down to take stock. Then we are able to get at the stuff which is likely to become useless and dispose of it as best we can. I might say in this connection, that in my experience of thirty years in the stationery office, we have very little stock of that kind, except possibly a bottle of ink which would get broken, or an inkstand which would lose its top—something of that kind. Then we would try to replace that inkstand by securing another top, thus putting the inkstand up again and making it suitable for use.

Q. But in the matter of paper, what I am specially anxious to know is, whether a pretty thorough purging is made once a year at least?—A. Yes.

Q. Whether you find on your shelves any paper which has been there the year before, or the year before that again?—A. The Auditor General is very careful to call our attention to anything of that kind. His officers come down there and take stock with us.

By the Chairman:

Q. You take stock regularly?—A. Yes, each year.

By Mr. Ames:

Q. In case you order a special line of paper from the manufacturer to make up the books, or if there is some special order from one of the departments, and you have a balance left over, what do you do with that balance?—A. Well, if it is a special line of paper and a department calls for a certain number of forms—it is customary for the mill to make the supply a little over rather than a little under—we ask that department if it will kindly increase its order to use up the full quantity of paper on hand, and our wishes are carried out in that respect. The departments are very obliging in meeting us in that way, and we always use up the full quantity of any special line of paper.

Q. In that respect you have the advantage over a private concern?—A. Yes.

Q. Which would have to fill the order exactly as taken?—A. Exactly.

Q. Going through your stock, in flat papers for example, have you any idea how much there is on your shelves that would be obsolete?—A. At the stock taking, which took place at the end of last March, I found nothing but a package of gum paper which had been curled. Possibly, having been kept too long, the gum had dried and curled the paper. The value did not amount to more than $3 or $4, and we have sufficient profit from our transactions with the departments to cover the loss. We charge the departments a little over and above the cost of our articles to meet the expense of freight, insurance, customs brokerage and all this sort of thing.

Q. And to meet depreciation?—A. We keep a little over and we have sufficient to cover any item of that kind. * * * *

* * * * * *

Q. Just one more question. With reference to your small stores there are some which depreciate, elastic bands, for instance?—A. We buy them in small quantities as we use them inside of a month or two at the outside, so that we are constantly buying these goods. We have a two years' guarantee from Messrs. Parker, Stearns and Sutton, of New York, who are the best manufacturers of bands in America. If any of these bands deteriorate we send them back.

Q. So you had nothing in your last stock taking of that character?—A. No, sir.

The extent to which the members of the Commons Committee were misled by the foregoing evidence can be appreciated only by reading the annexed sub-reports relating to the Stationery Branch. As in the case of the sub-committee, the King's Printer and the undersigned were deceived by the late Superintendent of Stationery not once but scores of times. Such deception was rendered easier in the case of the undersigned by the fact that an acquaintance of a lifetime had furnished no reason to suspect the head of the Stationery Branch whose obliging disposition, apparent knowledge of detail, and attention to his work were all calculated to inspire confidence in him. However, suspicion was at length aroused by the increasing number of orders that he sent on his own authority to American firms. When explanations were demanded he furnished them with surprising promptness. He also wrote elaborate reports in defence of his dealings with certain firms and more particularly in defence of those with the firm of G. W. Millar & Co. of New York. Finding that his explanations could not be relied on, the undersigned went to New York and discovered that the dealings with the Millar Company were distributed among three firms for no other apparent purpose than to conceal the volume of business done by that company with the Stationery Office. It was also discovered that two of these three firms had no existence in fact. Evidence with regard to peculiar transactions with other firms was secured at the same time. After returning to Ottawa the undersigned proceeded to make a minute investigation of the invoices, vouchers, correspondence, cheques and all records relating to the dealings for several years of the Superintendent of Stationery with the American firms with which he appeared to have established dishonest relations. As this investigation was nearing its close the Superintendent fled.

Upon being informed by the King's Printer of the disappearance of the Superintendent of Stationery the undersigned at once gave instructions to the Dominion Police to apprehend the fugitive. An information was laid and a warrant issued for his arrest. The police of other cities were immediately communicated with and the services of the Pinkerton Force were also engaged. While the officers of the law were seeking to execute the warrant the fugitive committed suicide by drowning in the Detroit river.

The disclosures that followed the disappearance of the Superintendent of Stationery revealed for the first time the presence of an intermediary between him and the New York firms. Under the cover of managing a private business in Toronto, in which the Superintendent of Stationery was financially interested, this intermediary appears to have planned and directed the frauds that were perpetrated on the government. He, too, fled the country, but has since been under police surveillance. His arrest has not been made only because of the difficulty of obtaining evidence against him after the death of the Superintendent of Stationery.

As soon as the undersigned had proof of the conspiracy to defraud the government he stopped all payments due the suspected firms for goods received and taken into stock at the Bureau, and cancelled all the unfilled orders sent by the Superintendent of Stationery to the firms in question.

Under his further instruction all goods from the same firms which had been received at the Bureau and not opened were set aside and payment therefor was also prohibited. As a result of these steps the government has in cash and goods $23,366.45

to offset the loss of $94,168.36 caused by the frauds to which the late Superintendent of Stationery was a party. The details of these amounts will be found in sub-report No. 3 hereto attached.

In connection with the excessive stock carried in the Stationery Branch the undersigned has so far been unable to discover proof of dishonest relations between the late Superintendent of Stationery and the Canadian supply houses with which he did business. It is apparent that he frequently gave orders to Canadian dealers for the purpose of diverting attention from larger orders that he was at the same time sending American firms for the same class of goods. There are several accounts of Canadian dealers still undisposed of.

Since the month of June last, no purchases have been made by the Stationery Branch except in the case of articles urgently required and not in stock. This method will be continued until the goods on hand are reduced to normal quantities.

In addition to other precautions that will be taken to prevent over-stocking in future the undersigned has urged upon the several departments of the government the necessity of standardizing stationery and other supplies in the same way as is done by all large corporations. The suggestion met with a hearty response and the details will be worked out in connection with the plan of reorganization outlined in attached sub-report No. 1.

Reverting again to the subject of divided authority at the Printing Bureau, it may be mentioned that the engineering, electrical and heating staff employed at the Bureau used to form part of the mechanical staff of the Department of Public Works. The King's Printer drew attention to this anomaly, and, at the request of the undersigned, the Honourable the Minister of Public Works transferred the staff in question from his department to that of Public Printing and Stationery. The change has been conducive to better management and control.

The measures adopted at different times within the last two years to effect reforms in the organization and methods of the Printing Bureau, to improve its relations with the other departments, and to secure the earlier publication of the Annual Reports for Parliament are indicated in the correspondence forming Appendix '1' to this report.

With other and more extensive reforms in view the King's Printer, the Under Secretary of State and the undersigned inspected the Government Printing Office at Washington as well as a number of the most modern printing and publishing houses in New York and Philadelphia. Since the date of the inspection mentioned the undersigned has also visited the printing and bookmaking plant of the W. B. Conkey Company, of Hammond, Indiana. The information gained on these tours of inspection will not only be of immediate practical benefit, but it has impressed on the undersigned the desirability of allowing the officials and foremen at the Bureau frequent opportunities of visiting the largest and best equipped printing and bookmaking plants where they may see the latest improvements in the methods and machinery pertaining to their own work.

The undersigned would respectfully urge the speedy adoption of all the recommendations made in sub-report No. 1. These recommendations are the result of months of work, of great care, and of a practical knowledge of the subjects to which

they relate. On the score of economy alone the strongest argument may be advanced in their support. By adopting them in their entirety it is estimated that a saving of $150,000 per annum might be effected. That this is not an extravagant estimate is easily shown.

It is pointed out in sub-report No. 1 that a saving of one-third the cost of an edition of Hansard may be made by the means therein indicated and that by substituting machines for hand composition the annual saving would be over $65,000. By bringing into force the recommendation that the five minutes grace, which is now allowed in commencing and quitting work should be abolished, the increase in the annual output without any increase of expenditure will amount to at least $10,000.

In England the saving effected at Westminster in one year by the adoption of the suggestions of the Select Committee on Publications reached the sum of $38,000. At Washington in the Department of Trade and Commerce alone a saving of $50,000 per year was made by inaugurating a reform in editing official publications similar to that recommended in sub-report No. 1. As the recommendations of the latter sub-report suggest a reform in our Departmental and Parliamentary Publications which is an improvement on what has been done at Westminster and Washington, the annual saving would be proportionately greater. Then the application of practical experience and a revised schedule of prices to the printing and lithographing work done outside the Bureau would result in an enormous saving each year. Within the last few months thousands of dollars have already been saved in this way. Therefore, having regard to all these different items of saving it will be seen that by adopting the recommendations of sub-report No. 1, the estimated annual saving of $150,000 is well within the bounds of probability.

Notwithstanding the searching inquiry into every branch of the Bureau and the inevitable disturbance of the routine work of the establishment, the annual reports of all the departments will be ready for distribution at the opening of the approaching session of parliament. This result the King's Printer has been enabled to accomplish by the zeal of the foremen and many hard-working employees, who, under great disadvantage and discouragement, have, in a large measure, succeeded in meeting the growing demands of parliament and the departments for several years.

Many of the reforms suggested by sub-report No. 1, are matters of internal management which can be dealt with only by new superintendents, and gradually.

An Act amending the Public Printing and Stationery Act is in course of preparation. It will be submitted to Council without delay so as to ensure its early introduction in parliament.

It is probable that as an outcome of the inquiry a number of adjustments and unsettled details will continue to occupy the attention of the undersigned for several months.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, November 8, 1910.

APPENDIX I.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, November 27, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Please do not make any purchases, or give orders for outside printing without first consulting me. Also be good enough to furnish me with a list of all persons receiving patronage from the Printing Bureau, so that any who are not principals may be struck from the list.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

W. C. McMAHON, Esq.,
Acting King's Printer,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, November 27, 1908.

Dear Sir,—Please do not purchase any supplies or enter into any contracts in connection with your Branch in the Printing Bureau without first consulting me.

I have written the Acting King's Printer for a list of those who are receiving patronage from the Printing Bureau, and would ask you to be kind enough to furnish him with the names appearing in your Branch.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

FRANK GOULDTHRITE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, December 21, 1908.

Dear Mr. GOULDTHRITE,—Herewith I return the requisition signed by C. E. Clarke, of the House of Commons. I have had an interview with Mr. Clarke and I have explained to him that you will purchase the goods for which he asks wherever you can buy them cheapest.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

FRANK GOULDTHRITE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, December 31, 1908.

Dear Sir,—The Acting King's Printer has interviewed me several times regarding a requisition that you have sent in for 10,000 copies of a pamphlet called 'Farm Weeds of Canada.' A question has arisen as to the ownership of certain plates used in the production of former editions of the pamphlet in question, and I would like to see you about the matter at your early convenience. Please bring to my office all papers, correspondence, etc., relating to the original order so that I may, if possible, ascertain the actual facts connected with the giving of the first order.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

GEORGE CLARK, Esq.,
Seed Commissioner,
Canadian Building, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, January 8, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER.—Your department has requisitioned for 10,000 copies of the pamphlet styled 'Farm Weeds of Canada.' In connection with this matter a question has arisen with the Toronto Lithographing Company, as to the ownership of 56 plates used in the production of the former editions of the pamphlet. I have had several interviews with the Acting King's Printer, and with your Seed Commissioner, Mr. Clark, and after corresponding with the Toronto Lithographing Company on the subject, the position seems to be that although the company were paid for the work done on the stones, the late King's Printer did not actually assert ownership of the plates, but intimated in a letter, of which your Mr. Clark furnished me a copy, that in case it was desired at any time to purchase the plates they should be paid for by weight, as the drawings had been paid for. Dr. Dawson added, that he would inquire as to what the stones would cost, but I cannot find any record that he ever did so.

The practical bearing of this unsettled question at the present time is that I have initiated a system of tender at the Printing Bureau, and it is not possible to invite tenders on a uniform basis from the different lithographing companies while these 56 plates remain in the possession of the Toronto Lithographing Company. The solution of the difficulty seems to be the purchase of the plates from the latter company. I would therefore like to know what your department would be prepared to pay for them, as I understand that your appropriation of this pamplet is limited, and you may have to provide additional funds for the purpose of this new issue in your estimates.

Please let me hear from you at your early convenience, and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

The Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, January 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In a letter written to Mr. G. H. Clark, seed commissioner, under date of October 10, 1907, the King's Printer stated that he would inquire what the 56 plates in the possession of the Toronto Lithographing Company could be purchased for. Please let me know if such inquiry was made, and what reply was received thereto, in the event of a price having been furnished by the Toronto Lithographing Company.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

W. C. MCMAHON, Esq.,
Acting King's Printer,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, January 25, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I return requisitions Nos. 07416 and 07417, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

I understand that you have in stock paper suitable for the work covered by the inclosed requisitions, and that if such paper is not used for such purposes it will remain on the shelves at the Bureau as dead stock. Under these circumstances, and as the present order is a small one, I would consider it to be good business to use the paper you have in stock, *provided it is of as good quality and will prove in every way as*

satisfactory for the purposes of the department interested as the paper mentioned in the requisition.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

W. McMahon, Esq.,
Acting King's Printer,
Ottawa.

Office of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, February 1, 1909.

Dear Sir,—Herewith I inclose for your information a copy of the Order in Council regulating the invitation, receipt and opening of all government tenders.

When I shall have an opportunity of discussing the matter with you, I shall designate the officials by whom tenders are to be opened at the Printing Bureau.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. Parmelee, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

Office of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, February 5, 1909.

Dear Sir. –Referring to the Order in Council of the 18th January last relating to the reception and opening of tenders, I beg to say that as it will not, in the majority of cases, be convenient for me to be present at the opening of tenders received at the Bureau, I beg to say that all tenders relating to the printing branch are to be opened in the presence of yourself and Mr. W. C. McMahon, and that tenders in any way connected with the stationery branch will be opened in the presence of yourself and Mr. F. Gouldthrite.

The existing regulations with regard to other features of the tender system will be continued.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. Parmelee, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

Office of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, March 5, 1909.

Dear Mr. Parmelee. Please let me know what business has been done by the Printing Bureau either on its own account or for any of the other departments with a firm or company known as 'Business Systems, Limited.' In sending me the information I desire that your report shall cover the last four months, and in case business transactions have taken place between the Bureau and the company mentioned I desire to know on what authority such transactions were entered into.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. Parmelee, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

COPY OF RESOLUTION, BOARD OF INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved that the custom and practice which has grown up under which the selection, purchase and distribution of stationery and supplies for the House of Com-

mons has been made by the Stationery Branch of the House of Commons, under the supervision of a Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament, be discontinued for the future; and that the clerk of the Stationery Office be directed henceforth to select and purchase all such supplies and distribute the same only under the authority of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons and, when such Board cannot be conveniently consulted, under the authority of the Speaker of the House upon the recommendation of the Clerk of the House.

Monday, March 8, 1909.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March 8, 1909.

Re 'Farm Weeds of Canada.'

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—You will recollect that I spoke to you about having a contract drawn up to cover the new issue of the above work. In view of the difficulty and confusion that existed with regard to the property in the plates held by the Toronto Lithographing Company, it occurs to me that these matters should be set at rest in a new contract, and I would, therefore, feel obliged if you will let me know what definite arrangements have been made with regard to the ownership of these plates in connection with the pending contract. As soon as I hear from you with particulars on this subject I shall give instructions to have the contract drawn up.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March 13, 1909.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg to say that Mr. McMahon had no authority, direct or implied, for his action in connection with the work required by the Post Office Department. Even had he received such instructions, as he alleges, from me, his common sense should have taught him that when requisitions like those sent in by the Post Office Department reached him that it was his duty to communicate with me at once, and inquire whether under the circumstances, the alleged instruction might not be varied in these particular instances. His conduct is all the more inexplicable when he had never received any such instructions as were reported to you. *I inclose herewith a copy of my letter of November 27 last bearing on the subject.* I should like to see you about the matter, and decide upon the best course to adopt in these emergency cases.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March 13, 1909.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE.—Your letter of the 11th instant, with inclosed requisitions from the Senate and House of Commons are at hand.

In reply I beg to say that I attended a meeting of the Internal Economy Committee a few evenings ago, and pointed out the nature and extent of the purchases made from year to year by certain clerks or committees of both Houses of Parliament,

and suggested a change in the methods heretofore followed. I understood that no further purchase would be made until after the Internal Economy Committee or some of its members had conferred with a sub-committee of the Printing and Debates Committee, composed, as I was informed, of Senators Derbyshire and Coffey, and Messrs. Bickerdike, Lavergne and George Taylor. The conference in question was suggested as a means of devising some method whereby the annual expenditure for goods intended for free distribution would be reduced; and, moreover, I was led to believe that some method would be decided on whereby the committee itself, and not any individual or official, would determine the nature and extent of the purchases. For this reason I beg to request that you will not act on any requisitions such as those you have sent me, and which I now return, until we have been officially informed of a plan to be followed in the future. However, this ruling is not intended to apply to any articles ordered for the personal use of the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March 26, 1909.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE.—Herewith I inclose for your information and that of your officers, copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons with reference to the selection, purchase and distribution of stationery and supplies for the House of Commons.

It may be well for me to add that you are not to act on any requisitions, either from the House of Commons or the Senate covering any stationery or supplies until you have received instructions from me to do so.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 30, 1909.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE.—As you are aware, I gave instructions that all orders for goods, except those purchased under contract, should be sent up to me from the Bureau for inspection before being approved. I am not in a position to say that these instructions have been completely carried out, but assume they have been. My inspection of the orders submitted to me from time to time convince me that the purchases, instead of being made with regard to the changing conditions of the different trades supplying the goods, are made in pursuance of a custom that has grown up with the years during which the Bureau has been in operation. On this account I have from time to time ordered that purchases be made elsewhere than from the firms mentioned in the orders, and in other cases I have made inquiries regarding proposed purchases that tended to further convince me that a closer supervision is required in connection with this branch of the Bureau .

The inclosed order, which it is proposed to give the Canadian-American Linotype Company, Montreal, is a case in point. When I had inquiry made from Mr. Harwood, as to the purchase of these matrices, I was informed that they could not be procured from any other firm. I then asked if the Canadian-American Linotype Company were an agency and not a manufacturing firm. Mr. Harwood's answer to this question was: 'They are manufacturers, *but not of matrices.*' These are made in England for them.' As I have noticed several fairly large orders being sent to the Canadian-

American Linotype Company, I had further inquiry made about this particular requisition, and I received a report, which is as follows:—

There are two kinds of matrices. Those ordered are the English, but of American depth. These have hitherto been handled only by the Canadian-American Linotype Company of Toronto, which is really the Toronto Type Foundry. The other kind is the American, handled by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of Lombard street, Toronto. The latter kind will also fit the machines at the Printing Bureau. They are a little more expensive, but the experience of printers and publishers is that they are much superior. It is reported that the two companies, the American and the Canadian, have now amalgamated, and the probability is that the latter machines will in future be dropped as they have been in the United States. Any way, the American is undoubtedly the better machine. The Bureau has always seemed to favour the Toronto Type Foundry in everything. It made a vital mistake not long ago in ordering from these people more linotypes instead of monotypes. The latter does tabular work and the former does not.

In view of the foregoing I would suggest that you should give your personal attention to these purchases made in the printing branch of the Bureau, and that it would be advisable for you to inquire whether the mistake mentioned in the report above quoted is a serious one, and, if so, what means could now be taken to correct it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHARLES MURPHY.

C. H. Parmelee, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

King's Printer, Canada.

Ottawa, April 3, 1909.

Hon. Charles Murphy, K.C.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Mr. Murphy,—Replying to your esteemed favour of March 30, I have to say that so far as I am aware your instructions that all orders for goods, excepting those purchased under contract, should be sent to you for inspection and approval have been carried out to the letter. If it should turn out that I am misinformed on that point you may be sure that I shall know the reason why.

The purchasing of supplies for the printing branch is a difficult task requiring a wide range of knowledge and no little experience if it is to be well and carefully done. I must confess that I have not had time yet to make myself as familiar with that end of the Bureau as I hope to be able to become before I have been here very many moons. I have been at considerable pains to dig out the following information, which I believe to be absolutely reliable:—

American matrices were used exclusively in the Bureau up to last year. Owing to the brevier matrices which are used for the *Hansard* wearing out quickly, and the fact that the English were cheaper, it was decided to try the English matrices sold by the Canadian-American Linotype Company, and when the last machines were ordered minion and brevier English matrices were supplied. They have proven equally as durable as the American and are cheaper. The prices are:—

One-letter matrices, English, 2½c. each.
One-letter matrices, American, 3c. each, plus 20 per cent duty.
Two-letter matrices, English, 4c. each.
Two-leter matrices, American, 4½c. each, plus 20 per cent duty.
American pica, small pica, bourgeois and job fonts are still in use at the Bureau.

The Canadian Linotype Company, the English Company and the Mergenthaler or American company amalgamated on March 25, 1909.

Prior to the date of amalgamation the Canadian, English and American companies sent circulars to their customers showing the quantity of matrices they had on hand and offering to sell them at the old rate. Acting on this circular the order in question was sent, and has been partly filled.

The policy of the new company as to machines, repair parts and matrices has not been announced yet, but will be shortly.

In some points the American is the better machine, but in equally important points the Canadian is superior.

The last order for linotype machines was put in with the object of being in a position to rush the voters' list, but was so long in being filled that the lists were practically finished before the machines were installed. For this work the linotypes are better than the monotypes.

The linotype and monotype machines cover two distinct and separate fields of work. The linotype is better adapted for plain or straight reading matter and the monotype for tabular work. The monotype is as much superior for the tabular work as the linotype is superior for the plain matter.

For the work done in the Bureau there are not too many linotypes, but there are certainly not enough monotypes.

I find that one of the greatest difficulties we encounter in getting out a good deal of our work with despatch is caused by the large amount of tabular work which has to be done. If we had more monotypes we would be in a better position to overcome this difficulty and remove, in many cases, all cause of complaint on the score of delay at the Bureau. I believe, however, that in the Bureau appropriation this year there is no provision for addition to our plant. If you could see your way clear to furnish the money I would be quite prepared to recommend the purchase of two or three more monotypes, though, no doubt, we could pull through another year without them.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, April 9, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE.—Referring further to the proposed order to the Canadian-American Linotype Co., and referring also to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to say that my opinion is that the matrices in question should be ordered in fonts, and not in sorts, as fonts are much cheaper. This I am informed applies both to minion and brevier mentioned in the order, but particularly to the latter. It is stated if fonts were ordered the price would be between $40 and $50 less than the one proposed to be paid. It may be possible for you to investigate this phase of the matter, and let me know what you recommend.

I note that you agree with the information previously given me that there are not enough monotypes in the Printing Bureau. This is clearly due to lack of practical supervision, and as our Estimates for the year were prepared without any provision being made at the Bureau for increasing the number of these machines I do not see how the money could be provided now, as it is not intended to bring down any supplementary estimates. I trust, however, that you will give defects of this kind your early attention, so that you may be able at an early date to let me know what, in your opinion should be done to increase the efficient working of the Bureau, and to provide for a more speedy getting out of the work.

It occurs to me that I have not made inquiry of late as to what work could be given out so as to secure its early completion. I understand that there is a consider-

able quantity of work on hand which could be done by outside offices, and in this way its more speedy completion could be secured. Please let me have a full report as to this at your early convenience, and oblige,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, May 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—Herewith I inclose for your information copy of a circular letter that I have to-day sent to all the Ministers.

As I am particularly anxious that the Bureau will make a good showing at the next session of Parliament, I desire you to send in a request monthly to such of the departments as have not complied with the inclosed request to send you the copy for their reports in due time. It might be well to keep a special sheet or schedule showing when these demands are sent to the departments and how often they may have to be repeated.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, May 20, 1909.

My Dear COLLEAGUE,—As the announcement has been made that the next session of parliament will begin in November, I beg to request that you will instruct the officers of your department to send the material to be included in your departmental report to the Printing Bureau at the earliest possible date.

When speaking to Mr. Parmelee about the possibility of having all the departmental reports ready to present to the House within the statutory time, viz., fifteen days after the opening of the next session of parliament, he told me there would be no difficulty in having this done, if the material to be included in the several reports were sent to the Bureau early enough in the season. He informed me that when he was chairman of the Printing and Debates Committee of the House of Commons, a resolution was adopted by the committee, and afterwards approved by the House, requiring all departments to prepare and send in their reports to the Printing Bureau immediately after the close of each session. I have not had time to locate the resolution in question, but if it be in the terms stated by Mr. Parmelee, I presume it might be invoked at any time that any department was in default, and that such default would then be held to be a violation of a rule of the House. Mr. Parmelee also pointed out to me that the sending in of the reports early in the summer would enable him to keep the Bureau running full time during the slack season, and would, besides, relieve the employees from the rush of work that usually overwhelms them about the time of the opening of parliament.

I deem it proper to bring the foregoing matters to your attention now, as I feel confident that unless a vigorous effort is made at this time to get the reports ready, your probable absence from the city, together with the absence of deputy ministers and other officials on their vacation will likely combine to prevent any of the departmental reports from being prepared during the short time that will elapse between the close of the present session and the opening of the one to commence in November next.

I would, therefore, on behalf of the King's Printer and the officials in charge at the Printing Bureau, earnestly request that you should at once take steps to have the

material of the report for your department collected and sent to the Printing Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. MURPHY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, June 18, 1909.

My Dear COLLEAGUE,—As a result of several conferences with the King's Printer regarding the business relations between the several departments and the Printing Bureau, I beg to offer some suggestions, the adoption of which would, I believe, result in the parliamentary and departmental printing being done in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. I assume that you are as deeply concerned in attaining that end as I am, and that I may, therefore, count on your co-operation. Let me at the outset quote section 5 of chapter 80, R.S.C.:—

5. The Department (of Public Printing) shall be charged exclusively with the following duties in relation to services required for the Senate and House of Commons and the several departments of the government, namely:

(*a*) The execution and audit of all printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithography, binding work, or work of the like nature, and the procuring of the material therefor;

(*b*) The purchase and distribution of all paper, books and other articles of stationery of whatsoever kind, except books which are required for the Library of Parliament, and printed books required for the use of chaplains, libraries or schools in the penitentiaries which may be procured as heretofore;

(*c*) The sale of all books or publications issued by order of either or both Houses of Parliament or by any department of the government;

(*d*) The audit of all accounts for advertising.

2. The aforesaid services shall be executed by or under the superintendence of the proper officers respectively of the department. 51 Vic., 17, s. 2.

As you will observe by the foregoing section the different departments of the government have no alternative but to secure their printing of whatever nature through the Department of Public Printing. I may point out that a practice has grown up which not only violates the spirit of the law but leads to confusion and makes for inefficiency.

That is to say, departments in many cases take upon themselves to place orders for printing and make prices and agreements without advising or consulting the officers of the Bureau, though the latter have in the last analysis to audit and certify the accounts. Oftentimes they are called upon to do this with meagre and insufficient information, which places them in an awkward predicament. Then again in the proper discharge of their duty they are sometimes obliged to cut down accounts below the figure impliedly arranged between the departments and the firm doing the work. In consequence there are disputed accounts and resulting hard feeling.

I am convinced that the best plan for all concerned is to abandon the practice of which the Bureau officials complain, and in the future comply with the letter and the spirit of the law. By doing so better results in every way will be obtained. It will enable the King's Printer to determine whether work could be done in the Bureau or should be given outside, according to circumstances. It would also place him in a position, with respect to all outside work, to follow it from beginning to end. He could then secure satisfactory prices and a prompt and efficient service, the whole to the advantage of the departments concerned and to the credit of the government.

The loose-leaf ledger system has grown to considerable proportions. I am inclosing for your information a memorandum from the King's Printer, pointing out the best way in which to order loose-leaf binders and sheets to the end that confusion may be avoided and a good service secured at a minimum cost.

I am led to make these suggestions in the hope that they may be of use in enlisting the assistance required to place the public printing upon a better footing.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

MEMORANDUM *RE* LOOSE LEAF BINDERS, SHEETS, &c.

In future all requisitions for this class of work should give complete information on the requisition or on the copy which should accompany the requisition.

When binders are asked for, the size, style, and make (if any particular make is required) should be given and copy supplied for any lettering necessary for the side or back of each. The capacity required should also be stated, whether 2-inch, 2½ or 3-inch. An average of 180 sheets may be figured on for each inch of capacity.

Copy of any leaves orders should accompany the requisition and should specify whether on one side only, both sides the same, or two sides different, the measurement to include the binding margin.

Full and complete instructions should be forwarded with the requisition for all tabs and indices required.

When giving sizes for binders, sheets or tabs, always specify the back measurement first. Under no circumstances should verbal or other instructions be given to representatives of loose leaf firms. Any additions or alterations found necessary after requisitions have been forwarded to the Printing Bureau, should be made in writing to the Bureau and give the number of the requisition referred to. Telephone instructions concerning alterations to these requisitions will not be received or acted upon.

In cases where no particular make of binders or sheets is required and the size of the order warrants, this department will call for tenders and see that the work is executed at the lowest possible rates consistent with good workmanship and material Departments should not undertake to do this on their own account.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, October 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—Of late I have had several complaints regarding the over-indulgence in liquor by a number of persons employed in the Printing Bureau. Please notify all employees that any person who brings liquor into the Bureau will be dismissed, and that cases of drunkenness will be summarily dealt with.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, October 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—Complaints have been made to me from time to time regarding the manner in which small orders are placed in the city. It is impossible to know whether these complaints are well founded or not, but in order that I may be in a position to judge, I beg to request that the practice hitherto followed of sending out small orders from the Bureau without reference to me be discontinued, and that all orders of every kind and from every branch be submitted for my approval.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, October 27, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—As I understand the result of our recent conferences about the Bureau staff you are to submit within a few days your plan of reorganization—this to include the placing of all the men in the Treasury Board Report, the substitution of two new men for Chamberlain and Harwood, whom you regard as incompetent, the appointment of Pelton as copy foreman or editor, the placing of Reynolds in charge of one of the rooms which Draper is unable to attend to by reason of his other duties, the appointment of Longtin and of such others as you may deem necessary.

The sooner we have these matters cleaned up the better.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, October 27, 1909.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—After our conference yesterday, I spoke to the Minister of Public Works regarding your desire to have sole control of all the employees at the Bureau and he stated that in his opinion the only thing necessary to be done to place the Public Works' men under your direction would be to transfer them from the pay-list of the Public Works Department to your pay-list. You might, therefore, write me a letter setting forth the names of the men, their duties and the wages they receive, so that I may forward it to the Minister of Public Works and have him approve the transfers.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

KING'S PRINTER, CANADA.
OTTAWA, October 29, 1909.

Dear Mr. MURPHY,—The following is a list of the employees at the Bureau who are now under the charge of Public Works, together with the nature of their duties and the amount of their wages respectively:—

J. H. Thompson, chief engineer	$108	per month.
W. H. Graham, assistant engineer	75	"
Jas. Montgomery, assistant engineer	55	"
R. Fallis, fireman	55	"
Jos. Payette, fireman	55	"
T. Mulroney, fireman	55	"
Wm. Shirley, fireman	55	"
Edward O'Rielly, electrician	85	"
W. Seguin, assistant electrician	60	"

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Hon. CHARLES MURPHY, K.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA, October 30, 1909

Dear Mr. PUGSLEY.—As you request, I have obtained from the King's Printer, and now inclose it herewith, a list of the employees at present working in the Bureau who, by arrangement with you, are to be transferred from the Public Works Department to the King's Printer's staff. Will you please write the necessary letter and give the requisite instruction and advise me, and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

Hon. DR. PUGSLEY.
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

COPY OF RESOLUTION *passed by the Board of Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons the 17th day of December, 1909.*

'That after the close of the present session the custom of providing a trunk and separate package of stationery for members of the House and others be discontinued'

P. C. 73-1647.

CERTIFIED EXTRACT *from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on July 27, 1910, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council on August 18, 1910.*

PUBLIC WORKS,

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The Board recommend that authority be granted for the transfer, from July 1, 1910, to the staff of the King's Printer, of the undernamed workmen now on the staff of the Department of Public Works, employed at the Printing Bureau, and that an amount sufficient to pay their salaries from the date of their transfer to the end of the present fiscal year, namely $5,885.64, be taken from the appropriation of $125,000 voted by Parliament at its last session for the Ottawa Public Buildings, heating, including the salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen, and placed at the disposal of the King's Printer, said transfer being considered essential for the efficient control of the Printing Bureau:—

J. H. Thompson, engineer, 9 months at $108.33	$974 97
W. H. Graham, assistant engineer, 9 months at $75	675 00
Nap. Riendeau, fireman, 9 months at $45.63	410 67
Jno. Harris, fireman, 9 months at $55	495 00
F. Payette, fireman, 9 months at $55	495 00
R. Fallis, fireman, 9 months at $55	495 00
T. Mulroney, fireman, 9 months at $55	495 00
W. Shirley, fireman, 9 months at $55	495 00
E. J. O'Reilly, electrician, 9 months at $85	765 00
W. Seguin, assistant electrician, 9 months at $65	585 00
	$5,885 64

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
(Department of Printing and Stationery.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, April 7, 1910.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—Herewith I inclose you a copy of a letter written to the Acting King's Printer on November 27, 1908.

When I sent the original letter to the Acting King's Printer, I naturally assumed that he would acquaint the heads of all the branches in the Bureau with my instructions, but apparently this was not done. In any event, the instructions contained in the letter referred to have not been carried out, and a few days ago the Prime Minister drew my attention to certain matters indicating that orders were going out from the Printing Bureau without any reference to the King's Printer or Secretary of State.

In view of this, I beg to request that you will regard the notice sent the Acting King's Printer on November 27, 1908, as a notice to yourself, and take action accordingly with regard to every branch in the Bureau.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, May 3, 1910.

Dear Mr. PARMELEE,—Herewith I inclose for your information a copy of my circular letter of last year, as well as a copy of my circular letter just issued regarding the collection and forwarding of material to the Printing Bureau for the annual reports. You will note that you are to make a monthly demand for copy and to keep a record showing how each department responds to that demand.

At the opening of the Session just closed a fairly large number of the annual reports were ready, but there is no reason why they should not at all be ready for the beginning of next session.

You will recall the delay in getting out volume 2 of the Auditor General's Report. That delay was caused in part by the failure of several of the departments to furnish material, and in addition the Auditor General's staff was said to be insufficient to cope with the work. I understand that he has been given additional assistance so as to make it certain that all the volumes of his report will be ready for the opening of Parliament. In any event you are to keep in close touch with him and advise me from time to time what delay takes place in furnishing you with copy for the Auditor General's Report. In this regard it would be well to stir up the Auditor's office more than once a month, so that every means may be taken to have the report issued in time.

The report for your own department should undoubtedly be ready for the opening of Parliament. The same remark applies to the other branches of this department. Those reports may be sent to outside offices if you are rushed with the work from the large spending departments. I am going into these particulars now so that there may be no excuse offered next fall in the case of any report that is not ready.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, May 6, 1910.

My Dear COLLEAGUE,—Referring to my circular letter of May 20, 1909, (a copy of which is hereto attached) I beg to request that instructions be given the officers of

your department to have the material for your annual report collected and sent to the King's Printer without delay so that the report may be ready for presentation to Parliament at the opening of the next session.

The King's Printer has been instructed to make a monthly request for copy and to keep a record of the response made to such requests by each of the departments.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, June 16, 1910.

In connection with the reorganization that I am trying to effect in the Stationery Branch at the Printing Bureau, I find that supplies and instruments required by engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen and other technical officers are largely purchased in the United States, when many of such supplies and instruments might be purchased from English or German firms at, I am informed, in some cases, one-half the cost. I have discussed the matter with several engineers, and also with the Surveyor General, and it has been suggested, as a way to meet the requirements of the government service, and at the same time effect the necessary saving in public expenditure, that the engineers, surveyors and other technical officers in the several departments should get together and prepare a list of instruments and supplies manufactured by English and German firms which could be used in their work, and that this list would be the standard or basis of purchase in future at the Bureau.

As has been explained to me, most of our engineers and surveyors are familiar with United States methods, and generally prefer United States instruments. Another reason why American-made goods are so largely used is that, under ordinary circumstances, and in the absence of special arrangements, they can be much more quickly obtained than English goods of the same kind. All these conditions have been considered, and all difficulties as to delay, &c., can easily be overcome.

As it is necessary that some official should take the initiative in the matter, I beg to suggest that, as he is an engineer, Deputy Minister Desbarats should act as convenor of the proposed meeting. It would, I think, facilitate progress if a preliminary meeting were held, at which the following officers might attend: The Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, Mr. E. D. Lafleur; the Surveyor General, Mr. Edward Deville; the Chief Engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Colonel W. P. Anderson; the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. R. W. Brock, and the Dominion Astronomer, Dr. W. F. King. These gentlemen could confer and if necessary arrange to get the opinions of the technical officials in all the departments.

If any of the officials named in the preceding paragraph be employed in your department, please issue the necessary instructions so that a preliminary meeting may be held and arrangements made to complete the suggested list at the earliest date possible. At the expiry of two weeks from this date, I will issue instructions to the officers at the Printing Bureau not to honour any requisitions for supplies or instruments of the class mentioned until they have received from me the list of standard goods to be prepared as above outlined.

In view of the foregoing, I would ask that this matter receive immediate attention.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, June 20, 1910.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE,—Herewith I inclose for your information a copy of my circular letter of the 16th instant upon the subject of standardizing supplies and instruments required by engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen and other like officers in the government service.

Please note the second last paragraph of my letter, and be good enough to regard this note of advice and the inclosure as the instructions referred to in the paragraph mentioned, and which are to take effect on July 2 next.

I will, of course, hold you responsible for the proper enforcement of these instructions.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer, Ottawa.

SUB-REPORT No. 1.

To the Honourable
CHARLES MURPHY, M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, we have made a careful examination of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, and beg leave to report upon the building, plant and management of the Printing Bureau, as well as to add suggestions for improvements therein.

HISTORICAL.

The mismanagement disclosed at the Printing Bureau is in our opinion largely attributable to the conflict of authority arising from conflicting provisions in the statutes under which it was established and carried on. For this reason, we deem it advisable to refer briefly to all the statutes relating to public printing and stationery since confederation, and in greater detail to the Act creating the Printing Bureau as it exists to-day.

The office of Queen's Printer was created in 1869 by 32-33 Vict., Cap. 7, 'An Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer and the Public Printing.' Parliamentary and departmental printing were dealt with in the statutes of the first two sessions of the Dominion Parliament, but the statute just cited may be taken as the starting point.

The duties of Queen's Printer are set out in Section 2, substantially as follows: To print and publish or cause to be printed and published for the government, under his superintendence, the Official Gazette of the Dominion, the Statutes of Canada, and all such official and departmental and other reports, forms, documents and other papers as he may be required to print and publish, or cause to be printed and published by or under the authority of the Governor in Council, and he shall perform all such other duties as shall be from time to time assigned to him by Order in Council; and whatever is printed under his superintendence by authority of the Act was to be deemed printed by him.

Under Section 6, all printing, binding and other like work to be done under the superintendence of the Queen's Printer was, subject to the exception in Section 7 hereinafter mentioned, directed to be done under contract, to be entered into under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Under Section 7, authority was given from time to time by Order in Council, for reasons to be stated in such order, to have printing and binding for public service done without tender, and such Orders in Council and a statement of the expenditure were directed to be laid before parliament at its then next session.

Under Section 8, the expenditure incurred under the provisions of the Act was to be paid out of such money as might be appropriated for such purposes by parliament, and accounted for in like manner as other money expended for the public service.

In 1870, by 33 Victoria, Cap. 6, 'An Act to Amend the Act respecting the Office of Queen's Printer,' the Queen's Printer was made an officer of the Department of the Secretary of State. There was no further legislation upon the subject until 1886, when the Bureau was established by the Act passed in that year.

The Stationery Office was established in 1868, under the provisions of 31 Vict., Cap. 35, and the head of that office was attached to the Department of Finance. In 1873, by 36 Vict., Cap. 4, 'An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Department of the Interior,' a rearrangement of the matters to be administered by some of the departments was made, and the Stationery Office was trasferred to the Department of the Secretary of State.

By an Order in Council dated June 18, 1869, the mode or modes to be pursued in obtaining stationery for the various departments of the executive government was approved.

About the year 1884, Mr. B. Chamberlin, at that time Queen's Printer, and Mr. J. Blackburn, of London, Ontario, publisher, were appointed to consider the advisability of a Government Printing Bureau. Their report is included in the sessional report of the year 1885.

Acting upon this report, the Honourable J. A. Chapleau, then Secretary of State, on May 12, 1886, introduced a Bill which was subsequently enacted as 49 Vict., Cap. 22, 'An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.' It was under this statute that the Bureau was established.

By Section 2, the Department of Public Printing and Stationery was created under the management and direction of the Secretary of State.

Under Section 3, the work to be done in the Printing Bureau and the articles to be supplied therefrom were defined.

Section 4 authorized the appointment of a Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, and directed that he should be deputy head of the department, and that he should, under the Minister, have the management and control of the several services to which the Act related, and that he should have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred upon and assigned to him by the Act or by any other Act

Subsection 3 of Section 4 provided for a superintendent of printing, a superintendent of stationery and an accountant, and by subsection 5 it was directed that these officers, being appointed as experts in the work to be performed by them, should not be subject to the ordinary Civil Service Examinations. Authority was conferred on the superintendent of printing, by subsection 2 of section 5, to employ such apprentices, journeymen, skilled hands or workmen as are necessary to perform the work of the establishment, and to remove them, and subsection 3 provided that the persons so employed should not be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

Section 5 provided for an establishment for printing, electrotyping, &c., and subsection 4 of that section directed that the superintendent of printing should make all purchases upon requisition approved of by the Minister, or as he directs.

Section 6 provides for the establishment of a stationery office as a branch of this department, and directs that the superintendent of stationery shall, under the direction of the minister, have charge of the purchase of paper and other articles of stationery for the use of parliament and the departments of the government, and the sale of government publications. This section also gave him control of the distribution of all parliamentary documents. Subsection 4 provided that the authority to purchase given by the section shall be made upon requisition approved by the Minister or the Queen's Printer.

Attention may be drawn to the fact that under section 4 the Queen's Printer shall 'have the management and control of the several services to which the Act

relates,' that by section 5 the Printing Bureau shall be 'under the management of the superintendent of printing,' who by subsection 2 of section 5 is given 'authority to employ such apprentices, journeymen, &c., as are necessary;' that by section 6, subsection 2, the superintendent of stationery 'shall under the direction of the minister have charge of the purchase, &c.;' that by subsection 4 of this section, 'all purchases made under the authority of the section shall be so made upon requisition approved of by the Minister or the Queen's Printer;' and that by section 8, the accountant shall, under the direction of the Minister and the Queen's Printer, audit all accounts.

From the foregoing, it will be noticed that the exact relation between the Queen's Printer and the superintendents and accountant is left in considerable doubt, and the results which appear to have been brought about by this cause will be more particularly referred to in discussing management.

In 1888, by 51 Vict., Cap. 17, the Act was amended, not in substance, only verbally, by a statute entitled 'An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.'

In 1893, by 56 Vict., Cap. 15, it was provided that printing for the Intercolonial railway might be done elsewhere than at the Bureau.

In 1901, by 1 Edward VII., Cap. 18, the printing advance account was created.

In 1903, the Act was further amended by 3 Edward VII., Cap. 50, but not in substance.

Having thus summarized the statutory enactments relating to the Printing Bureau, it will lead to a more ready understanding of the conflict of authority and the lack of cohesion that evidently have existed in the Bureau from the very beginning if, at this stage, the question of management be considered.

MANAGEMENT.

In introducing the Bill which, when enacted, authorized the establishment of the department, the Honourable J. A. Chapleau is reported in 'Hansard,' May 27, 1886, page 1552, as saying:—

> Mr. CHAPLEAU.—The officers, as I stated before, will be a superintendent of printing, a superintendent of stationery and an accountant. The head of the branch will be the Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery. Those officers will be officers in the Civil Service without examination, because they are technical or special officers, and will have the rank of chief clerks of the department.

That the control which it was evidently intended by Mr. Chapleau the Queen's Printer should have was not exercised, and that difficulty and friction arose on that account, is made evident by an extract from the report of Dr. Dawson, the then Queen's Printer, dated May 30, 1892:—

> *Staff.*—The removal of the Queen's Printer's Office to the Bureau has concentrated the whole department under one roof.* There are serious defects in the initial Act constituting the department. Three branches were created, independent of each other, and, until this year, reporting directly to the minister. The heads of these branches were equal in rank, and apparently in precedence. From this might easily arise a want of co-ordination which might run throughout the building and consume energy uselessly. So large an establishment cannot be carried on comfortably without a sense of unity and co-operation. I trust that soon the few slight changes in the Act will be made which are required to consolidate the department and prevent the inconvenience of disjointed action, and give to the responsible minister a better control of the Bureau in all its details. A Minister of State cannot exercise a strict surveillance over the innumerable details of such an establishment excepting through one deputy, as in other departments.

* The office of the Queen's Printer prior to this time was in the Eastern Block.

Dr. Dawson was examined before a Royal Commission in 1892, and his evidence on the subject we are discussing is hereto annexed as Appendix 'A.' (Pages 45-6 of report.)

Notwithstanding the report and representations of Dr. Dawson, there were no statutory changes made to meet his views, and the only change in management of which we can find record is that all reports subsequent to the year 1892 were made to the Queen's Printer, and not to the minister, by the superintendents.

The result of this divided authority is apparent in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs at the Bureau. There is not such a spirit of co-ordination as should exist, and in addition there is a want of loyalty to the Bureau as a whole. Whilst there are many excellent officials and foremen, the weakness of the management militates against effective results. This want of unity extends down to the porters and labourers, who decline to do work if by any means it can be shown that another party should do it. The idea running through the establishment seems to be that each branch or room is a separate entity, and must look after itself, without reference to the interest of the whole as a unit.

THE BUILDING.

One of the first considerations in the equipment of a printing plant is the building in which it is placed. The Printing Bureau was constructed over twenty years ago, and while it may have been adequate for the business of that time, it is now obsolete and not well adapted to produce the volume of work being turned out. No provision was made for offices for the Queen's Printer and the clerical staff. The Queen's Printer was expected to direct the business of the Bureau from his office in the Eastern Block. This was done until shortly after the appointment of Dr. Dawson, who saw the impracticability of this method, and had his office transferred to the Bureau. The offices now occupied by the clerical staff are not suitable for their purposes.

There are many defects apparent to the casual visitor, and the statements of the various foremen indicate the necessity of many radical improvements.

The height between floors, apparently about eighteen feet, is greater than is needed for light and air, and deprives the premises of extra floor space that might be had in a building of the same external height. This height adds unnecessarily to the elevator lift.

The two flights of stairs at the back of the building, which are about six feet in width, are not sufficiently spacious to accommodate the outrush of employees at the closing hours, and accidents are not at all improbable. In case of panic from any cause, injury and loss of life would be quite within the possibilities.

The storage capacity of the building is not sufficient, and the corridors are crowded with boxes of paper three or four tiers in height. This condition may be exaggerated at the present time by the large stock of census paper which is being carried, but it exists to a greater or less extent at all times.

The paper stock store room is too far from the press room. It is in the opposite wing, and without considering delays, this causes much unnecessary walking and trucking.

The binding and finishing departments are too far from the press room, and they are not well situated with respect to the shipping department. All printed work goes from the press room to the finishing and binding rooms, and from these to the distributing and shipping departments, and it is clear that they should all be as near together as possible.

The shipping room is in the front of the building. It should be in the rear, where all delivery wagons should load and unload.

The space where the wagons come and go to receive and deliver goods is also badly congested, and the platforms are too small for easy handling of goods.

There are two freight elevators, one in each wing of the building, and as they are used by the workmen and foremen in going from flat to flat on business matters, much time is lost in waiting on them.

There is no passenger elevator, and the employees have to use the stairs in going to and from work. For women and young girls this is not as it should be, as they must climb several flights of stairs to reach the upper stories where they are employed.

There is no system of internal telephones, or similar means of communication between the various departments.

Forms must be cleaned and returned from the press room to the composing rooms, and the wash room used for the purpose is not creditable to an establishment of the character of the Printing Bureau.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Copy furnished.

An essential of effective and economical printing is properly prepared copy. That furnished to the Printing Bureau by the various departments is of as poor and unsatisfactory a quality as can well be imagined. It is the exception when the copy furnished can be called good, and much of it is exceptionally bad.

There would seem to be an impression in some of the departments that a book or report can be edited better and more economically after it has been put into type than while it is still in manuscript. If this is not a correct surmise of the situation, then there must be with those who prepare some of the copy a disgraceful carelessness, as well as utter indifference to the cost of the work. We have seen instances of such author's alterations, in the proofs after they have been carefully compared with the original manuscripts and found correct which would cost more to correct than the original composition. In the course of our investigation, we found a report which had been put into type of a width of line in accordance with the instructions from the department issuing it; galley proofs had been made of it, and these underwent considerable alteration; instructions were then given by the department that the length of line was unsatisfactory, and that the whole report must be reset on another measure. In the meantime, the report was apparently forgotten, as it now remains in the Bureau uncompleted, after a lapse of two years.

The result of countermanding instructions and of furnishing copy of the character described is to abnormally swell the eventual cost of all work, and, what is quite as bad, it sets a low standard to the workman at the Bureau, and gives them occasion to defend their own shortcomings by 'blaming their copy.' No workman should have any opportunity to truthfully condemn his tools, or the materials with which he works. They should always be sufficient and satisfactory for the purpose for which they are intended.

In addition to all other difficulties, we found that copy had not been furnished to complete reports, and such parts as had been set up had been struck off and held in abeyance until the rest of the work is forthcoming. There is a large quantity of Parliamentary publications printed, folded and classified all ready for binding, but held up awaiting copy for the index.

Certified copies of the Statutes are sent to the Bureau by the officials of Parliament, under Seal of Office. These copies should be accurate, as they come from the proper officials and are under the Seal of Parliament. Nevertheless, it is found that frequent mistakes occur in them. Under these conditions, the Bureau staff are obliged not only to proof-read these Statutes, but also to peruse them for mistakes.

Appendix 'B' is a list of mistakes in the copies of the English Statutes of last session. If these errors had not been detected at the Bureau, the Statutes would have been printed and circulated without the correction of the errors. It should be pointed

out, moreover, that the Bureau is not responsible for the correction of these errors, but they have occurred so frequently that the King's Printer, in the public interest, has directed that the copy should be read to discover them.

The question of bad copy is one that has been in existence since the establishment of the Bureau, and has been frequently complained of in vigorous terms by Dr. Dawson, the late King's Printer, in his annual reports.

Translated Copy.

Upon investigating the condition of the copy supplied for French publications, we found that in addition to all the faults that obtain in the English copy there were new difficulties created for the Bureau by differences of opinion as to correct translation.

Whole sentences are re-cast after the matter has been put into type, for no better reason than that, in the opinion of the changer, they are more suitable translations than were given in the original manuscript. It is safe to say that the composition of the publications translated into French costs twice as much as it would were it properly translated and legible copy furnished.

With regard to the French edition of the Statutes, the copy which is furnished by the officials of Paliament under Seal of Office is also found incorrect in many instances. Appendix 'C' is a list of errors in the certified copies of the French Statutes passed at the last session of Parliament. Appendix 'D' is an extract from the evidence of Mr. R. Belanger before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, in June, 1907, bearing on this question.

A comment similar to that made respecting errors in the English Statutes applies here with greater force, because the errors in the French are more numerous, and of a more serious character than those in the English.

If the Bureau did not go beyond its duties in making these corrections, the French Statutes would be printed and circulated containing most serious errors. Several of the proof readers have for years been paid for translating and other work which is supposed to be done after Bureau hours an amount in addition to their regular salaries. Appendix 'E' shows these extra payments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, and since that time up to August 1, 1910.

In printing the French Hansard, the practice appears to be as follows:—The unrevised Hansard in English is translated each day into French by translators in an office on Sussex Street. This copy, so produced, is sent to the Bureau and put in type. The proof is read by the Bureau staff and the corrections made. The revise is then submitted to two translators appointed by the Printing Committee of Parliament, who have their office at the Printing Bureau during the session. This revise is then edited by these two gentlemen and corrected, not with respect to typographical errors but for more elegant translation. The result is that the corrections so made are frequently so numerous that it would be cheaper to re-set the revise as original matter than to change the standing type to correspond with the corrections of the two translators mentioned. This revision of the translation should, of course, be done before the copy is sent to the Bureau in the first instance.

The same comment applies to the departmental reports, in connection with which a bad practice prevails with respect to tabular matter. It is the usual practice for the translators to translate the English wording in the first column of tabular matter, and for the rest merely add—See such and such a page of the corresponding English report. This is indefensible. Compositors who are setting type should not be asked to go about the Bureau looking up English pages. It is subversive of discipline. No foreman can control his men when they are obliged to look up copy in this way.

Then, in some instances, the English wording in tabular matter is not even translated, and the compositor is supposed to translate it as he sets the type. Time slips

have been exhibited showing a charge of one and one-half hours for composition and two hours for translation of this kind.

DELAYS.

We have heard of many complaints regarding delays in the completion of work at the Bureau. There were evidences of delay throughout our investigation. Undoubtedly, in many cases, the Bureau is to blame, for reasons which we have pointed out in other places in this report. Congestion of the pressroom, waiting for paper while the presses are ready, and other causes of a similar nature, make delays. However, the greatest causes for delay are not in the Bureau, but in the departments which furnish poor copy, which fail to return proof promptly, and in other ways prevent work being completed expeditiously. We cannot express in more fitting language the position of the Printing Bureau in this respect than to quote from the report of Dr. S. E. Dawson, late King's Printer, for the year 1898, setting out a history of ten years at the Bureau. We have set out copious extracts therefrom in Appendix 'F' hereto.

MACHINE COMPOSITION.

The machine composing facilities of the Bureau consist of a battery of 32 linotype machines and three Lanston monotype keyboards with two casters. The linotype machine, as its name implies, casts a solid line of type. The monotype machine casts a single type at a time, and its product is the exact equivalent of hand type. This quality gives it its superiority over the linotype for tabular matter and for excessively long lines. The linotype is the machine par excellence for newspaper work, on account of its speed and the short lines required, and the monotype is the ideal for the job or book room, because of its perfect adaptability to tabular work and long lines, and the ease with which corrections are made in its output on account of its single type product, and largely because of the very large number of characters available on its keyboard. The linotype has 90 characters, and the monotype 225, with 25 adjusting keys, which makes a total of 250.

The linotypes were installed at the Bureau to produce the Hansard, the voters' lists, &c., work which, owing to its resemblance to newspaper work, they are admirably adapted for. While parliament is in session they are operated night and day. When parliament is not in session, they are employed upon reading-matter portions of the general publications of the various departments of the government.

The monotype is a more recently developed machine, and is not in such universal use as the linotype, but its wonderful adaptability and wide range of work is fast bringing it into general use. While it can do everything that the linotype can do, it is not its equal in speed, and cannot, therefore, economically displace it on such work as Hansard.

At the Bureau these machines are not antagonistic, but complementary to each other. Each, however, should be used upon the work that it is specially competent to do.

At the time of examination, the machine composing room was overstocked with work, and some reports were being sent to outside printers because of the inability of the Bureau to have them ready in time for the session of parliament.

A half-hour a day is allowed each operator of a linotype in which to clean up his machine. In some offices where these machines are in use the operator works full time, and after work hours special cleaners are employed who put the machines in order for the next day. The foreman estimates that his men set 3,000 ems per hour. A half-hour on each machine would therefore mean a loss in setting of 1,500 ems, and multiplied by 32 would equal 48,000 ems a day lost in product by this half-hour allowance.

HAND COMPOSITION.

Hand composition is one of the survivals of conditions obtaining at the time of the organization of the Bureau.

In the room known as Parliamentary Room No. 1 there are employed about 75 hand compositors, and in Parliamentary Room No. 2 there are 55. In the Departmental Room about 30 are employed. The work done in the Parliamentary rooms consists of the departmental reports, such as the Auditor General, &c., and other sessional papers. The greater part of the ordinary reading matter contained in the reports is composed on the linotype machines, but the tabular work, apart from what is done by machine on the three Lanston Monotype keyboards, is composed by hand in the Parliamentary rooms. The work done in the Departmental room consists largely of the forms used by the various departments of the government, and is entirely hand work.

Hand composition of the character of the work done at the Printing Bureau is obsolete, even for tabular work, and has been superseded by machine composition. The linotype machine for straight reading matter of not too wide a measure, and the monotype for excessively long lines and for tabular matter. These machines working in unison are qualified to do practically all the composition required at the Bureau, and to do it effectively and economically.

No record is kept of the work performed by the compositors, and, as they are paid by the hour, and not by the quantity of work done, their efficiency depends entirely upon the capability, fidelity and loyalty to the Bureau of their foremen. The importance of selecting the very best possible foremen, of giving them absolute control of their rooms, of adequately remunerating them, and of assuring them of the thorough support of their superior officers in the matter of properly administered discipline, can hardly be overestimated.

In the matter of discipline, instances in the past are not rare where workmen have been discharged or suspended for cause, and have been restored to their positions over the order of their foremen, even without consultation with them. This is a reprehensible practice which we understand has for some time been discarded. While making our inquiry at the Bureau, we investigated at your request the complaint of a workman, claiming 'a political pull' against his foreman, who had suspended him for unseemly conduct. The evidence clearly established that the action of the foreman was quite justifiable, and your action in supporting him has had a most beneficial result, not only in his own room but throughout the building.

PROOF-READING.

The proof-reading has evidently been affected by the tendency to segregation that has been typical of Bureau management, as we find it being done in five different places in the building. A foreman, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the proofs of the work done in his room were being read, (or not being read, as the case might otherwise be put), applies for the reason assigned for a transfer to his room of a sufficient staff of readers to handle his work, and, instead of dealing with the difficulty and remedying it, the superintendent has granted his request, with the result as above stated. This is an objectionable system. There are comparatively few copy-holders employed in proportion to proof-readers. This disparity has possibly grown up because proof-readers are paid more than copy-holders

There are thirty-five proof-readers in the Bureau, and the reputed chief sits in a small office at the top of the building with two or three other readers, while the bulk of the proof-reading is done by detached bodies of men in the various departments where the work is composed. The chief proof-reader is apparently so in name only, as he seems to be fully engaged in revising bad copy, translating English into French, &c. It is a misnomer to describe him as 'chief' in the sense of foreman or director.

PRESS ROOM.

This room is equipped with a good variety of machines for the purpose required, and the work is turned out in a creditable manner. Its efficiency is greatly hampered by the irregular way in which the forms from the various composing rooms reach it. There are periods of extreme slackness, and then of congestion of work. Many times this is unavoidable, but a great improvement might be made were better oversight maintained by the superintendent's office in seeing that the work is not allowed to lag in the various composing rooms for lack of copy or other causes. Eternal vigilance is requisite to keep the wheels moving, and slackness in the press room causes slackness in the bindery and finishing room.

Another cause of delay and slackness in the press room is the delivery to it of work jackets, and forms for which, when they arrive, it is found there is no paper or material in stock for the job. This arises through neglect in the superintendent's office to see that proper stock is provided in the store-room for the work going through.

A cause of considerable lost time in the press room is the making of alterations in the forms on the bed of the presses, which should have been done before the forms have left the composing room. The custom is to lock up a form, say of a book, in which occur some pages of half-tone illustrations, or a complete form of half-tone pages which are to be cut up into single pages for inserts in a book. These forms are sent down to the press room, where they are put upon a press, proofs pulled, one of which is sent to the bindery and the other to the composing room, and sometimes to the author. An examination of these proofs is then made by the parties concerned, as to whether the half-tone blocks are in satisfactory position, and if not, alterations are made which take from half an hour to two hours, and waste that much time of the product capacity of the press.

Another source of waste time and poor work is the use of stereotype plates instead of electrotypes on long runs. It is the custom of the Bureau, where many impressions of a job are required, to make stereotype plates and print from them, so as to save wear on the type; for it is to be remembered that a very large proportion of the work at the Bureau is still done from hand type. These stereotype plates do not usually last more than about 25,000 impressions, when they lose distinctness, and have to be replaced by new ones. As the Bureau has a stereotype foundry, it is quite an easy matter to get new plates; but as it does not make electrotypes, they have to be bought, and there is a tendency, therefore, to use stereotypes instead of electrotypes, though the latter are much more satisfactory, and on long runs are more economical. A good stereotype plate will not be serviceable for more than about 25,000 impressions. A good electrotype will do good work for 500,000, and have considerable service left in it. It will be seen that on a run of 200,000 impressions, eight sets of stereotypes will be required, but of electros, only one. The cost of one set of electros will be much less than eight of stereos; but what is of infinitely greater importance is that only one make-ready will be necessary with the electros, as against eight with the stereos, and the press, not having to lose any time by the interruptions in the dressing on of the several extra sets of stereos, will finish the job in much less time when electros are used.

The issue of what is described as 'rush jackets,' that is, work that is wanted in a hurry and out of turn, is also a cause of considerable inconvenience and expense in the press room. There is an impression among the foremen about the Bureau that these 'rush orders' are issued without sufficient consideration, and that many more of them are allowed to go than need be. The giving out of work out of turn, that displaces regular work, is a very serious matter in the press room, more serious than in most of the other departments, though it is a serious disturbance in all of them; but in the press room it may involve the lifting of a form that is running on the press and the consequent loss of the make ready, besides the loss of time in changing

off and on and back again. Rush orders are at times unavoidable, but they should be kept down to the minimum.

BINDERY.

The bindery work of the Bureau is divided into two divisions, one for the handling of rush work, such as Hansard, Votes and Proceedings, Orders of the Day, and pamphlet work generally.

The other does blank book binding, letter press binding, ruling and map mounting, and all the more important work of a general bindery.

The work turned out in both of these divisions is of a very creditable character, and will not be found inferior when compared with the product of any of the commercial establishments of the country.

The main bindery is greatly hampered by lack of sufficient room. The machines are too close together, and the ruling machines had to be removed to an upper floor. There is need also of more machinery to deal effectively with the great volume of business which is now passing annually through the bindery. The equipment is practically the same as it was when the Bureau was organized, twenty years ago, and there is much congestion of work. Difficulties which occur in the handling of work in the bindery arise from want of intelligent treatment of the requisitions and jackets in the superintendent's office. Mention was made in our remarks under the head of 'Press Room' of a difficulty that occurs there through want of advance knowledge by the storekeeper of probable paper requirements. A similar cause of trouble is found in the bindery, in that it has no advance information as to the work that is on its way to it. No jacket or information reaches the bindery till the work is all printed, whereas the first sheet may have been received months, and in some instances, a couple of years before.

There is another wasteful feature. The Bureau receives an order for 600,000 forms to be printed and ruled on paper large enough to put six forms on a sheet. This job will be sent to the press room and the paper cut down to print two on a sheet, thus necessitating the ruling of 300,000 instead of 100,000 had the paper been sent to the bindery to be ruled before it was cut up for printing. If this paper had been ruled before it was printed the handling and ruling of 200,000 sheets would be avoided and time consumed thereby saved.

A very objectionable feature in the bindery division is the eating of lunches on the work tables and the hanging of hats and coats about the walls of the room. There are no lunch rooms or lockers for outer clothing as are provided in modern and up-to-date printing establishments.

COST.

Much is to be desired in the way of an improved system of cost keeping in the Bureau. Forty per cent advance is arbitrarily put on the cost of hand composition, twenty per cent on the monotype and ten per cent on the linotype. Why these rates were adopted nobody seems to know. The overhead charge on machine work, either monotype or linotype, should be greater than on hand composition. The advance at the Bureau, however, is greater on hand composition than machine work.

The foreman of the press room adds one-third for overhead charges, and sometimes arbitrarily fixes the time on each job, giving as his reason that he cannot always depend on the statements made by his men.

In the bindery the foreman uses his discretion as to his overhead charges, and values the work on each jacket according to what in his opinion it is worth.

That the cost estimates that have prevailed are not fair and just is evidenced by the fact that the Bureau since its organization has accumulated a very large surplus, about $362,000. This was not contemplated when the Bureau was organized, the

object being to do the printing of parliament and the departments at cost. The custom of the Bureau is to add a percentage to the cost of each operation, and upon completion to add a further percentage for overhead charges.

This plan has been abandoned in the Government Printing Offices at Washington, and an average cost price of each service performed has been arrived at by tabulating the whole cost of each department, including the overhead charges, which, divided into the product, gives the rates for each service entering into the job and the scale at which such service is to be charged for. As no account has so far been kept of the annual product of the several departments of the Printing Bureau, this plan is not presently applicable there.

STEREOTYPE ROOM

This is a very useful feature at the Bureau. It is well situated as to light and air, and is fairly well equipped with plant. All jobs which require more than 5,000 copies are printed from stereotype plates which are made in this department. The object is to save wear upon the hand type, so much of which is now used in the Bureau. The metal for the composing machines is also prepared in this room

A rotary or pamphlet press is employed in the press room. The plant for the making of the stereos for this press, for some unaccountable reason (some trouble about the motors, it is said), is installed in the annex to the press room, where it is about as inconvenient to the stereotype men as it could possibly be. When it is to be operated the stereotype men have to go down there and fire up a special furnace and run a donkey engine to turn out the work.

LITHOGRAPH ROOM.

We find that under Section 16 of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, it was declared: '(1) A government establishment shall be organized at Ottawa, and shall be under the management of the Superintendent of Printing, in which establishment all printing, electrotyping, lithographing and binding, and other work of a like nature required for the service of the parliament and the several departments of the government, shall be executed.' Notwithstanding this enactment, parliament has never made provision for lithographic or electrotype plant, nor is there any room in the present building where a lithographic plant could be installed. As will be seen by Appendix 'G' the attention of parliament was called in 1902 to the fact that it had not made such provision.

Lithographing, therefore, is done by outside contractors for the various departments, and is placed through the Bureau. A very large amount of work of this character requires to be handled, and some years ago it was deemed wise to appoint a special clerical staff to look after it. Added to the lithographic work and the various kinds of engraving which are not done in the Bureau, is a very considerable volume of work which might be executed there, but which, because of congestion, has to be given out to commercial printers.

Section 32 of the Public Printing and Stationery Act authorized printing to be done elsewhere than at the Bureau, but under the supervision of the King's Printer. Some of this work is given out upon competitive tenders, some upon the basis of a scale of prices established many years ago, some upon tenders from a single contractor, and, contrary to your written instructions, many orders have been given without tenders being asked for.

The clerk in charge of this branch seems to have been permitted to act largely upon his own discretion in the giving out of this work, and he was evidently not qualified to deal with it. Much of it is of a technical nature, and it is also very varied in character. It comprises steel, copper and stone engraving, photo-litho-

graphing, photo-engraving, steel and copper plate, and lithographic and type press printing; lithographic off-sets and the making of colour stones and transfers; the printing of one form to a sheet, or the multiplication of several forms upon the one sheet by means of transfers, and of other features. It also involves the special qualities of paper as to strength, finish, folding capacity and non-stretching character, and their prices. To estimate the prices which might properly be charged for such work as has been mentioned implies a fair knowledge of all the technicalities, combined with large experience. In the absence of such technical knowledge and experience, it is inevitable, when work is given out without the precaution of taking prices in advance, that serious over-charges must result.

Formerly a good many of the government maps were engraved upon stone, and there was much friction between the government and the contractors as to the ownership and custody of the stones. Latterly the government has adopted copper plate engraving for its principal maps, and this has very much simplified the difficulty as to the custody of the engravings. The plates which have been engraved and paid for are recognized to be the property of the government, and their care is not attended with a fraction of the difficulty which is inherent to the engraved stones.

STAMPED ENVELOPES AND EMBOSSING ROOM.

In this room are made and printed all the stamped prepaid envelopes that are furnished to the public by the Post Office Department. An ingenious machine automatically folds, gums and embosses the stamp on the corner of the envelopes. The embossed letter-heading and envelopes used by the various departments are also done in this room. There are five hand-embossing presses, and one power press, which has been in use for about two years. Its capacity is practically 5,000 impressions a day, as against an average of from 1,000 to 1,300 on the hand machines, depending on the size of the die and the size and quality of the paper. Each machine is operated by a woman; in fact all the work in this room is done by women. The power press is capable of doing two or three dies at one operation when that number is required upon a single sheet in one colour; two or more colours naturally require a printing for each colour. The hand machines are capable of but one die at a time, and in case three appear on one sheet, three separate printings are necessary. The stamped envelope machine is working to capacity, and should it break down a serious interruption in the supply of envelopes would probably result. Everything in this room was found in especially good order, and an efficient check is kept upon the product of the envelope machines. The forewoman is supplied by the foreman of the bindery with a certain number of envelope blanks to complete an order, say 200,000. If any of these blanks are spoiled in the machine, the spoils must be returned to the bindery foreman, who supplies new blanks in exchange, and then takes the spoiled ones personally to the boiler furnace and burns them.

THE JACKET SYSTEM.

When a requisition is received at the Bureau, it passes into the charge of a special clerk, who inscribes it in a register under a consecutive number, and fills out a printed folder called a 'jacket' with the particulars on it necessary for the instruction of the working staff as to the requirements of the job, including the colour, size, quality, quantity of paper. This jacket is then considered the official order, and so impressed have the various departments become with its authority that they will refuse to take any action in connection with the work until the jacket is presented for their personal inspection. If the press room is ready to run off a form, the jackets must be sent to the paper stock room before a sheet of paper can be had. The paper stock-keeper, hav-

ing satisfied himself that the order on the jacket is all right, gives out the paper, records it upon the jacket, and returns it to the press room. As many requisitions are for reports or publications having many 'signatures,' it constantly happens that the work upon a requisition is going on at the same moment in composing room, press room and bindery. Under such conditions, which department of the Bureau has a right to the custody of the jacket becomes a problem. Mistakes in the making out of these jackets were found to be far more numerous than should be the case with ordinary care and ability. Indistinct and careless writing was also in evidence. The result was that a considerable amount of work was rejected by the departments which had requisitioned it, and what is known as 'spoilage jackets' had to be issued, authorizing the work to be done a second time.

In addition to the mistakes which escaped detection and for which spoilage jackets had to be issued, many transparent errors in other jackets were detected by the foremen, through whose hands these incorrect jackets passed, before it was too late to avoid their consequences. The clerk who was responsible for these errors was either not sufficiently painstaking or had too much to do. The latter was claimed on his behalf. As he had an assistant it did not appear that he could be greatly overworked. It may be mentioned that prior to his appointment he had had no technical experience in the work, but as at the time of our examination he had occupied the position for about five years, he should have acquired the necessary knowledge to have enabled him to properly discharge his duties.

When the jacket is issued, the sample of work, if there is one, is inclosed in it, but not much care seems to be taken to preserve these, and they are lost or disappear in many cases by the time the work is completed and the jacket returned to the accountant's room to be charged up. Owing to the rules of the Bureau making it necessary to exhibit the jacket on all possible occasions where the work is being discussed, it frequently happens that it is left in a place where it ought not to be, and much lost time occurs in hunting it up when custom makes its presentation again imperative.

THE VOTERS' LISTS.

In a handsomely equipped office on the first floor or office flat of the Bureau we found an official who is in charge of the voters' lists and ballots in blank, as well as the printed copies left over from use in previous elections. Just why this office is installed at the Bureau instead of at the House of Commons, by whose officers we understand it should be controlled, is not very apparent. But at any rate, here are assembled the lists, in manuscript or printed, as they are from time to time issued by the various provinces. Investigation brought out the fact that, by law, it is required of the King's Printer to keep on hand in type a complete copy of the lists as last used. Further inquiry showed that when general elections are held the time at the disposal of the King's Printer in which to prepare the required lists for the entire constituencies is not sufficient for them all to be done at the Bureau, and as a consequence about one-third of them are sent to outside printers. Appendix 'H' is a list of the constituencies whose lists were printed outside the Bureau at the last general elections, and as it has not been the custom in the past to have the type from which such lists are printed sent in to the Bureau, there is no standing type there representing them as is required by law.

At the time of the making of the law referred to, the lists were set in hand type, and it was considered, no doubt, an advantage in getting out a printed list quickly to have corrections made in the standing type, deleting the discarded names and setting up the new names only. But now the lists are set on the linotype machine *de novo* for every election, and as the machine lines are solid type, no corrections can be made in them. The machine work has been found more satisfactory, and no attempt has been made to use any of the standing lines, as the time lost in harmonizing the old and

new lists would be greater, and the expense would be more also. Owing, therefore, to the innovation of machine composition, the standing type of the voter's lists is only of practical value till the next list is issued by the provinces, which is usually annually. Only one case was found where the standing type was used in a subsequent election. It was that of Nicolet, Quebec, where the printed list used at a bye-election, December 30, 1907, was again used at the general election of October 26, 1908.

COMPOSITION STOREROOM.

This is a department for the care of standing type which may be required for reprinting, electro and stereotype plates, and moulds of Revised Statutes, &c. The type, also, for the voters' lists is in the care of this department—about 8,000 pages. Plates of illustrations for the annual reports or other works are received, and a record is kept of their disposition.

Extra material or tools and composition furniture, such as condemned type, composing sticks, type for distribution, cases, frames, &c., not required for immediate use, are deposited with the foreman of this department. The pig lead, tin and antimony, for the mixing of the composing machine metals, are also in charge of this department, as well as the returned slugs from these machines, which are recast into ingots for further use. There is no proper storeroom for all these varied articles, and as a consequence they are found in several different places. The storeroom itself is on the third floor of the west wing. Some of the plates and standing type are in the attic of the same wing, and the heavy metals are in the basement of the east wing. The metal dross barrel stands open on the delivery platform in the courtyard where the dross from the stereotype room is emptied daily, and when it is filled it is shipped to Toronto, about 1,200 pounds at a time, and it is paid for presently at the rate of 3½ cents per pound. Formerly four cents was got for it, but the contractor reduced his price recently.

An examination of this open dross barrel was made, which revealed an abnormal amount of heavy material, while dross should be practically dust. Instructions having been given to have the contents of the barrel put through a coarse sieve, it was found that 27 per cent of it would not go through, and this amount was returned to the stereotype pot to be remelted, being practically good machine metal. The dross is now being carefully sifted before it is put into the barrel.

It is only within the last four or five years that this dross has been saved and sold. Formerly it was thrown on the dump in the yard with the waste from the furnaces. An examination of the place where the dump used to be, with the object of recovering any that might still be there, resulted in the information that the dross had been removed with other dumpings to fill holes in other parts of the landscape, but just where, our informants could not definitely say.

Three compositors for the handling of standing matter and extra type and two labourers with a foreman constitute the staff of this department. There are tons of type in the care of the department which has been displaced by the introduction of the linotype, and much more will suffer a like fate on the introduction of the monotype.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

The condition of affairs in this department exhibits a woeful want of system in the purchasing, care and distribution of supplies. Under the provisions of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, authority is conferred on the superintendent to purchase and supply all printing and other paper, and all articles of stationery required for the use of members and employees of the two Houses of Parliament and of the several departments of the Government of Canada. He is also placed in charge of the sale and distribution of all official publications. Purchases are to be made upon requisi-

tion approved by the Minister or the King's Printer. On June 27, 1889, an order in council was passed which, amongst other things, directed the Secretary of State to prepare a list of all articles to be kept in stock, and to furnish to the department upon ordinary requisitions, such list to be subject to the final revision and approval of the Governor in Council. By a subsequent order in council, dated November 29, 1889, upon a report of the then Secretary of State, the list was finally revised and approved, and printed copies thereof were furnished to the departments of the government.

Copies of the orders in council and list referred to are contained in Appendix 'I' attached hereto.

Had the purchases by the superintendent of stationery been kept within the scope of the printed list, there would have been plenty of room in the Printing Bureau to store and keep in good condition all necessary stock to meet the normal requirements of the several departments. Unfortunately, the superintendent of stationery did not confine himself in his purchases within the limits of the order in council, but he has made large purchases even contrary to the express provisions thereof. From what we have been able to ascertain from the officials of the department this is accounted for, at least in part, owing to requisitions of a special nature being made for the purchase of articles not covered by the list, by the different departments and, as the natural outcome of such conditions, the superintendent seemed to think that the order in council was not effective, and that he was entitled to use his own discretion as to what he should buy, as well as the quantities to order. In consequence of this indiscriminate buying, the space in the Bureau provided for the storage of supplies became congested, and finally outside premises were secured in order to use same for storage of the excess stock. The passages in the Bureau are encumbered with boxes of paper belonging to the stationery department and in the lower flat quantities of stationery are suffering injury from dirt and other causes. This paper store-house has never been equipped to take care of the stock properly, as there has not been provided stacks to place the paper in the lower bins with the lighter articles, consisting of envelopes, carbon paper, typewriter paper and other paper in boxes in the upper bins, and as the latter had to be piled on the floor, tier upon tier, the weight of the upper tiers soon crushed the lower boxes, and thereby allowed dust and dirt of all kinds to get into the boxes, and at the same time allowed passing trucks to catch and tear the boxes and their contents. In the making of purchases the superintendent did not, apparently, have any system whereby his purchases were made to cover the approximate demand within a reasonable period of time, but would buy, apparently as the spirit moved him. Owing to the loose way in which the different store-rooms are looked after, it is impossible to safe-guard the stock properly. The doors of the rooms are open, and even strangers can enter in addition to the employees of the department, and you can readily see how easily stock could be made away with. On referring to the stock ledgers, we find that there are apparent shortages in several lines of goods, and in connection with carbon papers there was a shortage on March 31, 1909, of 636 boxes, and on March 31, 1910, of 1,204 boxes. The clerk in charge of the goods knew nothing of the shortage, and could give no explanation. Moreover, this clerk stated that he did not know that moisture or dampness was injurious to carbon paper until a quantity had been destroyed by water leaking through the roof of one of the outside storehouses. The assistant superintendent of stationery says the shortage may be on account of omissions in posting up of deliveries, as he claims they did not have time to check up the postings of the book. If this can be accepted as a reasonable explanation, it exhibits a peculiar condition of affairs that such large shortages were not reported.

Then, with paper in different parts of the building, as well as in outside storerooms, it became impossible to keep track of what stock was on hand in the different lines, and on this account goods would be bought, although an ample supply was already on hand of which the officials were ignorant through lack of proper stock-keeping.

In the system of delivering papers to the printing department, there is no proper voucher provided for. The entry of the amount required on the jacket is all the requisition that the clerk in charge gets. The evidence of the delivery of the paper is the extending of the money value of the stock furnished, and should the jacket be lost there would not be any proof of delivery forthcoming.

In checking the goods received there is not the accurate verification made in all cases that is required to protect the interests of the department. This especially applies to heavy weight papers, where they only choose a certain number of rolls or packages from a shipment, and if they scale right, then the balance is assumed to be correct. This has probably arisen from the fact that the platform scales which they have to use are not of sufficient capacity to weigh large quantities.

STOCK LEDGER.

This book is supposed to be written up every week so that the storekeeper by reference to it might be able to keep his stock properly assorted. However, as a matter of fact, at the time of our examination the ledger for the present fiscal year was over three months in arrears, and for all practical purposes was useless. The clerk who keeps the book says that the reason why he cannot keep it posted up is the length of time that elapses between the receipt of goods and the furnishing to him of the invoices to be entered in the ledger.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

The hours of attendance in the stationery branch are those of the civil service, while in the printing branch, as far as the mechanical part is concerned, they are from 8 a.m. till 5.30 p.m. The difference in hours, in addition to causing jealousy among the employees, tends to retard the workings of the Bureau as a whole. Unless the foreman of the press room has on hand sufficient paper for the work going through he must, if after closing hours of the stationery branch, wait till next morning to get a fresh supply. Should a rush order be received in the press room after four o'clock it would be held up until nine o'clock next morning unless the foreman had paper for another job which he could use in the emergency.

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS, STATUTES, &C.

The control of the distribution and sale of these is under three different departments. Mr. Larochelle is in charge of the sale of parliamentary publications, statutes and Hansard; Mr. Roger, of the parliamentary distribution and free list, and Mr. Smith of the sales of the voters' lists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

This is not carried on through one individual, but several parties receive communications regarding the affairs of the Bureau, and, therefore, there is not a central control, which is essential in a well-regulated establishment.

CHARGING PRICE FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED PARLIAMENT OR THE DEPARTMENTS.

When the Stationery Department was created, the idea was that all goods being purchased for the government through one branch would tend to secure better prices. That the goods were to be supplied to all other departments at cost, being actual cost plus the wages of the employees of the department, who are not paid by parliamentary vote, and any incidentals connected with the work of the stationery branch.

Apparently there has not been any regular basis upon which these overhead charges were determined, and the percentages varied according as instructions were given by the superintendent. The most glaring instance of this is in connection with parliamentary print paper, where in 1907-8 a loading of 6·35 per cent was placed on reams, and 13·65 per cent on rolls. In 1908-9 the rate on reams was 18·38 per cent, and on rolls 21·80 per cent. In 1909-10 the rate on reams was 20·67 per cent and on rolls 34·06 per cent.

The quantity of parliamentary print used in these years was:—

REAMS.

	Cost.	Price.	Loading.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1907-8	34,865 47	37,081 00	2,215 53
1908-9	33,417 77	39,561 74	6,143 97
1909-10	40,495 22	48,885 54	8,370 32
	108,768 46	125,498 28	16,729 82

ROLLS.

1907-8	8,846 52	10,054 21	1,207 69
1908-9	10,349 98	12,606 37	2,256 39
1909-10	11,957 82	16,030 34	4,072 52
	31,154 32	38,690 92	7,536 60

In explanation of this large loading it is said that the Stationery Department required fixtures to place its goods in, and as it was not deemed advisable to ask for a Parliamentary vote to cover same, they bought steeleases and other fittings to the extent of $30,474.13 and charged them out as if for purchases of stock. Then at the end of the year they would not be entered as 'Stock on hand' and in this way the amount of these irregular purchases was concealed. This large loading would serve the purpose, also, of covering up any large shortages of goods at stock-taking time, such as in the case of carbon paper hereinbefore mentioned.

ACCOUNTANCY BRANCH.

Under the Public Printing and Stationery Act, the powers of the Accountant are defined as follows, viz.:—

> 30. The Accountant shall, under the direction of the Minister and the King's Printer, audit all accounts for any services under the control of the Department, keep the accounts of the Department, receive and deposit all cash paid in, render statements of accounts to the Clerks of the two Houses of Parliament and the deputy heads of the several Departments, as and when the same are required by this Act or by regulations made by or instructions received from the Minister.

Whilst the powers and duties of the Accountant are clearly defined by the Act, yet in the evolution of events the accounts and control of the accounting branch have been divided. The Stationery Branch has its own staff of accounting clerks; time-keepers are in the upper flat of the building; auditing of the time and paper for printing jobs is done in rooms not under the control of the Accountant. In addition,

the Accountant does not have furnished to him the invoices for purchases made by the Stationery Branch when he is asked to issue cheques, but merely has furnished him a list of names and amounts certified by the Superintendent of Stationery, and thus he is not in a position to scrutinize details. Owing to these separations, there is not a proper system of accounting in the Bureau.

Moreover, in closing up the books at the end of each fiscal year, it has not been the custom to bring into the books all the work done by the Printing Bureau during the year. Thus the work done for the departments and for Parliament during the month or two immediately preceding the close of the fiscal year is not then charged, but is carried over to the following year. This is done for a double reason,—first, owing to the accounts not being prepared, and secondly, for the purpose of decreasing the amount of the credit balance of the Printing Advance Account. In addition the work in progress and the stock of supplies on hand are not inventoried, and thus are not brought into the workings of the year. At the close of the last fiscal year, the Accountant prepared a statement of the work not charged and in progress, and from these statements it is seen that the statement of the King's Printer's Advance Account, which showed a credit balance of $99,592.94 as the profits of the Printing Branch from the opening thereof till 31st March, 1910, was incorrect. These figures should have shown as follows, viz.:—

Balance as per account	$ 99,592.94
Add:	
Work completed at cost of Bureau and delivered to departments but not paid for on 31st March, 1910	139,420.74
Work in progress, at cost of Bureau	120,413.40
Supplies on hand, as per inventory	10,113.31
	$369,540.39
Deduct:	
Amounts due for supplies, etc., received previous to 31st March, 1910, but not paid for	$7,335.23
Actual surplus of Printing Branch from opening of Bureau till 31st March, 1910	$362,205.16

This sum represents the amount charged to departments and Parliament in excess of cost to the Bureau, from its inception to 31st March, 1910.

ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICES.

As hereinbefore stated there are separate offices in the building where similar work is carried on, which is contrary to all sound principles of business, and which also prevents proper supervision on the part of the chief officials. The question of division was dealt with generally by the Royal Commission in 1892, and as their finding is very pertinent to the condition of affairs at present existing at the Bureau, we annex hereto a copy thereof, as Appendix 'J.' (pp. xxv, xxvi.)

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Buildings.

The correction of the many faults which have been described as existing in the present building is so necessary, and the improvements mentioned so desirable, as to leave for consideration only the question of the best manner in which to bring them about.

In our opinion, this can best be done by the erection of a new building, covering more ground, and with less floors. Alterations of old buildings are very costly, and the introduction of expensive improvements in unsuitable buildings is something to be avoided. Not very long after the present building was occupied congestion became an acute complaint, and the Annual Report of the King's Printer contained continued appeals for more room. The present building has served its purpose, and a new one should arise, designed to suit the changed conditions of to-day.

2. Management.

The King's Printer should be dealt with as the head of all departments, and all correspondence should be carried on through him or his office, and there should be no direct dealings by Parliament or the departments with any of the officials. All letters received should be dealt with and distributed through his office, and the necessary data furnished him to reply thereto. By this means he would be enabled to keep in touch with all that is going on in the Bureau, and thus be in a position to deal promptly with any complaints from or difficulties arising with other government departments.

As new Superintendents for both the Printing and the Stationery Branches of the Bureau are about to be appointed, it perhaps may not be requisite to indicate to them what their course should be in dealing with the numerous shortcomings which have been set forth in this Report. Management, as the word indicates, is very largely a matter of the man. New men taking charge should be given as free a hand as the law and the regulations of the Bureau will permit. Given intelligence and experience, competent management will remove most of the difficulties recited.

3. Improved Copy.

Bad copy, editing in the proof and the revise, and revision of French translation are not defects in the management of the Printing Bureau, but are evidences of slipshod work on the part of the officers of Parliament and of the departments of the government where the material to be printed originates. Nevertheless, it appears to us that a recommendation upon the subject is pertinent to our Report.

But before making such recommendation, it seems to us proper to discuss other difficulties also entailing unnecessary expense.

One of these, namely the reduplications and the redundancies of departmental reports, was considered by the Civil Service Commission (Messrs. Courtney, Fyshe and Bazin), whose report is dated February 28, 1908. The following is a quotation from their report:—

> 'In the preparation of the blue-books presented to parliament, there seems to be a certain amount of overlapping and duplication. It is difficult, for instance, to know in what respect the blue-books emanating from the Customs and Trade and Commerce Departments differ. The gist of the blue-books is finally put together by the Director of Census and Statistics in the Statistical Year Book of Canada, and it would seem to the Commissioners desirable to ascertain whether the blue-books issued by the several departments could not be reviewed by some authoritative body with a view to their simplification and co-ordination, thereby increasing their value without increasing their cost. Your Commissioners believe that this might be done by, possibly, a Joint Committee of the two Houses of parliament entrusted with the printing of parliamentary documents.'

This subject has also been considered by parliamentary committees of the Imperial House of Commons. On March 20, 1906, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the number, bulk, cost and circulation of the documents printed by order of parliament, or presented to it through public departments. Copious extracts from

the report of this committee, dated July 23, 1906, are shown in Appendix 'K.' A Select Committee for the same purpose was appointed on May 8, 1907, and reported July 26, 1907. Copious extracts from this report are shown in Appendix 'L.' Amongst the recommendations of these committees are the following: '(2) The Controller of the Stationery Office to be consulted as to the form of all parliamentary printing; (3) A sessional committee to be appointed to supervise the amount of matter printed and the distribution of publications; (12) Royal Commissions to obtain treasury sanction for the amount and nature of the matter proposed to be published with their reports.' Subsequently the Sessional Committee referred to in the recommendation was appointed, and the method of curtailing expenditure appears to be by way of suggestion only. This committee consider the departmental reports and make suggestions for future issues. No steps appear to have been taken to control the issue of reports of commissions.

The recommendations quoted above from the Courtney-Fyshe-Bazin Commission, as well as the practice followed by the Sessional Committee of the Imperial House of Commons fall far short of what is required to meet the difficulties we are considering. Such a parliamentary committee as that suggested by the Civil Service Commission of 1908 could sit only during the session, but for the proper expedition of business all departmental reports must be printed and ready for consideration at the beginning of a session. The Imperial Sessional Committee deals only with completed reports in hand, and merely makes suggestions for their improvement when issued in the future. But, in addition to the difficulties encountered at Westminster, there is at Ottawa the further difficulty caused by translating from one official language to another official language. Hence a different remedy must be applied, and in our opinion it is advisable, in the interests not only of the proper management of the Printing Bureau, but of the conduct of the printing business of parliament and of all the departments of the government, that there should be some body, bureau, committee, or commission charged with the following duties:—

1. Supervision of the material to be included in departmental reports.
2. Supervision of copy for reports and other publications.
3. Supervision of the translation of all reports and publications.

The supervision or editing of departmental reports has recently received very thorough consideration by the government at Washington. On January 20, 1906, Mr. Roosevelt, the then President of the United States, issued an executive order directing the appointment in each department of an advisory committee on the subject of printing and publication, and laid down the general principles governing the form of the annual reports of the various bureaus and offices of the departments. The working out of this order has been considered in the preliminary report of the Printing Investigation Committee appointed under an Act of Congress of the United States, and we have added as an appendix hereto copious extracts from that report. *See* Appendix 'M.'

The great number of publications in each of the departments at Washington no doubt justifies the large expenditure which would be entailed by a printing committee in each of the departments. This is not, however, advisable with respect to the government of Canada. The number of publications in many of the departments is small and would not justify the appointing of a printing branch in each department. Advantage, however, may be taken of the suggestion of the Civil Service Commission above referred to for the appointment of one revision and editorial body for all the publications of parliament and the government. Such a body might not only consider the material to be published in the reports, but the copy furnished and the translations made. It is difficult to estimate in money the saving which would be made by furnishing good copy, stopping the editing of proof and revise, and establishing a standard of translation for all publications. It would undoubtedly save at least one-third of the cost of the composition of the French Hansard, and a further

very large saving would be effected in the cost of all the publications of the Bureau. The effect also would be to prevent redundancy in the departmental reports.

4. Machine Composition.

The present battery of thirty-two Linotypes appeared to be a fairly effective outfit. Four of them, however, are reported to be in a very bad condition of repair, they being the first machines that were installed at the Bureau. It has been suggested that these four machines should be traded off or exchanged for new ones. We do not think that this would be the wisest course to pursue, and would suggest that such of them as can be spared, one or two at a time, should be sent to the linotype factory in Montreal to be re-built, that is to have the worn out parts replaced by new ones. This can be done and the machines returned as good as new for a third of the price that new ones would cost. One or two of them could probably be put through this process in time to make them available for the approaching session.

In this connection, it should be said that the machine room should be supplied with one or two more machines than are actually requisite for the work, so as to permit of one being withdrawn at any time for large repairs, or for use in any great emergency.

The Monotype machines at present in the Bureau, although working in the Linotype room, are in the charge of a foreman of a different room. This is not a good plan. They should be removed, or, better, placed in charge of the linotype foreman.

In regard to the time allowance of a half hour per day to the linotype operators for cleaning their machines, we would suggest, with the view of getting all the work out of the machines that is possible, that the plan of cleaning up by special cleaners after hours be adopted, so as to increase the product, and thus permit the doing in the Bureau of much of the work that is now being given to outside contractors.

5. Hand Composition v. Machine Work.

No time should be lost in putting into action a plan for doing away with the excessive amount of hand composition now done in the Bureau.

About 160 men are so employed, on salaries of $16 a week, aggregating on full time $133,120 annually. It is a fair estimate that half of this amount might be saved by the introduction of machine composition, in addition to the saving in the purchase of expensive type, and the carrying of it in standing matter, as now has to be done.

For the time being, the battery of linotypes may be considered sufficient for present needs.

The machine that should be adopted is the Lanston Monotype, which does almost everything that is done by hand, and three of these are now being used in the Bureau. These machines should be introduced as fast as they can be assimilated, say about ten a year, three at a time, which number could probably be adopted without interfering with the efficiency of the work. The best plan would be to select the most capable of the present compositors and teach them the machines, and to use those not best adapted for the machine upon corrections, make-up, &c. Under such an arrangement no new hands need be taken on for a considerable period, and ordinary retirements and the natural increase of the business that will occur will take care of the reduction of hand compositors, so as to avoid dislocation of the business, or hardship to any employee.

The substitution of machine for hand composition should be so brought about as to cause as little disturbance as possible to the old hand compositors.

6. Proof-reading.

The proof-reading should be done in one room, in the immediate vicinity of the composing rooms, and each proof-reader should have a copy-holder. Revised proofs might be read, to see that the indicated errors have been corrected and for typographical errors, without copy-holders.

The whole staff of readers and copy-holders should be under the charge of a competent and vigorous chief, who would see that the work was carefully done, and fairly distributed among the different readers. Under such arrangement, we are of the opinion that the staff might easily be reduced.

The proof-reader should have no authority to change the matter or the translation. He should follow copy strictly. If obvious errors are apparent, he should draw the author's or editor's attention to this by query marks, and send back the proofs for correction.

7. Pressroom.

The remedy for the irregularity of forms coming from the composing rooms to the pressroom lies in better supervision by the Superintendent's office. Delays arise from causes, many of them removable by a little attention. In regard to delay in consequence of forms being sent to press for which it is found that there is no paper in stock, the remedy again lies in the Superintendent's office. When the order jacket is being made out, the jacket clerk should scan the requisition to inform himself of anything unusual in the character of the work. If paper of considerable quantity is needed, a slip should be made and forwarded to the stores department, giving the jacket number, the size, weight and quality of the paper required, and, when practicable, an estimate of the probable time it will be required. The store-keeper will thus be warned, and while the order is being put through the composing room will have an opportunity to procure the paper, should he not have it in stock.

The custom of correcting the position of cuts upon the bed of the printing press should be prohibited. This work should all be done in the composing room, when the pages are put into the chases to be got ready for printing. It should be an imperative rule that the presses should not be delayed in their work by having work done on them that can and should be done in the composing room before it is brought to the press. A press proof to the foreman as soon as the form is on the press is a wise and proper custom, as sometimes it is the means of detecting a previously overlooked error, but that should be its only object.

In regard to the use of electrotype plates, instead of stereotype, on very long runs, we would recommend that electros should be used on all runs exceeding 25,000. The presses will turn out more and better work under such conditions.

The issue of 'rush' jackets should be very carefully controlled. They should only be issued after due consideration, and should not be authoritative until they have been passed by the Superintendent of Printing, and initialled as approved by the King's Printer. When asked to authorize such an order, the Superintendent of Printing, or his office, should file with the King's Printer a memo. covering the reasons for issuing it. A coloured jacket should be issued for rush orders, and an extra charge of 20 per cent should be made on them.

Another jacket feature may be appropriately considered here, as it has to do with the question of delay in the output of the work, as well as between the various departments. The jacket contains the order and particulars regarding the work to be done in connection with each requisition, and accompanies the work on its journey through the Bureau. When the progress of a job is checked for any cause, such as non-supply of paper, the non-return of proofs, or any other of the numerous causes which occur, the jacket remains in the charge of the foreman in whose department the job has become stranded. Such jackets remain in limbo frequently for months,

and sometimes for years, while the persons responsible for the delays have apparently gone into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and the Bureau goes on with something that is ready. This deplorable condition might be dealt with effectively by having the various foremen return all stranded jackets to the Superintendent's office, where they would be assembled in a file, and, under the Superintendent's eye and order, would be taken up and dealt with, the recalcitrant got after, the difficulty removed, and the job again got under way. An abnormal accumulation of these jackets in the stranded file in the Superintendent's office would be something he would strive to avoid, by removing the cause for their presence there, and the effect throughout the Bureau would be magical.

8. The Bindery.

The necessity for some early additions of plant to the bindery is quite apparent, if the great quantity of work now being done there is to be turned out on time. One or two more ruling, cutting and numbering machines, a single folding machine, and another book smasher should be added without unnecessary delay.

The problem of more room in the main bindery is a difficult one, in view of the limitations of the present building. More room can be had only by extending the bindery to the other floors, which is objectionable. A new building will dispose of the difficulty. The difficulty in connection with the lack of information as to the work which may reach this department before the arrival of the jacket is treated of in the recommendations under the heading of 'The Jacket System' which follows. So, also, is the waste ruling trouble referred to.

The want of lunch rooms and lockers for outside clothing, while particularly noticeable in the bindery, exists in a lesser degree in all the departments. The remedy cannot be effected in the existing building.

9. The Stereotype Room.

The machinery and plant belonging to this department which is now separated and on different floors, should be consolidated in the present large room, which can conveniently receive the installation which is now down stairs off the pressroom. The space vacated by this second plant might possibly be utilized as a form wash-room for the pressroom, which is urgently in need of better accommodation in this respect. With the increased use of electrotypes it may soon be found convenient to put in a small electrotype plant in this department.

The addition of a dross pot with which all that is possible to be got in the way of metal from the skimmings of the melting pots would be secured, and only the absolute oxide would need to be sent to the smelters for refining.

10. Cost Keeping.

In view of the surplus accumulated by the Bureau by the rates which have been adopted in the past as provision for overhead charges, together with the savings which can be accomplished by the introduction of more machine composition, as well as from the improvement which should be made in the copy and handling, it is manifest that a material reduction in the rates charged the Departments can be made. This can be intelligently dealt with after the close of the present fiscal year, as the books then made up will show the surplus of the year. The whole subject of cost should be gone into, and data collected which would enable an intelligent consideration of the question. The product of the Bureau should be accurately tabulated by divisions, and the cost of operating the division compared with it, so that the unit of product might be divided into the cost, and the cost per unit thus

obtained. This is the custom now being followed by the Public Printer at Washington. Its adoption by the Bureau would enable any one in possession of the scale of prices that would then be prepared to arrive in a few moments at the approximate cost of any given publication. Extra cost caused by bad copy or alterations in proofs would be charged for as extras.

11. The Lithograph Room.

Under the Public Printing and Stationery Act, it is declared that lithographing shall be executed under the management of the Superintendent of Printing, but in the present building there is no room to instal such a plant. In order to comply with the law, it will be necessary to make provision therefor, and as several of the other branches are suffering for want of space, it seems that the best solution of the whole difficulty would be the erection of a new building.

More of the work now placed outside of this department should be done in the Bureau. No straight type work should be given out that it is at all possible to do there. There is no reason why the Bureau should not be equipped with a plant which could at the start do all the requirements of the government as to what is called commercial lithography. This consists of cheques, letter-headings, small plans, -in fact practically all of the work done in black or a single colour. The lithographic plant now being operated in the Interior Department would make a capital nucleus for the future plant at the Bureau. It could undoubtedly be operated more economically in the larger field of the Bureau than it is now.

But notwithstanding all reasonable endeavour to do all the work in the Bureau, there will of necessity remain much that will require to be given to outside establishments for some time to come.

In view of the fact, and of the desire to have the work done at the least possible price consistent with good work, the practice of giving out orders without securing a price in advance should be visited with dismissal. We find that, notwithstanding your repeated instructions to the contrary, orders have been given out without tender or advance price being secured.

Advance prices can be secured in three ways: (1) by competition among a selected list of establishments competent to do the work satisfactorily; (2) by the scale of prices authorized by the King's Printer; (3) by individual bids when the circumstances are such as to make it impossible to secure competitive offers, or when the scale does not apply. If this plan be followed intelligently, it will be found that the bulk of the work will fall under one or other of the first two heads.

The practice which the departments have adopted in recent years of having their best maps engraved on copper instead of stone (a return it is, rather, to the custom of the time of the late Sir William Logan), will be found a great assistance in the matter of competitive bids. These plates being the property of the government, and easily movable by express, need not necessarily remain in the hands of the original engraver, as was necessary with the engraved stones. They may without great risk be sent from shop to shop or from city to city. The original engraver, knowing this, in making his bid will not be able to charge excessive rates on the other processes involved, simply because he holds possession of the engravings.

Notwithstanding there will be still some work where judgment and knowledge on the part of the lithographic room will be requisite. To provide this, it would be wise to give one or more of the young men who are now in charge of the records and work given out from this room an opportunity in some of the outside establishments to learn just how the various processes are done. This would give them a greatly improved knowledge as to how to give out the work, and of checking accounts for work that has not been done in competition, or priced according to the Bureau schedule.

One of the aims of the Bureau in the not far distant future should be the establishment of an engraving and lithographic department, where all the maps of the various departments might be made.

12. Composition Storeroom.

In a later part of this report, there is a strong reference to the necessity of accumulating all store in one general place, and appointing to their charge a general stores-keeper. The materials that we found in the composition storeroom should be included in the above scheme, that is, such articles as lead, tin and antimony, in fact all such articles as are purchased and held for consumption in the printing branch.

The care of standing type, stereotype plates, plates for illustration, and plant in use but not required for the moment, naturally requires different treatment. A special store place for these articles would seem to be required, but it is questionable whether the work is sufficiently large or important to justify its being put into the charge of a full paid foreman. This small storeroom might be placed in charge of an assistant foreman.

Tons of unused type are held in this department, which are now of little use in the Bureau, and should be offered for sale. Some of it is worn out, and should be given to the stereotyper, with which to make metal for the composing machines.

13. Composition Foremen.

There is a foreman in each of the composing rooms, hand and machine, four in all. These foremen are all independent of each other, and with equal authority, and they each have assistants. This arrangement is not a satisfactory one. One room may be congested with work, while another may be slack of it, and under the present arrangement the equal distribution of it cannot be readily accomplished. The remedy for this difficulty is to put all of the composition into the charge of one foreman, with such assistants for the various rooms as may be necessary. Under such an arrangement, the composition would all be controlled by one man responsible for it, who would be able to distribute it to the hand men or to the machines best adapted to do it effectively.

The further introduction of the monotype machine into the Bureau, which we are strongly recommending, may lead to possible antagonism between the partisans of that machine and those of the linotype, if the machines remain in the charge of separate foremen with equal authority. As we have said, these machines in the Bureau work are complementary to each other, and not antagonistic, and if both are under the control of one foreman, the tendency to objectionable rivalry can be easily eliminated.

14. Chief Foreman.

Several years ago the appointment of a chief foreman was recommended by the late King's Printer, Dr. Dawson. Why such an appointment was necessary is not apparent, as it appears to us that all the duties supposed to attach to such a position should be performed by the superintendent of printing. Mr. P. M. Draper was, however, recommended for the position, but we could not find that his appointment was ever made effective, though he is known at the Bureau as chief foreman. In view of the approaching appointment of a new superintendent of printing, we think it an opportune time to discontinue the position of chief foreman, without, however, affecting the status and salary enjoyed by Mr. Draper apart from such position.

15. Stamped Envelopes and Embossing Room.

It has been stated that the stamped prepaid envelope machine is working to capacity. A second one of the latest pattern should be got without loss of time. It would also be advisable to put in another power embossing press, and thus do away with practically all of the hand stamping. One power press operated by one girl will do about as much work as the five who work by hand. The hands thus relieved will

some of them be needed to work the new machines, or can be drafted to other positions in the Bureau, where work is plentiful.

16. The Jacket System.

We have no desire to supersede the jacket system, or minimize its importance, but believe it can be benefited by some additions. In the first place, it would be very much improved if the instructions it carries could be typewritten. Then if, when it is issued, a slip specially designed to instruct the paper department, and also one specially prepared for the bindery, could be made up and forwarded to those two departments simultaneously with the issue of the jacket to the department first to work upon it, it would be of great assistance in the general forwarding of the work. These special slips need only be issued when the circumstances of the requisition indicate their desirability. A slip might also be made for the press room. These slips should each be prepared with a view to the special work to be done in the department for which it is prepared.

A competent level headed man should be selected for the work of making out these jackets. If such a one can be found who has a practical knowledge of work, so much the better.

More care should be taken of the work samples, as disputes sometimes arise which are difficult to settle in the absence of the sample.

17. The Voters' Lists.

There are at the present time tons of slugs of voters' lists kept stored and using up valuable space. We would recommend that an amendment be made to the Act, whereby it should be declared that the King's Printer shall print not less than 200 copies of the voters' lists, and keep same on file for use at elections that may be held, prior to the deposit with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of a new list, so that it shall not be necessary for the King's Printer to keep type standing after he has printed such additional copies of lists.

18. Machine Repair Shop.

One of the most urgent needs at the Bureau is a small machine repair shop where minor repairs might be done more effectively than is possible with the facilities now available. There are a half a dozen or more machinists employed in keeping the composing machines in order, and their shop facilities consist of a couple of benches and vices, and a kind of combination lathe which does duty as a grinding machine as well. In another corner of the Bureau is a paper-cutter knife-grinding machine, which is an exceedingly necessary and useful tool, in view of the many machine knives there are in the bindery upon which keen edges are necessary. There is also another sort of general machinist, who does odd jobs about the Bureau for the bindery and embossing room, and who is without a satisfactory place in which to do his work, or the requisite tools to do it with.

A small room should be equipped with a motor, small lathes, drilling machines, grinders, benches and vices, and such small tools as may be requisite, and the whole should be under the charge of a competent man, by whom, or under whose direction, the minor repairs required would be done. Such a shop would save much money and time that is now lost for want of it. The various tools, knife-grinding machines, &c., now scattered about the Bureau, should be assembled in this room.

19. Purchasing Agent.

There should be a general purchasing agent to purchase all supplies for the Bureau. It is contrary to all business principles that there should be different officials

buying printing and stationery supplies, as at present. One man with a good general knowledge of market values could buy to much better advantage. This need not mean the creation of a new office, as when the appointments of the new Superintendents of Printing and Stationery are made it might be found feasible to add to the duties of one of them that of general purchasing agent. This could be determined by the amount of general experience that the party had in purchasing of goods.

When goods are wanted, the chief stores clerk hereinafter recommended should make a requisition to the general purchasing agent showing the approximate requirements for the year, quantity on hand, quantity on order, amount to buy, dates of deliveries, description, from whom last bought, price paid, and approximate value of order. On receipt of requisition, the general purchasing agent will prepare order and secure the approval of the Minister or King's Printer before issuing same. This order form should contain in addition to the quantity and description of goods the discount and price, as well as the date of quotation or tender. This order should be in triplicate, and printed in three colours, one going to the person from whom the goods are purchased, one to the chief stores clerk and one to be retained by the general purchasing agent.

20. Chief Stores Clerk.

There should be appointed a chief stores clerk, who should have control of all of the stock and supplies of both the Printing and Stationery departments. As soon as such appointment is made, all the stores which are now kept in several parts of the building should be placed under his care, and thereupon he should be held responsible for everything received by him, and either produce the goods or show proper delivery vouchers whenever called upon. He should keep a stock ledger or ledgers, showing the description of goods, building and location where stored, maximum and minimum quantities to carry, from whom purchased and how delivered. This stock ledger will require to be posted up at least once a week, and thus the stores clerk will be able to supervise his stock and see that he is not overstocked, nor on the other hand allowing it to run below the minimum. There should be four copies procured of all invoices, one of which should be handed to the chief stores keeper as soon as received at the department. When the goods are received they should be opened up, and the clerk doing this should, on a form, make out an inventory of the contents, which he hands to the chief stores clerk, who from this inventory checks the invoice, and if all is found correct, the goods are placed in stock and posted in the stock ledger. The chief stores clerk having in his possession a copy of the order can verify the prices and terms, and report to the purchasing agent if all is right.

In delivering goods to the different departments, the requisition should be in duplicate, of different colours, and the duplicate with receipt of delivery thereon should be kept on file by the chief stores clerk as his voucher. The original will be delivered to the proper accounting officer, to be sent to the department with the account at the end of the month.

For goods delivered to the Printing Department, there should be a written order given for each delivery, signed by the foreman of the branch requiring same, indicating what department it is for, and on what account, and giving jacket number if it is required for an order. At the foot of this order the party receiving the goods must sign, as a voucher for delivery. In marking the price at which goods are to be charged, there ought to be some defined rule as to the percentage of loading or overhead charges. An estimate can readily be made by taking an average of the turnover as well as loading charges for, say, three years, and the average percentage during that period can be applied to all goods. This will also prevent the acquisition of fittings, &c., out of the supposed profits secured by undue loading.

With the additional shelving and bins recently installed, the stock should be well kept and readily controlled. However, it may be necessary to have additional stacks, but if so, these can be easily installed whenever required.

A new official stock list ought to be prepared and approved of by Order in Council, and these lists, together with standard sets of samples, can be sent to the different departments and orders thereafter should be restricted to such goods. The chief stores clerk should also be allowed, with the approval of the Superintendent of Stationery or the King's Printer, to substitute goods of equal value and kind if such as are requisitioned for are out of stock.

21. Accounting.

All the clerks in the Bureau who are engaged in the auditing of work done either inside or outside of the Bureau, time clerks, stock clerks or others performing any work bearing upon accounting, ought to be brought into one long room under the supervision of the accountant. This would enable the accountant to fully control the accounts branch, and at the same time would hold him responsible for the proper carrying on of the department. In the present building it is almost impossible to secure a room. The front part of the first floor is cut up into a number of small offices, and considerable space is wasted by a wide corridor running from the stairway to each of the wings. A temporary arrangement might be made by tearing down these partitions and closing the landing by a glass partition. The superintendent should be moved to the offices at present occupied by Messrs. Smith and LaRochelle, which would be provided with glass partitions so that all the clerks may be constantly under the supervision of their chiefs. The accountant could similarly be moved to the lithographic room, and all the accounting and other clerks should be placed in the large room made by tearing down the partition and utilizing the corridor. Messrs. Smith and LaRochelle could be moved to the upper flats.

At the end of each fiscal year inventories should be prepared of all work in progress and of work delivered but not paid for, as well as of the stock of supplies on hand, and these should be entered in the books so that the true balance of profit or loss would be shown.

22. Parliamentary Publications and Blue Books.

These should all be looked after by one chief clerk and not divided as at present between Messrs. Roger, LaRochelle and Smith. This division originated at the time of establishing the Bureau, and is a detriment to the efficient management of the department. If all were under one control the reserve stock would be much better looked after than at present, and no question could be raised as to whose duty it was to have the stock properly kept.

23. Hours of Attendance.

As the Bureau of Printing and Stationery is a work branch of the government, there should not be different hours of attendance of the parties employed therein. A new rule should be made requiring all employees to attend during the same hour. It could be arranged that the clerical staff could go to lunch in relays so that the office would always be open for business during business hours.

24. Time Keeping.

The present rule of five minutes grace being allowed to employees before they are fined or marked late should be abolished, and prompt attendance insisted upon. The present system of checking the time of the employees by means of brass checks, which they deposit on entering the building, ought to be abolished and time clocks installed

for each department. With these time clocks each employee is his own time keeper, and there can be no question as to the time he enters and leaves. What are termed 'autograph clocks' can be installed for the staff and clerks, who, as they write their names, register the time. These clocks give an absolute check on the attendance and enable the head of the Bureau to deal with such as are dilatory.

25. Loose-leaf Systems.

Loose-leaf books and systems and card indices are very largely used in the various departments of the government. The following is a statement showing the amount paid for loose-leaf binders and loose-leaf sheets, from July, 1906, to July, 1910, both inclusive:—

1906	$ 4,940 64
1907	14,929 83
1908	21,097 42
1909	36,168 94
1910	10,494 30
Grand total	$87,631 13

This material is all purchased from firms who claim to have patent devices and complicated systems and other methods of adding to the cost. There is ample equipment in the Bureau for producing loose-leaf books and card indices. They can be produced at greatly reduced cost, as all payment for royalties would be eliminated. All stationery firms are now making loose-leaf books. The binding devices may in fact be purchased from a manufacturing firm in Ottawa. Nothing more remains than ordinary ruling, book-binding and punching, which may be done with a slight additional extension of the machinery and plant at the Bureau. The congested state of the bindery may, however, prevent this work being done at the present time, but in a new building provision should be made for the execution of all this kind of work.

26. Transfer from Civil Government to King's Printer's Advance Account.

We would strongly recommend that as soon as possible all employees of the Bureau be paid from the King's Printer's Advance Account, and not partly from Civil Government, as at present. This will enable the Bureau to show the actual cost of all work performed therein. Then, in making up the cost of work done for or goods supplied to parliament and the different departments, the proper share of all salaries could be included in the charge.

27. Smoking in the Bureau.

The prohibition as to smoking contained in notices posted throughout the Bureau is honoured in the breach rather than the observance. In view of the constant danger from fire in a building where so much paper and other inflammable material is stored, we strongly recommend that the order forbidding smoking be strictly enforced.

It may be said here with the statements made and recommendations suggested herein, so far as the Stationery Department and the accounting system are concerned, are principally those of Mr. Hyde, and of the Printing Department of Mr. O'Connor, but both are sufficiently informed of the whole matter as to justify them in concurring, as they do, in the entire report.

Numerous appendices have been added, for the purpose of showing in detail the present condition of the plant and stock, and official statements which may serve the purpose of giving full information respecting the physical condition and management of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

(Sgd.) JOHN HYDE, F.C.A. (Can.),
E. G. O'CONNOR.

OTTAWA, October 19, 1910.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the evidence of Mr. Samuel Edward Dawson, Queen's Printer, December 28, 1891, before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to the Civil Service of Canada, Report pp. 45-46.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery can scarcely be said to be even yet consummated. Under the Queen's Printer as its Deputy Head the following distinct services have been assembled:—

1. The Official Gazette and Laws.
2. The audit of all Government Advertising.
3. The former Government Stationery Department.
4. The Printing Bureau.
5. The sale of all government publications.
6. The distribution of all government publications.

It is created by the statute, chap. 27, Revised Statutes, amended by 51 Vic., chap. 17.

Of the above services Nos. 1 and 2 are the Queen's Printer's proper province. Nos. 3 and 5 used to be a separate department. No. 4 is a new service and No. 6 is an off-shoot from the House—it is the outside distribution of the House of Commons. Three chief clerks were placed over this:—

(*a*) The Superintendent of Printing, Mr. Senecal.
(*b*) The Superintendent of Stationery, Mr. Bronskill.
(*c*) The Accountant, Mr. Gliddon.

The two former have been dismissed and their places have not been filled. Mr. McMahon and Mr. Roxborough are acting officers. The present Queen's Printer has not found any one outside more capable in his opinion than the present acting officers and he sees no occasion for filling the vacancies at present.

Alone among the departments, these three chief clerks reported, as will be seen in the Blue-books, direct to the Minister and over the head of the Queen's Printer. This probably resulted from the previous history of the services and from the statute which made them almost departments of ministers, for the two superintendents had power to purchase and engage and dismiss employees independently of the Queen's Printer and under the control of the Minister only. Each was equal to, and independent of the other; and the late Queen's Printer had his office in the East Block, so that there was no superior in rank in the building. One of the first requests of the present Queen's Printer was to be permitted to remove his office to the Bureau.

This radical defect in the organization of the department is responsible for much of the trouble which has occurred. The political head cannot supervise the details of such a department like a deputy who has no parliamentary duties. He is often absent and often absorbed in very important matters. For this reason it is my conviction that these inherent defects in the organization should be changed, and that the present vacancies in the two offices is the proper time to do it. The deputy of the department should be responsible for the whole of it, as all others are.

Comparatively few of the employees of the Department are under the Civil Service Act. In fact the more the Bureau is run on business principles and the less as

a branch of the Civil Service the better it will be. The idea seems to have gained ground among the operatives that they too are Civil Servants and have privileges over other operatives, independently of their skill and industry. My belief is that when an operative is paid the highest market price for his or her labour, that the matter stops; there cannot be a continual periodical increase. I have had to explain that, and that shows how dangerous it would be to apply the Civil Service Act to a business like the Bureau. Some civil servants there must be at the head and in the offices, but even they should be experts—even the accountant must be an expert at the printing trade.

This defect in organization became evident to me at the moment of my appointment. It accounts for the fact of there being no general books for the whole department, and I at once ordered a set of books to be prepared, and have been sketching out a system similar to that in a large merchant's office, which, when mature, will be submitted to the proper authority for criticism. The requirements of such an establishment, half business house half government, are very peculiar, and the system requires careful thought.

APPENDIX B.

List of Mistakes discovered by Chief Proof-readers at Printing Bureau in Certified Copies of English Statutes, Session 1909-10.

Chap. 1,	page 8.	—Second line from bottom, word 'Provincial' added.
1,	9.	—Item 336, for 'Permanent' read *'Sessional.'*
1,	17.	—Heading incorrect.
1,	31.	—" "
1,	42.	—For 'Felly' read *'Pelly.'*
4,	111.	—Marginal note to Seection 8 omitted.
12,	151.	—" " 1, sub-s. 2-3 and 4 omitted.
25,	200.	—" " 2 omitted.
27,	206.	—" " omitted and punctuation changed.
27,	212.	—" " omitted and others changed.
27,	213-218.	" " " " " "
27,	216.	—Word 'Therewith' changed to *'Forthwith.'*
32,	250, 254, 263, 265	}
32,	278, 280, 282, 285, 287	} Marginal notes changed.
32	289, 298, 302, 305, 318-9	}
36,	363.	—Marginal notes changed.
39,	371-2.	—" " "
52,	417.	—Section figures should be in black type.
59,	432.	—Marginal notes changed.
61,	436-7.	—" " "
62,	439.	—Wrongly marked as a subsection, should be a section.

APPENDIX C.

List of Mistakes discovered by Chief Proof-readers in Certified Copies of French Statutes, Session 1909-10.

1st Volume.

Chap. 3, page 75.—Vote No. 142, 2 lines to be deleted.
6, 119.—Section No. 1 omitted and all the others wrongly numbered.
9, 138.—Sections 10 and 11, marginal notes misplaced.
9, 142.—Section 23, marginal note omitted.
9, 147.—Schedule 1, one line to be deleted.
13, 157.—Section 2, wrong copy.
14, 163.—Section 15, subsections 2 and 3, marginal notes omitted.
16, 171.—Item No. 99, fractions omitted.
17, 179.—Sections 9-10-11, marginal notes omitted.
23, 203.—Section 6, subsection 2, marginal notes misplaced.
25, 208.—Section 3, subsection 2, marginal note omitted.
27, 241.—Section 76, subsection 2, marginal note omitted.
32, 285.—Section 52, subsections 9-10, marginal notes omitted.
32, 288.—Section 58, subsection 5, date wrong and marginal notes omitted.
32, 290.—Sections 61-62, marginal notes omitted.
32, 292.—Section 67, marginal notes omitted.
32, 293-4.—Section 70, marginal notes omitted.
32, 295.—Section 75, marginal notes omitted.
32, 296.—Section 78, marginal notes omitted.
32, 299.—Section 87, marginal notes omitted.
32, 301.—Sections 91-2-3, marginal notes omitted, date wrong.
32, 302-3-4.—Section 95, marginal notes omitted.
32, 304.—Section 96, date wrong.
32, 304.—Section 96-7, marginal notes misplaced.
32, 312.—Sections 111-12, one title to be deleted, another misplaced.
32, 317.—Section 135, marginal notes omitted.
32, 319.—Section 139, marginal notes omitted.
32, 320.—Section 142-4, marginal notes omitted.
32, 324.—Section 146, subsection (*i*), four lines to be deleted.
32, 328.—Section 158, marginal notes omitted.
32, 329.—Sections 165-6, marginal notes omitted.
32, 334-5.—Sections 186-7-8, marginal notes omitted.
32, 344.—Detail No. 1, matter misplaced and figures omitted.
32, 345.—Detail No. 2, one line to be replaced.
36, 379.—Section 1, marginal notes omitted or misplaced.
39, 387.—Section 1, marginal note omitted.
40, 390.—Section 6, marginal note omitted.
50, 425.—Section 6, marginal note omitted.
51, 435.—Section 1, subsection 46, wrong copy.
51, 437.—Section 5, marginal note omitted.
51, 438.—Section 9, marginal note omitted.
61, 459.—Section 12, words and marginal notes omitted.
61, 460.—Section 15, marginal note to be corrected.

2nd Volume.

Chap. 70, page 22.—Section 15, subsection 2, marginal note omitted.
71, 26.—Section 15, word omitted.
80, 49.—Section 4, marginal note omitted.
80, 51.—Section 7 (*g*), marginal note omitted.
80, 52.—Section 8, marginal note omitted.
83, 61.—Section 1, marginal note omitted.
83, 62.—Section 1, subsection 3, marginal note omitted.
86, 71.—Section 6, marginal note omitted.
92, 85.—Section 1, marginal note omitted.
92, 86.—Section 1, subsection 3, marginal note omitted.
97, 97.—Section 1, subsection 2, marginal note omitted.
102, 112-3.—Sections 7-13, proper name misspelled and marginal notes omitted.
108, 127.—Section 7, marginal note omitted.
110, 135.—Section 19, marginal note omitted.
113, 145.—Section 13, marginal notes misplaced.
116, 151.—Preamble, marginal note omitted.
117, 156.—Section 10, marginal note changed.
117, 157.—Section 12, marginal note omitted.
128, 190.—Section 1, marginal note transposed.
131, 197.—Section 2, marginal note omitted.
132, 201.—Section 11, marginal notes omitted.
133, 204-5-6.—Section omitted and all others wrongly numbered.
134, 207.—Section 2, marginal note omitted.
137, 214.—Section 4, marginal notes omitted.
141, 235.—Sections 10-11, marginal notes omitted.
143, 243.—Section 2, marginal notes omitted.
144, 246.—Section 10, marginal note omitted.
147, 256.—Section 7, marginal note omitted.
148, 262.—Section 11, marginal note omitted.
148, 264.—Section 21, marginal note omitted.
151, 273.—Section 6, marginal note omitted.
152, 279.—Section 11, marginal note omitted.
155, 289.—Section 1, words transposed.
155, 294.—Section 12 (*c*), marginal note omitted.
155, 300.—Section 23, marginal notes omitted.
155, 301.—Section 26, marginal note omitted.
155, 304.—Section 30, marginal note omitted.
156, 307-8-9.—The whole chapter wrong.
168, 354-5-6.—All the sections wrongly numbered from 21 to 27, and marginal note omitted.
171, 369.—Section 2, marginal note omitted.
176, 373.—Section 2, marginal note omitted.

APPENDIX D.

Extract from the Evidence of Mr. R. Belanger, taken June 19, 1907, before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, *re* mistakes in Copy. Report pp. 595, 596 and 597.

By the Chairman:

Q. Take that page (indicating report), you read the proof of that page?—A. We read the first proof, it is sent back to the department.

Q. Who reads the second proof?—A. The department reads it.

Q. When it comes back?—A. In page form and then it comes back to our department here and we go over it once again.

Q. Will it be the same man who went over the first one?—A. No, not generally, another man goes over it and reads it, and if it is French he compares it with the English, and then we sign it for the press or for stereotyping or anything like that. We are entirely responsible. If I put my signature on a form, that is 16 pages, as is generally done, I am entirely responsible for that. If it is to be reprinted, I may be held responsible for the reprint.

Now, gentlemen, I got a letter last week from the Public Printer in Washington. I had, in a letter asked him to inform me what salaries they are giving to their proof-readers down there, and I have the letter here in reply. The salary is about $1,500, or a little less than that. They do not ask or require the same qualifications from their proof-readers down there as they do here. I am willing to give you a few instances, if I am not taking too much of your time.

The CHAIRMAN.—Go on.

A. Gentlemen, take a French-Canadian, for instance. I am supposed to know English and just now am reading the Revised Statutes, or revised version. I am not only proof-reading them, I am really editing them, and in what way? Because I read the French version of the Revised Statutes, and I have the English version beside me, and I compare every line, every paragraph, every reference with the English, and the fact is that although it comes from a lawyer, from the Justice Department, from men well qualified to do the work, in the translation I find in nearly every page serious errors, wrong references, &c. Well, I have to correct these errors, and I do that. Many of the men down in the Printing Bureau have to know two languages. Down in Washington, all they have to know is English in order that they may follow the copy and read the proof, that is all they have to do. When we read important matter, statutes or anything like that, we have to take the French and compare it with the English. Some years ago, take for instance the Auditor General's Report, there was no translation, there was no one in the department that was authorized to do the translation of that report, so the English copy came down to the Printing Bureau; it was set there in English, and after it was printed in English they began the French edition. They put men to work on it there who were printers and compositors, but who knew nothing about translation, and they translated it from the English as best they could. Of course the report was composed of different items, which made it a simple matter enough, but still when it came in to our office we had to correct all the errors in translation made by the compositors.

Q. You had to make it good French?—A. Yes.

Q. In other words, you were simply doing the work of translators?—A. Yes, some got indignant over that, because it was not their work, so they asked for supplemen-

ary pay for that work, because it was really the translators' work. We did not get the extra pay, but the work was taken away from us and given to a special man, and, of course, he had no kick coming. But for other reports, the Trade and Commerce, Trade and Navigation, which are composed of tables and headings, and which are mostly figures, there is no translation for them until it comes to the Bureau, where we proof-readers have to supply the translation for them. That is, the compositors set them to the best of their knowledge, and when the proofs comes to us we have to correct them and we are responsible for their accuracy.

Q. That is you are responsible for putting it into good French?—A. For putting it into good French, and it is all along like that.

Q. What salary do they give you?—A. $18 per week.

Q. You are all paid by the week?—A. All paid by the hour and each fortnight.

By Mr. Fyshe:

Q. Do all of you get the same pay?—A. Yes, sir, we all get the same.

By the Chairman:

Q. All who signed this memorial get the same pay?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Fyshe:

Q. How long have you been there?—A. Ten years. There are men who have been there twenty years, there is Mr. Harwood and Mr. Ami, and they are getting $22 a week. Speaking of their case, it is really a shame, because I think there is little work done there without either the King's Printer or the superintendent consulting one or the other of these gentlemen.

Q. How old are they?—A. Mr. Harwood is 64 years of age, and Mr. Ami is 50.

By the Chairman:

Q. Of course it is necessary for the proof-readers to be men of education?—A. I will leave you gentlemen to judge of that. Take the case of the Revised Statutes, where a man has to read English on the one side and French on the other and really edit the work. I was down to see Mr. Newcombe two weeks ago. He wished to get out the Statutes in time to satisfy the members for the next session. I gave him the means of doing so, and we are helping him in every way. We are doing the whole work over at the Bureau. I give you this as an illustration of the class of work we have to do down there. Whenever we have asked for an increase of salary we have had this Printing Bureau Act quoted to us in answer to our questions.

By Mr. Fysche:

Q. Who translates the Geological report, that is a highly technical report?—A. That is done by one of the newspaper gentlemen who is here during the session.

Q. It is not done by one of your staff?—A. No. To illustrate your question with reference to the living wage, I have been obliged to live in a certain position, being in the employ of the government. I have been educated to certain things, I have been obliged to take extra work, to translate technical reports for other departments. That report of Dr. Haanel, on the Electric Smelting of Metals, is one of these. I translated that for him and he was very well satisfied with the translation. I have to do this work in addition to my regular work at the Bureau, in order to obtain an addition to my salary. I translated the last Forestry report for Mr. Campbell, and many other reports. Several of my colleagues have to do whatever extra work they can get outside, translation, indexing, &c., to make a reasonable salary. The English proof-readers are very efficient men. Except a couple, they have been long in the service, all over ten years. During the sessions of parliament (night work) they are responsible for the correction of the daily Hansard and of the

Orders and Minutes of the Senate and House of Commons. There is no check on them for this work. No one else reads it or sees it. It is arduous work, which they must do whether the sittings of the House are short or long. They sometimes have to remain working until late in the morning to prepare those publications for press. Now, as to overtime. The printers, pressmen, binders are paid for every minute of work done after hours. They get pay and a half or double pay for such work. We, on the other hand, are supposed to do all the work, and if it keeps us after hours, we get no extra remuneration. During the sessions of parliament two or three men are obliged to work every Saturday afternoon and every Sunday to keep up with the work. They do not get a cent for that extra work, which is supposed to compensate for the two weeks' holidays given to us, but I cannot see how these can be counted as holidays if we are obliged to pay for them by extra work. In all the departments the employees are given three weeks' holidays and are not supposed to work more than the regular hours to compensate for this.

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Payments made to Bureau Proof-readers for Translating, Indexing, &c., during Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, and to August 1, 1910, over and above their regular salaries.

FISCAL YEAR 1909-1910.

Name.	Translating.	Indexing.	Proof Reading.	Abstracting, classifying the Laws.	Total extra payments.	Regular salary during period for which extra payments were made.
S. T. Ami		$397 90	$17 75	$83 12	$498 77	$1,144 00
W. Baril		48 00	37 50		85 50	930 38
C. Bettez			93 00		93 00	1,104 19
A. Chartrand			37 50		37 50	839 60
J. Forget			36 00		36 00	946 55
G. P. Harwood	$1,098 65	70 00		65 62	1,234 27	1,144 00
G. G. Mercure			79 50		79 50	853 69
R. A. Tison		42 50	59 50		102 00	936 00

FROM APRIL 1ST, 1910, TO AUGUST 1ST, 1910.

S. T. Ami		248 83		101 88	350 73	308 00
W. Baril	40 50	123 00			163 50	252 00
G. P. Harwood	546 00	98 50		71 25	715 75	308 00
R. A. Tison	35 75		8 00		43 57	252 00

APPENDIX F.

Extracts from Report of S. E. Dawson for year 1898, giving the history of ten years of the Government Printing Bureau.

DELAYS AND THEIR CAUSES.

The Printing Bureau is at once the refuge and the scapegoat of every official at Ottawa whose work is in arrear. It is a refuge when belated copy is brought down with pressing requests to the printer to make up lost time by putting it before something else already in hand; and it is a scapegoat when inquiry arises; because the 'absent are always in the wrong,' and it is easy to reply that the copy is at the Bureau without entering into details as to the time when it was sent. A diligent inquiry will usually resolve 'Bureau delays' into delays in sending down copy and delays in returning proofs. The experience at the Bureau is that proofs take longer to get themselves read than copy to get itself set after it is once started. The Bureau is on record in the debates of Parliament for delay in printing matter when the copy was not sent down for a week after the complaint. It has been publicly blamed for not printing documents which at the very moment of censure had been reposing for many hours in a room over the complainant's head. It has been blamed for not printing documents which were never sent at all. In all the instances recorded in Hansard of complaint of delay there was a perfectly sufficient answer to be given, so far as the Bureau was concerned, and when asked for, the answer was given on a following day.

Delays will, however, sometimes occur and mistakes will occasionally be made, and if more and more work is year by year thrown on the Bureau without a corresponding increase in facilities, delays will tend to increase rather than to disappear. If Ottawa were a large labour centre, like New York, or London, it would be possible to send out and get men in at an hour's notice (if there were room to stand them in, which is sometimes not the case in the Bureau), but there is never in the Bureau a staff of men standing idle to take up any job at a moment's notice—something must be dropped when belated copy comes down and a sudden urgent call is made. It is so everywhere. Even in London where the Queen's Printers own the largest plant in England, and have the largest labour market in the world to fall back upon, there are charges of delays. Mr. Eyre testified before a committee of the Imperial House of Commons as follows:—

> '*Question 882.*—And yet the complaint is always raised that it (the work) is backward?
>
> '*Answer.*—Because everybody wants to be served at the same time. What we have to do is to do our very best to satisfy the most clamorous demands. In fact, the art of managing our office largely consists in keeping in continual touch with all public departments; and we re-arrange our scheme of our work not only every day, but sometimes twice a day.'

This is the experience of the English Queen's Printer with the immense resources of his establishment behind him. His answer is, however, precisely applicable to the conditions of work at the Ottawa Printing Bureau. Everybody wants to be served at once in Ottawa, as in London, and the Queen's Printer is compelled to do the best he can and put forward the most essential work. Another fertile cause of inconvenience is the delay of proofs. Even for the most urgent work it is unusual to send a clerk from the department interested down to the Bureau to read the proofs in the building, nor even are the corrected proofs returned by special messenger. All that is appar-

ently considered necessary is to mark the requisition 'urgent' as if anything the printer could do would make up for delay of the proofs. He must give as many revises as are asked for and wait until the final proof is signed, and when the urgent proof is sent up to the department after 4 o'clock it will lie over until next day to be read.

Under the late contractors the complaints were greater, and the Queen's Printer in 1885 (Col. Chamberlin) had some appropriate remarks upon the subject. He said (Report):—

> 'And turning to the question of delays which are as undoubted and sometimes more vexatious than indifferent work—all the blame here is not to be fairly imputed to the printers and binders. I have known cases of work being ordered on a requisition—sometimes even marked "urgent" or "immediate." The type being set and proofs furnished—these latter have lain for weeks—nay, sometimes months—in the departments while the contractors' type was standing useless, and those needing to use the work wondering why the "printers" delayed.'

He then goes on to show that there were great delays fairly chargeable to the contractors, and traces their cause to the contract system.

Again, in 1888, the late Queen's Printer pointed plainly to a most fruitful source of 'delays.'

> 'Requisitions are delayed till the last moment and then marked 'rush.' Rushed work is pretty sure to be of bad or indifferent quality. But that is not all; it often happens that the rushed work of the laggard, who has been late in sending in his requisition, unfairly interferes with the execution of that ordered in reasonable time. Hence very possibly dissatisfaction on the part of the heads of the unoffending as well as of the offending department. Proofs have been kept for weeks and sometimes months in the department, and that sometimes of work originally marked "immediate" or "rush." Only portions of copy, or imperfect copy is often furnished, and long weeks elapse with jobs in type ere the finishing touches are given by the department.'

This intermittence of copy is still a cause of delays. The Queen's Printer was even compelled to discontinue the custom of giving, in his reports, the dates of the first receipt of copy, because it gave rise to so many misconceptions. For instance, on one occasion it was recorded that certain copy came in on August 25, and the report was printed on March 18 of the following year. Although it was recorded at the same time that *only a portion* of copy had been received, a leading newspaper remarked that seven months was a long time to take to print a pamphlet of 300 pages. So it was—but what did not appear was the fact that the copy for the fifteen or twenty introductory pages to complete the report had not been sent in until three or four days before it was issued. The main body of the report had been for seven months clamped up in the attic. One proposition admits of no dispute—that no enlargement of the Bureau and no increase of plant will avail to prevent delays when copy is not sent in and proofs are not promptly returned. It is a misnomer to call these printer's delays.

The remarks above quoted from the Queen's Printer in London, and the late Queen's Printer for Canada, are applicable at the present moment in their full extent to the public printing at Ottawa; but while the Printing Bureau is straining every effort to meet the demands of the service the departmental work is rapidly increasing, and the copy for the Blue-books is being sent in later and later as if to neutralize the exertions of the printers.

Take for instance the Auditor General's Report. This has grown from a volume of 958 pages in 1887 to one of 1,944 pages in 1897. In 1887 the first copy came in on September 10, and in 1896 on November 16. For this present year the first copy came in on October 20, and on November 8 it was all in type, but there was no further copy sent for ten days. On November 15 there was not a line of 'report copy' of any kind in the Bureau. Of all the Blue-books to be presented at the

approaching session of parliament only the following had, when the month of November was half through, commenced to make an appearance at the Printing Bureau:—

Inland Revenue—Copy nearly all in and set.
Auditor General—About 50 pages in and all set and printed off
Finance Department—Copy nearly all in and set
Postmaster General—Copy nearly all in and set.
Fisheries—Portion of copy received set.
Civil Service List—Practically complete.

The fiscal year closes on June 30, and the law provides that the reports shall be presented within ten days after the opening of each session of parliament; yet on November 15 the large parliamentary room had no copy for nearly a week and the management had to provide other work to keep the men busy. During the week before Christmas thirty compositors were suspended because work had again run out, and the copy for the Blue-books to be presented at the first approaching session had not come in. Here then are 'delays' which, later on, when parliament is summoned for despatch of business will be transformed into 'printer's delays,' and the Bureau will be the scapegoat for all.

This is not a novel experience, but a steadily increasing inconvenience. In his report for 1896, the Queen's Printer said:—

> 'The copy for the departmental reports was sent in very late, and nothing but the late session of parliament prevented the want of them being felt. I beg most respectfully to record my belief that whenever parliament again meets in January, all the reports will be behind time, and the discussion of the estimates will be delayed. Many of the reports were later than ever before. The time for preparing the reports should be during the recess, but if it be deferred until parliament meets, the current work of parliament must necessarily take precedence of everything of a departmental nature, no matter how urgent the latter may be thought to be.

When the summons to parliament appears in the *Gazette* there will be a general panic, and torrents of copy with 'pressing,' 'urgent' and 'immediate' requisitions for haste, but no more men can be taken on because there is no space to put them in.

FRENCH REPORTS.

While upon this subject it is convenient to answer a question sometimes asked—why the French reports are not published together with the English versions? The reason is that the reports are always presented in English, and have to be translated into French by a staff very limited in number working under the House of Commons and independent of control from the Bureau. This staff, moreover, during session is kept busy at sessional matter and has not time to do work on the long reports, but when the sessional work is finished the translation of the departmental reports is resumed. If the reports were presented in French the same thing would happen to the English versions. To get the two versions out at one time would require the building, plant and staff to be doubled, and translators would have to be attached to the departments to duplicate the copy. Every delay in sending in copy for the English version is repeated with augmentation in the French; for the translators do not usually get the sheets until after the House has long been in session. If the translation is sent to outsiders to be done it is not uniform in style and the corrections are very heavy, or rather the *alterations;* for the same English phrase or word will be represented by different French ones, and the regular staff must reduce the whole to uniformity on the proofs. As it is, the French reports are done in the recess and the Queen's Printer is able to equalize the work over the year and keep on a good staff all the year round. The staff is kept together and is available for anything required.

Otherwise it would be scattered every time parliament is prorogued. There is an advantage to the French workmen in it for most of them can set both languages while very few English workmen can set in French.

PREPARATION OF COPY.

There is no more fruitful source of what passes current for 'printer's delays' than careless preparation of copy. Instead of being revised for the printer, much of what is called copy is re-edited on the margins of the proofs, and frequently altered to an extent incredible to one who has not seen the work passing through press. Then, as the original proofs are always retained by the editor, no evidence exists at [illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible] of correction which swell up the cost of the work. Nothing can be seen but the signed proof—the last perhaps of a series of revises in which the ideas of the writer were gradually developed, and in which every line has been repeatedly overrun until the cost of composition has been more than doubled. Many times proofs are sent back so altered and marked up that if new copy could be got it would be quicker, and, therefore, cheaper, to set the matter anew. Few people understand that every hour's work has to be paid for, and that one or two words inserted or struck out of a line causes the overrunning of every line to the end of the paragraph, and, if the matter is in pages, it may cause the overrunning of a series of pages. In private work the first printer's bill effects a radical cure of this habit, but when the bill is paid by the public the desire for alterations is apt to increase. The Public Printer at Washington reported in 1896 upon his efforts to stop what he calls 'wholesale editing of proof sheets,' which he adds with a touch of feeling is 'a privilege so dear to the hearts of many gentlemen engaged in literary work for the various publications of the Government.

He continues with somewhat of acerbity:—

> Whatever fancied necessity may have existed in the past for furnishing of type proofs by this office for the encouragement of literary style or to give opportunity for the insertion of belated ideas it does not exist in this age of the typewriter.

No doubt some alterations are unavoidable, but it is often cheaper and quicker to copy a manuscript than to alter it in type. It is often cheaper because the use of machines in setting is precluded when a series of five or six revises is required for alterations. All proof is first read against copy at the Bureau before being sent out, and if, at any time, proof should be sent out containing many typographical errors it ought to be returned to the Queen's Printer and his attention called to it in order that the proof-reader and compositor may bear their share of blame, and any carelessness be checked at its first appearance.

It has already been observed that the quantity of type kept standing in the Bureau is very great, and is increasing. These increasingly exacting demands for standing type could not be anticipated in any contract, and if the government work had of late years been done by contractors it would, if done at all, have been subject to large claims for extras and demurrage. In his report for 1895 the Queen's Printer said in reference to this:—

> Under certain circumstances there is an economy in this; as for instance in the case of tables carried over in series from year to year by the simple substitution or addition of the current year. There is, however, a growing tendency to delay signing proofs until the whole of a book is in type, in order to make cross-references from the first to the last. This is fruitful in delays. The work, to be available for cross-references, must be in page form, with all its leads and headings; and, so long as it stands in proof, so long will it be overrun, altered and delayed. While hundreds of pages of type are thus standing locked-up use-

lessly, the reports of other departments may be stopped for want of type. No establishment could carry a stock of type for such a purpose. Under the contract system as soon as a forme of 32 pages was made up, it was signed and worked off, and any standing matter was charged at the rate of five cents per month per thousand ems. Such a charge, if made, would alone pay the salaries of the whole department. The fonts of type in the Bureau are long—far longer than in any private establishment, and standing matter to a very great extent is allowed without remonstrance, but if the system grows of holding back from signature hundreds of page proofs, a large vote for additional type must be asked for.

And further delays will arise at press because instead of working off the books, sheet by sheet, as the presses are open, the proofs of whole books will be signed off at one time and masses of formes will be thrown at once upon the press room to block each other. The presses are full in the slackest times, and when masses of report work are held back and released only when the sessional work taxes the press room to the uttermost there must be what are called 'printer's delays,' the Bureau will fulfil its function as a scapegoat and the delays will again be repeated in the French translations.

APPENDIX G.

Extract from Auditor General's Report for 1901-2 *re* charges for Lithographing done outside of Bureau.

PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, BINDING, &c., DONE IN OUTSIDE OFFICES.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, March 20, 1902.

SIR, I inclose herewith a copy of a statement which I have had prepared in this office showing the amount paid by you during the six months ended December 31 last for printing, lithographing, binding, &c., for the several departments, which has been executed in outside offices. Section 5 of the Act respecting the Department of Printing and Stationery enacts that, 'A government establishment shall be organized at Ottawa and shall be under the management of the Superintendent of Printing—in which establishment all printing, electrotyping, stereotyping, lithographing and binding and other work of like nature required for the service of the parliament and government of Canada shall be executed.'

The statement which I have prepared shows that payments amounting to $20,728.32 have been made. In preparing this statement, I have omitted payments for engraving and printing maps, &c., but have included payments for lithographing, binding and printing. Kindly inform me why this work has been given out apparently in contravention of the Act above quoted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The King's Printer. J. L. McDOUGALL, *A.G.*

DEPT. OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY, OTTAWA, March 22, 1902.

SIR,—The statement inclosed in your letter of March 20, is doubtless correct, as the amount is about what I anticipated it would be. The statute you cite does indeed enjoin that lithography shall be done at the Printing Bureau, and you have

included that class of work in your statement; but parliament did not provide a lithographic establishment to do it, and it has therefore always been done outside.

The work sent out by me was presswork and binding. It was imperatively necessary that it should be done. The press-room and bindery were both encumbered by an accumulation of work. Clamorous demands were being made, and it had to be got out before the work of the succeeding session of parliament began to come in. This course was necessary in the public interest, and the fact that parliament was able to get into Supply seven days after it opened proves of what benefit it has been in rendering a short session possible. I may add that the necessity of increasing the facilities of the Printing Bureau was the subject of an inquiry and report of the Printing Committee of parliament during last session, and that there was a debate in the House upon the matter. It has been one of the main themes of my annual reports for many years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

The Auditor General. S. E. DAWSON, *K.P. & C.S.*

APPENDIX H.

List of Constituencies of which the Voters' Lists were not printed at the Bureau, and which Lists, although not required for the purposes of an election, were not kept in type, as required by Statute.

ONTARIO.

Dundas, Elgin East, Elgin West, Essex South, Glengarry, Hastings West, Hastings East, Kent East, Kent West, Kingston, Lambton West, Lanark North, Lanark South, Leeds, Lincoln, London, Muskoka, Middlesex North, Middlesex East, Northumberland East, Northumberland West, Ontario South, Ontario North, Oxford North, Oxford South, Peel, Perth North, Perth South, Peterboro East, Peterboro West, Prescott, Prince Edward, Russell, Simcoe North, City of Toronto, Waterloo South, Wellington North, Wellington South, Wentworth, York Centre, York South.

QUEBEC.

Beauce, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Compton, Drummond and Arthabaska, Hochelaga, Joliette, Laval, Maskinonge, Megantic, Richmond and Wolfe, Sherbrooke, St.-Jean and Iberville, Wright.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Guysboro, Hants, Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Westmorland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kootenay, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Vancouver City, Victoria City, Yale-Cariboo.

APPENDIX I.

Copies of Orders in Council of June 26, 1889, respecting Stationery to be supplied to the Department and approving of the list thereof, together with said list.

Order in Council, June 26, 1889, as amended by O. C. July 11, 1889.—His Excellency, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Revised Statutes, chap. 27, sec. 7, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to direct and order:—

1. In every department the Deputy Head shall sign all requisitions in accordance with sec. 7, chap. 27, of the Revised Statutes, and a clerk, to be named by the Head of the department, shall under the direction of the Deputy, have charge of all stationery and printing and shall receive from the Government Stationery and Printing Offices all printing works and articles of stationery ordered and supplied, and grant receipts for the same, superintending also their distribution to clerks or employees for whose use they have been ordered.

2. The Secretary of State is authorized to prepare a list of all articles to keep in stock and furnish to the department upon ordinary requisitions, such list to be subject to the final revision and approval of the Governor in Council.

3. As soon as such list has been so settled and approved, and printed and distributed to the several departments, all ordinary requisitions upon the Stationery Office shall be issued for those articles only that are therein enumerated.

4. No article shall be added to such list thereafter except upon the report of the Secretary of State, approved by the Governor in Council.

5. No plain paper or envelopes, such as are used for ordinary correspondence, shall be asked for by any ordinary requisition or issued upon the same for private use of the employees in any department, except in the case of Deputy Heads.

6. No paper or envelopes for correspondence bearing relief stamp, cameo, or embossed work or devices, either lithographed or engraved shall be kept in stock or supplied, except for the use of Ministers or Deputy Ministers, the Governor General's Secretary, the Speakers and Members of the two Houses of Parliament, and the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, the Clerk and Law Clerk of the Senate, the Clerk and Law Clerk of the House of Commons, and the Librarians of Parliament.

7. No pocket-knives or pocket-books shall be kept in stock or supplied to any department except upon special requisitions, stating the names and employment of the persons for whose use they are to be procured.

8. No despatch-boxes or brief-bags shall be issued for the use of members of any Government Commission.

9. All requisitions issued under Rules 6 and 7, or for articles not on the general list (and therefore not procurable upon ordinary requisitions) shall be signed by the Deputy Minister and approved and initialled by the Minister of the department or the Clerk or Speaker of each House of Parliament.

10. A return of all articles furnished to each department upon requisitions, with the total cost of the supply to such department, shall be made up by the Superintendent of Stationery each six months, as soon as possible after the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year, in order that it may be submitted to the Governor in Council by the Secretary of State.

11. All former Orders in Council in reference hereto are cancelled.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Certified Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the 29th November, 1889.

On a memorandum dated 29th November, 1889, from the Secretary of State, representing that under authority of paragraph 2 of the Order in Council of the 26th June, 1889, respecting the requisition for printing and stationery, and of Chapter 27, Section 7, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, he has prepared a list of all articles to be kept in stock and furnished to the department upon ordinary requisitions, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

The Minister further represents that copies of this list have been furnished to the several Departments for their information, and in so far as ascertained it has been generally approved as sufficient.

The Minister therefore submits the same for final revision and approval, pursuant to the provisions of the Order in Council above cited.

The Committee advise that the said list be approved.

STATIONERY OFFICE STOCK LIST.

BOOK, LOAN, DRAWING, CARTRIDGE, MANILLA, FOOLSCAP, PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, BLOTTING AND OTHER PAPERS.

Imperial, Whatman's azure hand made, 72 lbs. 30 x 22.
" register azure, 72 lbs., 30¼ x 22.
" one and a half, register azure, 90 lbs., 42 x 22.
" azure, 60 lbs., 30½ x 22.
Super royal, Whatman's azure hand made, 54 lbs., 27 x 19¼.
" register azure, 54 lbs., 27 x 19⅜.
" azure, 42 lbs., 27 x 19⅜.
Royal, Whatman's azure hand made, 44 lbs., 24 x 19.
" register azure, 44 lbs., 24 x 19⅜.
" azure, 38 lbs., 24 x 19⅜.
Medium, Whatman's azure hand made, 34 lbs., 22 x 17.
" register azure, 34 lbs., 22⅜ x 17½.
" azure, 18, 30 lbs., 22⅜ x 17½.
" cream, 18, 21, 27 lbs., 22⅜ x 17½.
" bank, cream and azure, 22 x 17.
" blue, 18.
Double demy, register azure, 48 lbs., 31¼ x 20.
Demy, Whatman's azure hand made, 24 lbs., 19½ x 15½.
" azure register, 24 lbs., 20 x 15⅝.
" azure, 22 lbs., 20 x 15⅝.
" cream register, 24 lbs., 20 x 15⅝.
Large post, Whatman's / " cream azure } hand made, 27 lbs., 21¼ x 16¾.
" azure, 18, 23 lbs., 21 x 16½.
" cream, 18, 20, 21, 23 and 27 lbs., 21 x 16½.
" reg., 23 and 27.
" antique.
Post, Whatman's cream hand made, 20 lbs., 18½ x 15¼.
" azure, 16 lbs., 19 x 15¼.
" cream, 16 and 20 lbs., 19 x 15¼.
Double foolscap, azure register, 32 lbs., 26½ x 16½.
" cream, 24, 28, 30, 32 lbs., 26½ x 26½.
" " bank, 17 x 28, 20 lbs.
" azure, 24, 28, 30 lbs., 26½ x 16½.
" blue, 26 lbs., 26½ x 16½.
" one and one-third, azure register, 23 lbs., 22 x 13¼
Foolscap, one and one-third, azure register, 23 lbs., 22 x 13½.
" Whatman's azure / " " cream } hand made, 18 lbs., 16½ x 13¼.
" Waterlow's " / " " cream cut } hand made, 18 lbs., 12¾ x 7⅞, folded.
" register cream, 16 lbs. / " " wove, 18 lbs. } 13¼ x 16¼.
" " cut, plain, 16 lbs.
" " cut, ruled, medium, 16 lbs. folded, 13 x 8
" " cut, ruled, marginal, 16 lbs.

Foolscap register azure, 16 lbs., plain, 16½ x 13¼.
" " cut, plain, 15 lbs.
" " cut, ruled, marginal, 15 lbs. } folded 13 x 8.
" " ruled wide, medium, narrow, 15 lbs.
" cream laid, 12, 14 and 16 lbs., 13¼ x 16½.
" azure laid, 12, 15 lbs., 16½ x 13¼.
" blue laid, 14 lbs., 16½ x 13¼.

TINTED PAPERS.

Double foolscap, rose, pink, green, buff and amber, 26 lbs., 26¾ x 16½.
Medium, rose, blue, green and amber, 18 lbs., 18 x 23.

LOAN PAPERS.

Imperial, white, 40 lbs., 30 x 22.
Super royal, white, 37 lbs., 27 x 19⅝.
Royal, white, 34 lbs., 25 x 19¾.
Medium, white, lavender, pink, green, buff and primrose, 16 lbs., 23 x 18.
" white, 27 lbs., 23 x 18.
" Scotch linen ledger, cream, 36 lbs., 18 x 23.
Double cap, green, buff and pink, 20 lbs., 27 x 17½.
" white, 24 and 30 lbs., 27 x 17½.
Demy, white, 23 lbs., 20 x 15⅝.

PRINTING PAPERS.

Double royal, white, 60 lbs., 27 x 41.
Cowan's Map -coated, yellow, salmon.
Royal, white, 34 lbs., 20½ x 27; blue, orange, salmon.
Antique, 22 x 28.
Steele plate, 20½ x 27.
Antique, 20½ x 27.
Double demy, pink, green, yellow, white, 36 x 24.
Cowan's Map—coated, silverburn.
Imperial, granite.
Medium, yellow, blue, green, granite, pink, fawn, leather, straw, tea and violet, 25 x 20.
Double foolscap, pink and magenta, 27 x 17.

NOTE.—The sizes of all book and printing papers are given on the open flat sheet. Foolscaps usually used for writing purposes by the folded sheet, as indicated. In preparing MS. for printer or binder, or both, it is necessary to allow for trimming. Care should be taken to select some standard size, so as to prevent waste in cutting from a larger size.

BLOTTINGS.

Demy, white, buff, pink, primrose, 40 lbs., 18 x 24.
" white, buff, 80 lbs., 18 x 24.
" granite, 60 lbs., 18 x 24.
Medium, pink and white, 20 lbs., 17½ x 22.
Spongia, 80 lbs.

LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

To order. (Size, weight and sample required).

CARTRIDGE PAPERS.

Imperial, 70 lbs., 30 x 22.
Super royal, 52 lbs., 27 x 19.
Royal, 40 lbs., 24 x 19.
Medium, 30 lbs., 23 x 18.

COPYING PAPERS.

Double crown, white, 30 x 20.
" cap, white, 28⅜ x 18½.
Medium, white, 22¼ x 18½.
" white, oiled, 22¼ x 18½.
Yellow.

DRAWING PAPERS.

Emperor, 72 x 48 smooth.
Antiquarian, 53 x 31.
Double Elephant, 40 x 26. } smooth and 'not,' or slightly rough.
Imperial, 30 x 22, smooth.
Web Cartridge, 36, 54 and 60 inches wide.
Sandgrain, 54 inches, rough.
Profile.
Sectional, 8ths and 10ths, 18 x 23 (others to order).
Blue Process, in rolls to order—State width.
Mounted, smooth, or rough to order.
Prepared photo paper to order (size, weight and sample required).
Other drawing papers to order (width, surface, make, number or sample required)

MANILLA PAPERS AND CARDS.

Demy, 12 and 20 lbs., 18 x 24.
Elephant, 45 lbs., 24 x 30.
Tailor's, 80 lbs., 30 x 40.
Mastodon, 110 lbs., or 120 lbs., 34 x 48.
Flour bag, 34 x 35.
Double Imperial casing paper, 29 x 44.
Demy Imperial casing paper, 18 x 24.
Card tag, 18 x 21 and 15 x 19 (other sizes to order).

4TO AND 8VO PAPERS.

Large post, 4to, Whatman's cream laid, hand made, 10 x 8
" cream laid, 18, 23 and 27 lbs., 10 x 8.
" " 23 lbs., ruled, 10 x 8.
" " antique, 28 lbs., 10 x 8.
" " bank, 10 x 8, thin.
" blue laid, 23 lbs., 10 x 8.
Post 4to, cream laid, 20 lbs., ruled, 9 x 7¼.
" " 20 lbs., 9 x 7¼.
" blue laid, 20 lbs., 9 x 7¼.
" Whatman's cream laid, hand made, 9 x 7¼.
Large post 8vo, cream laid, 18, 23, 27 lbs., 8 x 5.
" " ruled, 23 lbs., 8 x 5.
" Whatman's cream laid, hand made, 8 x 5
" antique, 28 lbs., 8 x 5.
" old style, 23 lbs., 8 x 5.
" repp, 23 lbs., 8 x 5.
" bank, 8 x 5.
Post 8vo, cream laid, ruled, 20 lbs., 7 x 4¼.
" " 20 lbs., 7 x 4¼.
" antique, 22 lbs., 7 x 4¼.
" old style, 23 lbs., 7 x 4¼.
" repp, 23 lbs., 7 x 4¼.
" Whatman's hand made, 7 x 4¼.
Medium 8 vo, cream laid, 8¾ x 5½.
" bank, 8¾ x 5½.

NOTE.—All 4to and 8vo papers are unruled, except otherwise described.

BLACK BORDERED PAPER AND ENVELOPES AND CARDS.

Foolscap folio, cream laid, 18 lbs., 13 x 8, folded.
Large post 4to, 10 x 8, and 8vo, 8 x 5 } in narrow, middle, broad, double broad and extra
Small post, 4to, 9 x 7¼, and 8vo, 7 x 4½ } broad borders.
Boxes containing 5 qrs. paper and 125 envelopes, in all borders.
Envelopes—No. 4 4⅜ x 2⅝; No. 6, 5½ x 3½; No. 11, 9 x 4 (foolscap); large square 8vo, 5⅛ x 4¼; small square 8vo, 4¼ x 3¼; in all borders.

ENVELOPES (WHITE AND COLOURED).

Cream, No. 1, 2 x 3¼, French, for gents' visiting cards.
" 2, 2½ x 4 for ladies' visiting cards.
" 4, 2⅝ x 4¾.
" 6, 3⅝ x 5½ (note size).
" 7, 3½ x 5⅞ (letter size).
" 11, 4 x 9 (foolscap).
" 12, 4⅜ x 10 (large post).
" 14, 5 x11½ (medium).

No. 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14 (sizes same as cream) in buff, amber, blue and canary.
No. 7, 11, 12 and 14 (sizes same as cream) in blue cloth lined.
Large square cream, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$.
Small " $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$.
Large square repp, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$.
Small " $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$.
Large square antique, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$.
Small " $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$.
Large square old style, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$.
Small square " $3\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$.
Antique, G. 1, $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$.
" G. 2, $7\frac{1}{2}$ x $9\frac{3}{4}$.
" G. 3, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.
" G. 4, $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $10\frac{1}{2}$.
Cartridge, No. 11, 4 x 9. } with flap or open at end.
" 12, $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 10. } with flap or open at end.
" 14, 5 x $11\frac{1}{2}$. } with flap or open at end.
" $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$. } with flap or open at end.
" 13 x $6\frac{1}{2}$. } with flap or open at end.
" 15 x $9\frac{1}{2}$. } with flap or open at end.
Manilla, No. 4, } thin.
" 6, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$. } thin.
" 7, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{7}{8}$. } thin.
" 11, 4 x 9. } thick and thin.
" 12, $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 10. } thick and thin.
" 14, 5 x $11\frac{1}{2}$. } thick and thin.
" $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{3}{4}$. } thick and thin.
" 15 x $9\frac{1}{2}$. 13 x 6', thick.
Bond, No. 6, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$.
" 7, $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{7}{8}$.
" 11, 4 x 9.
" large square, $4\frac{1}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{4}$.
Special sizes to order, to be limited as much as possible.

SUNDRIES.

Advertising books.
Attendance books.
Arm rests.
Agate styles.
Almanacs and calendars. (Order in October).
Blank books—
Foolscap, 13 x 8, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 qr., paper covers, fnt and $ and cts.
" 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 qrs. $\frac{1}{2}$ bd., cloth sides, fnt and $ and cts.
" ledger, 5 qrs. bd., $\frac{1}{2}$ rough calf.
" cash book, 5 qrs. "
" indexes, 13 x 8, paper covers, } 2 pages to letter.
" " 13 x 4, " } Order others from Printing Branch
" 4to, $7\frac{3}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$, 192 P., $\frac{1}{2}$ bd., cloth sides, fnt and $ and cts.
" 8vo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, 80 P, cloth limp "
" 8vo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 4, 80 P, cloth limp "
" 8vo, 192 P, leather limp "
Large post, 4to, 10 x 8, 288 P., $\frac{1}{2}$ bd., cloth sides, fnt and $ and cts.
" 8vo, 8 x 5, 288 P, hard and limp leather "
Post, 4to, $8\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{4}$, 240 P, $\frac{1}{2}$ bd., cloth sides "
" 8vo, $7\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$, 240 P, hard and limp leather "
Baskets, desk, wire and wicker.
" waste "
Buckram, in pieces, 6 x 10, or cut to order.
" rolls, white and buff, 40 inches wide.
" labels, large $7\frac{1}{2}$ x 3; small, $5\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.
Blotting pads, large, $24\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$.
" small, $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$.
Blotters, hand, Climax.
" Coghlan's.
" Sills.
" Moore's.
Bodkins, with or without eyes.
Binders, web, 12, 15, 18, 24, 30 and 36 inches.
Bond seals.
Balances, 8 oz., 32 oz., 6 lbs. (others to order).
Blue file boards. (See files).
Blackboard brushes.
Cheque books (pay list) 'blank,' in 250's, 2 to page; 500's and 1,000's, 4 on page.
" " 'Ottawa,' in 500's and 1,000's, 4 on page.
Chalk, black, white and coloured.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Cards, ivory, No. 3, 4½ x 3; No. 4, 4¾ x 3½; No. 5, 6 x 4½, all thick and thin; No. 6, 6½ x 4¼, thick.
Cardboard, 22 x 28, or cut to order, white and coloured, thin, medium and heavy.
" (Bristol) ivory, 20 x 25, or cut to order.
Calendar pads. (Order in October).
" stands.
Cheque cutters.
Cord, silk, in skeins, green and red.
Copying books. (See letter copying material).
Crayons, Dixon's red, blue and green.
Chromograph composition, in tins of 3 lbs.
" cases.
Cash boxes.
Clips. (See files).
Copy and drawing books (school) to order. State number and publisher.
Carbon paper. (See typewriting material).
Drawing and surveyors' instruments and materials—
Bow pens,
" pencils,
" dividers, } loose and in cases.
Colours, water.
" kaoline, to order.
Colour boxes, 12, 18 and 24 pans.
" cups, in nests.
" slabs, oblong, 5 and 12 divisions.
" basin and slant, circular.
Compasses, triangular.
" beam.
" proportional.
" Napier.
Chains, 66 and 100 feet.
Chain pins.
Dividers, bow.
" hair, 5, 6 and 7 inches.
" common, 5, 6 and 7 inches.
French curves.
Hair pencils.
" handles.
Higgins' coloured waterproof inks, in bottle, to order.
" general, in bottle, to order.
Instruments, in cases, small (others, over $5 in value, require Minister's signature).
India ink, 12's and 20's to lb.
" Higgins' in bottle.
" architects.
" in tubes.
Liquid, Chinese white.
" brown colour.
" carmine colour.
Ox gall.
Paper (under head of papers).
Pins, small, medium and large heads.
Pens.
Protractors, circular, brass and nickel, and rectangular. State size.
Parallel rulers, ebony, 6, 9, 12 and 15 inches.
" rolling brass, 12, 15, 18 or 24 inches.
Porcelain slabs and slants, circular and oblong.
Road pens.
Railway curves (to order).
Rules, Pocket, boxwood, 12, 24 in.
Shells, gold and silver.
Small sets, loose.
" in cases.
Scales, offset, vulcanite.
" chain, 10 to 100°.
" architect's, 10 to 100°.
" triangular combination, boxwood.
Set squares, 45, 60, 67½, 75°.
Straight edges, steel, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72 in.
T squares 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 in.
Tracing cloth, 36 and 41 in.
Tracing paper, thick, 41 in.
" thin "
Tape lines, steel, in cases, 50, 66, 100 ft.
" metallic, in cases, 50, 66, 100 ft.
" " not in cases, 50, 66, 100 ft. } 10ths and 12ths, two colours.
Wash brushes.
Water colours.

Date boxes, wood and tin.
Demand books and on Stationery Office.
Dairies, office, (give size and days to page). } Order in October.
" pocket, (give publisher's number). }
Envelope openers.
" dampers.
" " felt for.
Elastic bands—
Grey, ¼ in., assorted A, in ½ gross boxes.
" ½ in., assorted B, in ½ gross boxes.
" 00½ in., C, in ½ gross boxes.
" 000½ in., D, in ½ gross boxes.
" 0000½ in., E, in ½ gross boxes.
" No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 30, 32 thread, in gross boxes.
" 4½ in., in ½ gross boxes.
" 5 and 6 in., in ½ gross boxes.
Aromatic, assorted, 3 sizes, in ½ gross boxes.
Eyelet punches.
Eyelets (3 kinds). Sample desirable.
Erasers, desk, disc and blade.
" ink and pencil, Faber's large and small.
" pencil, velvet, in sticks and squares.
" Perry's ink extractor, in sticks.
" twpewriter.
Exchange tables, on cardboard.
Folders (or paper knives)—
Ivory, 10 in.
Vulcanite, 10 in.
Nickel, 10 in.
Files—
Double spring, foolscap, 14 x 9.
Screw, 9 x 15 and 11 x 17.
Hook and Straight uprights
Harp (hanging).
Despatch (Gourdeau's), to order.
Clip file case, foolscap, for desk.
Clip file tray, foolscap, for desk.
Rogers' patent, to order.
Shannon, 9 x 14½ and 9½ x 16½, (comprises board, arch, index and manilla cover).
" binders, perforators, compression covers.
Eclipse document (to order).
Triumph clip.
Hand clip, nickel and blue.
Sticks. State length.
Web binders, 12, 15, 18, 24, 30 and 36 in.
Blue file boards, royal, 4to, 10¼ x 13½.
" " 8vo., 10¼ x 6¼.
" foolscap, folio, 13¼ x 8¾.
" " 12 mo., 9 x 4.
" special sizes to order.
Fasteners, paper—
Premier, Nos. 660, ¼ in., 660½, ⅜ in., 661, 7/16 in., 671, ½ in., 672 ¾ in., 673 ⅞ in., 674 1 in., 675, 1⅛ in., 677, 1⅝ in., 678, 1¾ in., flat heads, 1 gross in box.
Premier, Nos. 711, ⅜ in., 712, ½ in., 713, ⅝ in., 714, ¾ in., 715 1 in., round heads in gross boxes.
Niagara clips.
Best fasteners.
McGill's, Nos. 1, ¼ in., 2, ½ in., 3, ¾ in., 4, 1 in., in boxes of 100.
" Nos. 7, 2 in., 8, 3 in., 9, 4 in., in boxes of 250.
Shield, Nos. 644, 1 in., 645, 1½ in., in gross boxes.
Excelsior L., Nos. 1, ⅜ in., 2, ⅝ in., 3, ¾ in., 4, 1 in., cross heads, in gross boxes.
Screw, 1 in. and 2 in.
Novelty drivers and staples.
Gum Arabic, dry, by weight.
Gum fonts, empty.
" wired, empty.
Gum brushes.
Gummed labels (to order).
Hones.
Ink, writing—
Stephen's blue black, quarts, pints, ½ and ¼ pints.
Underwood's cobalt black, quarts, pints and ½ pints.
" Egyptian black, quarts and pints.
Paul's writing.
Morrell's registration, quarts.
" steel pen, quarts.
Cross' stylographic cones, 4 oz.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Ink, copying—
Stephen's blue black, quarts, pints and ½ pints.
Underwood's cobalt black, quarts and pints.
" railroad violet black, quarts and pints.
Antoine's violet black, quarts.
A. Martin's violet, copying.
Paul's copying.
Carter's combined quarts.
Paul's combined.
Chromograph.
Cyclostyle, quarts and pints.
Ink, coloured—
Morrell's red, in 2 and 4 oz.
" green, azure blue, violet, in 2 oz.
Dovell's carmine, 2 oz.
David's scarlet, No. 2, 2 oz., cork stopper.
Underwood's carmine, 2 oz., "
" red, 2 oz., "
Paul's red.
Ink for stamps, red, blue, black, in bottles and tubes.
Ink powders, red.
Ink pellets, black.
Ink, India (see drawing materials).
Ink glasses—
Clump, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ in.
Cut glass, hinge top, square.
Travellers, single and double.
Excise.
Wells, to sink into desk.
Red ink, 1¾ in.
Wells, with metal cover for school desks.
Ink stands, single—
Crown fountain.
Patent gauge, ebony, glass (air and dust proof).
Safety.
Screw top.
Pewter, large base.
Pewter, no base.
Ink stands, double—
Bankers' (double and treble).
Calendar (and spare bottles).
Wood trays, 2 and 3 cut bottles.
Star revolving, No. 280 (and spare bottles).
India rubber, pure, in pieces.
" Faber's, large and small.
" velvet, oblong and squares.
Ink erasers—
Steel; disc and blade.
Faber's large and small.
Eradicator; Perry's in sticks.
Ink spouts.
Invoice racks.
Indexes. See Blank Books.
" Burr's, to order.
Knives, jack, for packers, railway mail clerks, &c.
Key rings, various.
Letter copying material—
Letter presses, foolscap folio 15 x 10½; other sizes and kinds to order.
Letter copying books—
Foolscap, 250, 500, 750, 1,000 pages.
Medium, 4to, 11 x 9, outside, 500 pages.
" 8vo., 9 x 6¾, outside, 500 pages.
Oil sheets.
Oiled tissue paper, 22¾ x 17½.
Rubber cloth damping sheets.
Absorbing paper, white and buff, 14 x 9.
Water dishes, round, oblong and hanging.
Damping trays, foolscap size.
Water brushes, 3 and 4 in., felt and hair.
Chromograph cases, and composition in 3 lb. tins.
Cyclostyle supplies. (See typewriting materials).
Manifold paper " "
Laces, silk, green, 18, 27, 36 in. (for files), with tags only and tag and stop.
Labels, buckram. (See buckram).
" parchment.
Leather wallets (to 75c. in value).

Memo Books -
Metallic, No. 4, 4½ x 3; No. 6, 5½ x 3½; No. 8, 6½ x 3¾.
Oblong, in leather, 4 x 2½, 5½ x 3, 6 x 3½.
" recruits for " "
Indexed foolscap 8vo., fnt. and fnt. and red.
" Post, 8vo. "
Indexed (small).
Memo. Porcelain Tablets.
Millboards (to order, sample and size required).
Mail bag seals.
Mucilage, quarts and pints.
" 'Perfect' cones.
Maps to order. (State whether in sheet, mounted and folded, or on rollers and published)
Needles, packing.
Newspaper wrappers.
Pens -

	F.	M.	B.	
Gillott's barrel	225,	225,	225,	in dozens.
Gillott's barrel	F.	M.	B.	
	227,	227,	227	in dozens.
" black,	808,	808,	808	"
" crowquill,	659, F. on cards of 1 dozen.			

Gillott's nibs, 170 F in ½ gross boxes.
" 290 F " (lithographic).
" 291 F " (mapping).
" 404 F "
" 332 F "
" 292 F "
" 293 M "
" 294 B "
" 303 F "
" 288 "
W. Mitchell's barrel L M N S in dozens.
" galvanized, No. 73 F M and B in dozens.
W. Mitchell's nibs, red ink, in ½ gross boxes.
" 0178 F gilt, in ½ gross boxes.
" 0514 M galvanized, in ½ gross boxes.
" 0185 fine, in ½ gross boxes.
" B fine, in ½ gross boxes.
W. Mitchell's nibs, D fine in ½ gross boxes.
" G gilt, fine, in ½ gross boxes.
" J gilt, broad, in ½ gross boxes.
" J black, broad, in ½ gross boxes.
" R gilt, broad, in ½ gross boxes.
" V gilt, fine, in ½ gross boxes.
John Mitchell's nibs, 0167.
Blanzy, Poure & Co., nibs, 805 F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 908 F, in ½ gross boxes.
Perry's barrel, 70 F M and B in dozens.
" 402 F, in dozens.
" 403 M, in dozens.
" 404 B, in dozens.
Esterbrook's nibs, 14 Bank F, in gross boxes.
" 048 Falcon F, in gross boxes.
" 161 Engrossing F and B, in gross boxes.
" 209, in gross boxes.
" 222 Oblique, No. 2 M, in gross boxes.
" 223 Oblique, No. 1, F, in gross boxes.
" 284 Blackstone, B, in gross boxes.
" 284 Blackstone, Nickel B, in gross boxes.
" 304 Colorado, No. 2, F, in gross boxes.
" 305 Colorado, No. 1 F, in gross boxes.
" 232 Swan Quill M, in gross boxes.
" 135 Double Elastic F, in gross boxes.
" 280 J, B, in gross boxes.
" 130 Easy Writer F, in gross boxes.
" 313 Probate, in gross boxes.
" 314 Relief B, in gross boxes.
" 239 Chancellor B, in gross boxes.
" 606 Ledger M, in gross boxes.
" 460 in gross boxes.
John Heath, nibs, J, B, in ½ gross boxes.
" J Silver B, in ½ gross boxes.
" J Gilt B, in ½ gross boxes.
" 256 Bank F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 500 F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 506 F, in ½ gross boxes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

Pens—
John Heath, nibs, 1880 Gilt F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 1880 Grey F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 560 F, in ½ gross boxes.
" 0278 (Telephone) F, in ½ gross boxes.
" barrel 525 F M, in dozens.
Waverley, Nos. 1 and 2 (turned up points) in ¼ gross boxes.
Owl, (turned up points) in ½ gross boxes.
Pickwick, Nos. 1 and 2 (turned up points) in ½ gross boxes.
Hindoos, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 B, in ½ gross boxes.
Walker's Anchor, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Ex F., F. M. B., in ½ gross boxes.
" Mercantile, 36.
Pens, Quill -
Goose, in bunches of 25.
Pencils, blackhead -
Fabers' Siberian—1 H, 2 H, 3 H, 4 H, 5 H, 6 H, 1 B, 2 B, 3 B, F, HB.
" Mercur—No. 2 HB and No. 3 F.
" Dessin—No. 2 HB and No. 3 F.
" Polygrades—1 H, 2 H, 3 H, 4 H, 1 B, 2 B, F, HB.
Dominion Pencil Co. -1 H, 2 H, 3 H, 4 H, 5 H, 6 H, 2 B, 3 B, 4 B, 6 B, HB F.
" English Drawing, various grades.
" Round Gilt, various grades.
" Universal, various grades.
" Hexagon, various grades.
" Phonograph, S and M, various grades.
Cohen's indelible.
Carpenter's, in wood.
Pencils, coloured—
Red, blue, green, yellow, in wood.
Bicolour, red and blue, in wood.
Eagle, purple copying, in wood.
Pocket pencils, 4 kinds in black and gold.
Combined pen and pencil (nickel).
Automatic
Large and small, black.
" " copying.
Red, blue, green.
Pocket pencils lead—
Cross', black.
Perry's, black.
Automatic, large and small, black.
" " copying.
" red, blue, green.
Perry's copying.
Penholders—
Taper.
Twist.
Large twist.
Eagle polished.
Crown No. 1, 2 and 5.
Vulcanite, reversible and non-reversible, long and short
Faber's anti-nervous (large and small).
Accommodation.
Bulb.
Parchment labels.
Parchments, 15 x 20; 14 x 24; 20 x 30.
Paste brushes (give size).
Pounce, in bottles, 2 oz.
Pen-racks.
Pen-wipers, metal, wood and porcelain.
Pen-trays, glass.
Pads, rubber and felt stamps, to order. (State size and thickness).
Pins, assorted sizes in papers.
" in pyramids, short or medium sizes.
Pincushions.
Post-cages.
Pencil tips.
Paper weights, 2, 3, 4 lb.
" brown bronze, 1¼ lb.
Paper fasteners. (See fasteners, paper).
Rulers -
Ebony, round, 12, 18, 24 in.
Flat, wood (measures), 12, 18, 24 in.
Flexible, flat, 12, 18, 24 in.
Ribbon, red, green, blue and purple.
Ribbons for stamps No. 6, red, black, blue and green. (Ordinary size).
" No. 9 " "
" No. 12, red.

Reading glasses.
Rubber cloth for damping.
Rubber stamps, to order.
Reporters' books, large, 10½ x 6¾, 96 p., stitched, ruled red.
" small, 6¼ x 4⅛, 160 p. "
" large, 8 x 4, 144 p., stitched, ruled blue.
" small, 6½ x 4, 96 p. "
Stamp pads, 'Excelsior,' violet, carmine, black and blue.
Starch pads, No. 1, 5 x 3½, plain.
" 2, 7 x 4½, ruled lengthways.
" 3, 7 x 4⅝, plain.
" 4, 5⅛ x 7⅜, ruled.
" 5, 9 x 5½, 6, 10 x 8, ruled and plain.
" 7, 13 x 9 "
Silk file laces, green, 18, 27, 36 in., with tags only, and tag and stop.
Scissors, 6, 7, 8, 10 in.
" pruning, for railway mail clerks, post offices, &c.
Seals, mail bags.
" bonds, red, 100 in box.
" brass, plain and chequered.
" paper, to order.
School stationery.
School books. (Give series, number and publisher).
Slates to order. (Give size).
Slate pencils, in boxes of 100.
Sponges.
Sponge cups, 4 and 5 in.
Scrap books, 15 x 11 in.
Stationery cases, single and double.
Silk cord in skeins, green and red.
Stamps, rubber, dating, and others, to order.
Sealing wax, red, bank, superfine, 10 and 20 to lb.
" red, No. 1, 5 and 10 to lb.
" red, No. 4, 4 and 8 to lb.
" black, 20 to lb.
Stencil brushes.
Toilet paper in rolls and packages banded.
Twine boxes.
Thermometers.
Table magnifying glasses.
Tapers.
Taper stands.
Twine—
Sea Island, fine.
No. 1 Mottled, fine.
10 cotton, white, medium.
38 B, fine, bleached.
40 B, "
44 B, coarse, bleached.
15 fine, unbleached.
20 "
26 coarse, unbleached.
60 strong, heavy.
142 cable bag, strong.
Spring, heavy, coarse, No. 14.
Travellers' inks, single and double.
Tags, manilla, No. 5, 4¾ x 2¾; No. 6, 5¾ x 2⅝.
Tape, red, in dozen bundles, narrow, middle, broad, and extra broad.
Taste, red, green.
Typewriter materials—
Cyclostyle ink, quarts and pints.
*Ribbons, copying, in black, purple, green blue and carmine.
" record in black, purple, green, blue and carmine.
" indelible, black, copying.
Manifold paper, foolscap, laid and wove, 13 x 8, plain and margined.
Carbons, full and semi, black, purple and blue, 13 x 8, other sizes to order.
Auto and typo stencil paper for cyclostyle, to order. State which kind and size.
Typewriter and cyclostyle sundries to order.

Underwood's.
Carter's.
Webster's.
Smith.
Premier.
Japanese.
Little's.

Wafers, red, mixed, green.
W. C. fixtures.
Wallets, leather (to 75c. in value).
Wrappers, newspaper.
Wrapping paper. (See manilla papers).

*Typewriter Ribbons—Black copying copies purple; purple, green, blue and carmine copy true to colour; indelible black copies slate blue; purple, green and carmine are not permanent; black indelible and blue are permanent.

APPENDIX J.

Extract from the Report of the visitation of the Departments by the Chairman of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into certain matters relating to the Civil Service of Canada, 1892, and Mr. Barbeau's report p. 82.

ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICES.

One of the first things that struck your commissioners in going from room to room and office to office was the extremely inconvenient style in which the offices were divided into small rooms, whereby men were separated whose work was related, whereby facilities for idling and talking and seeing visitors were greatly enlarged, to the detriment of the work, and whereby difficulties, in some cases quite insuperable, were raised in the way of efficient supervision by the deputy head.

Allusion has been made to this in the general report, which allusion was largely founded upon what your two commissioners observed, as well as upon certain portions of the evidence; but they must take occasion to emphasize this point. There is an immense waste of power in this division of offices, a needless multiplication of men, a constant waste of time, and a resulting expense to the country, which must amount to tens of thousands of dollars a year. In fact, if we were to put the cost of this to the country at $50,000 a year at the least, we should, we are convinced, be well within the truth. Nothing is more necessary in our judgment as the foundation of a general adoption of businesslike methods in the future than to have many of the smaller offices thrown into one by the breaking down of partitions and the opening of doors of communication between rooms. The result of the adoption of this recommendation would in our judgment be such that in a few years it would not only save all the expense incurred in making alterations, but would lead directly to such results that the former state of things would be looked back upon with astonishment.

APPENDIX K.

Extracts from the Report, dated July 23, 1906, from the Select Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Official Publications, &c.

REPORT. (p. 97.)

The Select Committee appointed 'to inquire into the number, bulk, cost and circulation of the documents printed by order of this House, or presented to it through Public Departments, and to report what reductions, if any, can be made thereon,' have agreed to the following report:—

GENERAL.

1. The documents which the committee have to inquire into comprise: (1) The Votes and Proceedings of the Housee of Commons. (2) Journals of the House of

Commons. (3) Bills. (4) Acts of Parliament. (5) Parliamentary Debates. (6) House of Commons Papers. (7) Command Papers.

It is estimated that in 1905, 2,670,000 copies of parliamentary papers of these classes were printed; of which 1,460,000 were distributed to the Houses of Parliament and Public Departments, and 750,000 were sold; leaving 460,000 for reserve. Probably one-half of the latter number will be sold for waste paper. The sessional papers for 1904 contained 140,000 separate pages, and occupied seventeen feet of shelving.

3. Besides the seven classes of papers enumerated above, two others are printed for the departments: (1) Stationery office publications, which are sold or distributed through the stationery office. (2) Documents printed for departmental purposes. As none of these papers are presented to parliament, they do not come within the order of reference to your committee; but as they are closely connected with this inquiry, your committee could not avoid some incidental consideration of them, and believe that many of their recommendations would be equally applicable to these classes of publications.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND COMMAND PAPERS.

24. House of Commons papers are presented to the House by provisions of an Act of Parliament, by an Order of the House, or an Address to the Crown, and are, if of sufficient importance, ordered by Mr. Speaker to be printed. Command Papers are presented by command of the Crown, and are printed under the direction of the department from which they issue.

25. These papers, more than half of which are annual presentations, contain approximately 93,000 pages. Their cost is about £51,260, of which £13,500 is for the House of Commons papers, and £37,760 for Command Papers. The sale of these papers realizes some £7,500.

30. The copy for House of Commons and Command Papers is generally sent direct to the printers by the librarian of the House of Commons, an official in the department concerned, or the secretary of a Royal Commission. None of these possess a technical knowledge of printing; and your committee have found in the publications which they have examined frequent instances in which matter has been printed in a needlessly expensive form. They, therefore, recommend that each of these officers be requested wherever possible to submit his copy directly to the Controller of the Stationery Office, in order that he may examine it and advise as to the form of its printing before it is sent to the printer; that the Controller of the Stationery Office should issue to the departments, secretaries of commissions, and others concerned, instructions as to how to avoid expensive forms; and that in cases where the copy could not be submitted to him he should call attention to any cases of extravagance in order that they might be avoided in future.

31. Members moving for a return frequently represent by a diagram in the Notice of Motion the form in which they wish it printed; and though a more economical form might be equally satisfactory, that represented in the diagram is followed in detail. Your committee recommend that the minister responsible should in such cases consult the Stationery office before agreeing to the form in which the return is to be printed. Your committee further recommend that whenever the minister agrees to a return he should state to the House the probable cost of preparing and printing the Return.

32. The indexing of the Reports of Royal Commissions and of other publications is often clumsily done involving a needless expenditure in printing. Your committee recommend that all indexing be done by an expert.

QUANTITY OF MATTER PUBLISHED.

33. The most important source of economy in the cost of official publications must lie in a reduction of the amount published. Your committee, after examining a number of typical publications, are convinced that this amount is excessive, and is capable of reduction without detriment to the public service.

34. The government departments are apt to publish in their annual reports quantities of matter, not because it is instructive or interesting to the public, but because it shows how much work has been done by the department during the year. Much of it is of local interest only, or has already been circulated in separate form among those whom it chiefly concerns. The attention of the committee has been directed to the amount of matter printed by government departments, other than that to which their references applies. Your committee were unable to make full investigations, but are convinced that the subject demands further consideration by parliament.

35. The reports of royal commissions and parliamentary committees might in many cases without any disadvantage be considerably curtailed. The former especially are extravagant in the amount they publish. The cost of printing the report and appendices of the Royal Commission on London Traffic recently issued amounts to £6,380. One of the eight volumes which it comprises cost £1,059; another £1,552. These figures do not include the cost of lithographing maps, which amounts to about £1,500. It will be seen from the sales of these volumes (see appendix) that there has been little public demand for them.

36. Portions of the evidence taken before committees and commissions are sometimes redundant. Your committee recommend that, on the agreement of the commissioners to that effect, such portions should not be published. But it is in the appendices that the greatest extravagance arises. These frequently contain numbers of maps and diagrams which can only be produced at great expense. Your committee are of opinion that while in some cases the publication of these may be necessary to a proper understanding of the report, in others this purpose would be sufficiently served if the originals were deposited where access might be had to them by those requiring to consult them, and that often they might be dispensed with entirely.

37. Mr. Wilson Fox, in his evidence before your committee, thus described from his own experience what takes place on a royal commission:—'Nobody knows anything about printing or publishing, or the cost, or anything of that sort upon a royal commission. Everything that is not printed in the report is always thrown into the appendix. You start a large commission with fifteen members and a secretary who knows nothing whatever about official ways. He gets really no specific instructions from anybody. There is no question of expense at all, and practically he can do what he likes, and, as I say, everything which is not printed in the report is thrown into the appendix—it does not matter what it is—the appendix is a sort of waste-paper basket of the commission. That at least is my experience, having been secretary to one big commission.' Similar views were expressed by other witnesses.

38. The only control at present exercised over the amount of matter published by departments and commissions is that of the Treasury. This control is insufficient, because the Treasury has no absolute power to forbid an expenditure which another department considers necessary. In practice each department orders what printing it chooses, gives away gratuitously as many copies of each of its own publications as it cares to do, and charges the whole cost upon the estimates of the Stationery Office. Your committee has carefully considered how this control may be rendered more effective.

39. One proposal which called for consideration was that each department, instead of acting through the Stationery Office, should estimate separately for its own printing. This arrangement would have serious drawbacks. It would not embrace the Royal Commissions, which are the chief offenders. There is, moreover, a recognized tendency for all departments to spend up to their estimates, whether the expenditure is necessary or not. The House of Commons could not examine minutely the details of these estimates, and would judge of their necessity by comparing the sum estimated one year with that of the year before; so that any reduction a department might make in any year would provide an awkward standard of comparison for the future. Besides unless each department controlled its sales and the contracts for its printing, it could not be fairly held responsible for its expendi-

ture. It should be noted that the actual expenditure incurred by each department for printing and stationery every year is published as a foot-note in the estimates for the following year.

40. Your committee recommend that a Sessional Parliamentary Committee, analagous to the Committee on Public Accounts, be appointed, to whom the Controller of the Stationery Office would report, and that it be the duty of this committee:—

(*a*) To examine the publications of the House of Commons, of the Public Departments, of Parliamentary Committees, and of Royal Commissions, and to call attention to any case where matter is needlessly printed.

(*b*) To assist Mr. Speaker in the exercise of his supervision over the printing of the House and the distribution of papers.

41. Your committee also recommend that the secretaries of Royal Commissions and clerks of committees should submit to the treasury the amount and nature of the matter proposed to be published with their reports, and that where, in the opinion of the treasury, this amount is excessive, the treasury should refer the case to the Sessional Committee before sanctioning the publication.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS (P. 105).

63. (2) The Controller to be consulted as to the form of parliamentary printing.—(Par. 10, 14, 30).

(3) A Sessional Committee to be appointed to supervise the amount of matter printed and the distribution of publications, and to assist Mr. Speaker.—(Par, 38, 40, 49).

(6) 'Copy' handed in at the table to be in a more complete form.—(Par. 9).

(10) The form of printing in which a Return is moved for to be submitted to the Controller of the Stationery Office, and the probable cost of Return to be stated to the House.—(Par. 31).

(11) Indexing to be done by experts.—(Par. 32).

(12) Royal Commissions to obtain treasury sanction for the amount and nature of the matter proposed to be published with their reports.—(Par. 35, 41).

(13) Matter in appendices of Royal Commissions to be deposited for reference when publication unnecessary.—(Par. 36, 37).

APPENDIX L.

Extracts from the Report dated July 26, 1907, from the Select Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Official Publications.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the publications printed by order of this House, or presented to it through public departments, and to call attention to any case in which unnecessary expense has been incurred, have agreed to the following report:—

GENERAL.

1. Unnecessary expense in the parliamentary publications arises principally in two ways:—(1) From printing necessary matter in an expensive form; (2) from printing matter that is unnecessary.

2. In investigating the first of these causes, the evidence, which was of a technical nature, has been prepared and laid before the committee by the Controller of

the Stationery Office. In investigating the question of superfluous matter, the evidence, involving a detailed examination of a large number of parliamentary publications, had mainly to be prepared by the committee.

3. Owing to the laborious nature of this work, and the late date in the session on which your committee were appointed, they have been able only to make a survey of the publications of the Local Government Board, War Office, Admiralty, Home Office, and to some extent of the Foreign Office. They have also called the attention of other departments to some conspicuous cases of expensive printing which seemed to call for immediate improvement.

4. Your committee have specially directed their attention to publications appearing annually, and which can be altered in future years in the manner recommended.

5. We have had it stated in evidence that heads of departments do not include the cost of printing in their estimate, furnished to ministers, of the expense of any return asked for by members. If this were done it would be an advantage.

FORM OF PRINTING.

6. The Treasury, acting on the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1906 on Official Publications, has issued to the departments detailed instructions as to the form of printing. While approving and emphasizing these, your committee would specially call attention to the use of marginal notes. These are a frequent and fruitful source of expense, and, if they cannot be entirely abandoned, should be very sparingly used. The substitution of a headline generally answers their purpose. Marginal notes in the appendix to reports and single notes repeated at the head of each page should be avoided.

7. The printing of parts of a table in red ink, which occurs in some of the Admiralty publications, is a wholly unnecessary and very expensive process. Italics or bolder type would serve the purpose equally well at no extra cost.

8. Your committee have found frequent cases in which copious extracts from a series of local reports are published in tabular form. This adds greatly to the expense of printing, without securing any commensurate advantage in clearness. While it is often desirable to break up and group the reports according to subjects, short summaries printed in the ordinary way sufficiently answer the purpose.

9. A few typical instances of the saving which might be effected by attention to the mere form of printing will illustrate its importance. In the case of five volumes examined by the committee the aggregate cost could have been reduced from £1,063 to £546, a saving of 48 per cent. On sixteen publications of the Local Government Board a saving of £360 could have been effected. On six publications of the Admiralty, costing £585, and on a dozen publications of the Home Office, costing £1,014, savings could have been effected of £100 and £330 respectively. The omission of marginal notes, where they occur in the series of consular reports issued by the Foreign Office, would have saved £110. These economies would have involved no curtailment of matter; and, judging from specimens of the proposed alterations in printing submitted to the committee, there would have been no loss in clearness.

10. But if economies of this sort are to be realized over the whole field of the publications, general instructions from the treasury will not be sufficient. Your committee strongly recommend that a system should be established which will ensure the closest co-operation between the departments and the Stationery Office in preparing matter for printing. Not only should manuscript be submitted to the Stationery Office before printing, but the form in which it is proposed to draw up elaborate or extensive tables should be the subject of consultation.

UNNECESSARY MATTER.

11. Matter contained in one publication should not be repeated in another; and your committee recommend that, whenever it appears to the Controller of the Station-

ery Office that matter proposed to be printed in any government department has already been printed by any other government publication. it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Stationery Office to report to the Treasury, and the matter in question shall not be printed, except with the approval of the Treasury.

12. The appendices to reports frequently contain much unnecessary matter, and some of the tables are so detailed and extensive that the subject would be more effectively presented in a condensed form.

13. Although detailed information in an annual report may be necessary on a subject which is engaging the attention of parliament, it should be curtailed when the subject has become of less immediate interest.

14. Some matter of a highly technical nature is evidently intended rather for certain sections of the public than for parliament. In such cases it might be issued as a Stationery Office publication. This does not lessen the cost of setting it up, but it obviates the large gratuitous circulation which must be made of all papers presented to parliament* and it enables it to be sold at a remunerative price instead of at the arbitrary rate per page fixed for parliamentary publications.

Report of Select Committee, February 21, 1908.

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine the publications printed by order of this House or presented to it through public departments, and to call attention to any case in which unnecessary expense has been incurred.

The committee was accordingly nominated of,—Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Cleland, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh, Mr. Maddison, Mr. John Robertson and Mr. Toulmin.

The select committee appointed to examine the publications printed by order of this House, or presented to it through public departments, and to call attention to any case in which unnecessary expense has been incurred, have agreed to the following report:—

GENERAL.

3. As the result of the inquiries of the committees of 1906 and 1907, circular letters were issued in 1907 and 1908 by the Treasury to the various government departments, drawing these departments' attention to the various recommedations of those committees; and brief suggestions were made to secure economy in ordering printing. Your committee find that a most beneficial effect has been produced by this action. The Stationery Office has been engaged in conjunction with the departments in revising a great many of the forms used in the preparation and printing of official publications. The control of the Stationery Office is confined very largely to matters of form and type; and it is only if there is anything 'altogether extraordinary' that the Controller feels it his duty to appeal to the Treasury. But cases have occurred where, their notice having thus been drawn to printing which involved undue expense, the Treasury have been enabled to secure a due regard to economy.

4. The usefulness of the special department of the Stationery Office (which was created in consequence of the action of the committee of 1906) for revising and advising on the printing of departments, depends largely on the moment at which its aid is called in. Departments do not now, to so great an extent, send matter to press without submitting its form for review by the Stationery Office; but your committee have had cases where economy could have been (and has since been) secured by the Stationery Office, but where the particular report did not come before the Stationery Office until it was absolutely completed. Departments will not secure the full advantage of the expert assistance of the Stationery Office unless they utilize it (particularly in the preparation of bulky and complicated statistics) *before* the 'copy' is pre-

* See Report of Select Committee, 1906, on Official Publications, pars. 43, 44 and 46.

pared. Economies may be suggested at this early stage which would be neutralised if deferred until a huge amount of clerical labour would be involved in altering copy already prepared for the printer in an extravagant form. This point cannot be considered too early in the preparation of a paper; and should be borne in mind when the first steps are taken in the collection of statistics by the sending out of forms to be filled up by various authorities. The Stationery Office should be ready to assist in drawing up the plan for the presentation of statistics in the most economical manner without loss of time to the department concerned.

7. Your committee were informed at the commencement of their inquiries that the savings effected owing to the action of last year's committee would, in all, amount to £7,600; and they anticipate a corresponding reduction as the result of their recommendations in the case of the departments whose publications came before them this year.

APPENDIX M.

Extract from Preliminary Report of Printing Investigation Committee, under Act of Congress of the United States, June 25, 1910.

DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING AND BINDING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The subject of printing and binding and distribution of public documents in the executive departments and independent offices of the government has commanded the attention of the President, Congress, and the departments themselves for a great many years. Various schemes have been proposed, many of which have been put into operation and some of which have been productive of very desirable results. Practically every successful scheme has, however, been based, to a greater or less extent, upon standardization and centralization.

Act centralizing distribution of publications.—With full appreciation of the benefits to be derived from centralization in departmental distribution of publications Congress incorporated in the Printing Act of January 12, 1895, the following provision (sec. 92, 2 supp., 363):—

> Government publications printed for or received by the executive departments, whether for official use or for distribution, shall be distributed by a competent person detailed to such duty in each department by the head thereof. He shall keep an account in detail of all publications received and distributed by him. He shall prevent duplication, and make detailed report to the head of the department, who shall transmit the same annually to Congress.

Standardization directed by executive order.—With a view to securing a system which would tend to centralize and standardize departmental printing and binding President Roosevelt, under date of January 20, 1906, issued the following executive order:—

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

> It is hereby ordered that there shall be appointed by the head of each of the executive departments an advisory committee on the subject of printing and publication. The chairman shall be an assistant secretary, or other qualified

official, and at least one member of the committee shall have had practical experience in editing and printing.

It shall be the duty of such committee, under the direction of the head of the department, to see that unnecessary matter is excluded from reports and publications; to see that copy is carefully edited before rather than after going to the printing office; to do away with the publication of unnecessary tables, and to require that statistical matter be published in condensed and intelligible form; to supervise the preparation of blank forms; to require the frequent revision of mailing lists; prevent duplication of printing by different bureaus; to exclude unnecessary illustrations from department documents, and to prevent the printing of the maximum edition allowed by law when a smaller edition will suffice; to recommend to the head of the department, for inclusion in the recommendations contained in his annual reports needed changes in the statutes governing department publications.

The following general principles shall hereafter govern the form of the annual reports of the various bureaus and offices of the departments:—

1. Annual reports shall be confined to concise accounts of work done and expenditures incurred during the period covered, with recommendations relating to the future including plans for work to be undertaken.

2. Contributions to knowledge in the form of scientific treatises shall not be included in annual reports.

3. Illustrations in annual reports shall be excluded except (*a*) maps and diagrams indispensable to the understanding of the text; (*b*) views of monuments or important structures begun or erected; (*c*) views showing conditions in outlying possessions of the United States and relating to work done or recommendations made.

4. Inserted material, written or compiled by persons not connected with the reporting office, and biographical and eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel of the office, shall be excluded.

5. Reports of officers who do not report directly to the head of an executive department shall not be printed in the annual report of a department, but where necessary shall be summarized in the reports of the officials to whom such officers do report.

6. Tables shall be inserted only when verbal summaries and statements of totals are inadequate, and complete texts of laws and court decisions shall, except in cases of great importance, be excluded.

7. Detailed descriptions and lists of methods, processes, purchases, bids, rejections, installations, repairs, specifications, and personnel employed shall be omitted except when required by unusual importance or statute.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House.

In accordance with this order every executive department announced an advisory committee of three members and at the same time issued instructions to carry into effect the President's recommendations. It is to be regretted that the executive order referred to did not result in the benefit to the service that was undoubtedly expected through it. However, it had the effect of calling the attention of the officers of the government to the necessity of giving more concern to printing and binding. At the present time these advisory committees exist in name rather than as important factors in the handling of printing matters which come before the departments. The order has fallen into almost disregard.

Departmental systems now in operation.—The various systems in operation in the executive departments in the matter of printing and binding and the distribution of public documents may be briefly discussed under the following headings:—

Division of Printing and Publications.
Requisitions.
Copy.
Blank forms.
Publications.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Division of Printing and Publications.—The Department of Agriculture has a division of publications in which all printing and binding and distribution of documents is centralized, with the exception of the Weather Bureau.

The Division of Publications was created July 1, 1889, being first known as the Division of Records and Editing, the present title being adopted in the Act making appropriations for the department for 1895, and being the only printing division now provided by law. Its creation grew out of the recognized necessity of concentrating all printing and publication work in one division under a chief directly responsible to the Secretary. The force as organized in 1889 consisted, besides the chief, of an assistant and two clerks. The printing fund under its supervision was $40,000. The number of publications issued in 1890 was 73, and the total number of copies printed was 1,904,300. At present the force numbers 194 employees, and the printing fund for all purposes is $460,000. The number of separate publications issued in 1909 was 1,200, and the total number of copies of all publications received and distributed was 17,190,345. In addition to this and requiring the same critical examination and supervision, the miscellaneous printing, including blanks, blank books, letter heads, &c., necessary to enable the department to carry on its work, aggregated in cost $127,313.20.

Originally the division was charged only with editing the manuscripts submitted for publications, but in 1894 it took over the illustration work, in 1896 the distribution of publications was imposed upon it, and by 1902 the indexing work had grown to such proportions that a force was organized for that purpose.

At present the duties devolving upon the Division of Publications may be summarized as follows:—

> Preparation of requisitions, editing and preparing of copy for printing, proof-reading and indexing, supervision over blank forms and blank books, and distribution of all departmental publications.

Requisitions.—All requests for printing naturally originate in the bureau concerned. These requests are forwarded to the Division of Publications, together with the copy, where the same is carefully scrutinized and recorded. Of every manuscript received in the Division of Publications a report is made to the Secretary, giving the title, author, bureau, division, or office submitting it, a table of contents, the number of copies desired, with any recommendations the Division of Publications may have to make regarding the proposed publication. If the printing is finally approved, the requisition is signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. An estimate of every job is secured from the Public Printer and entered upon the ledger of the Division of Publications, together with the actual cost as ascertained when the final bill is submitted. In case of very wide discrepancies between the estimate and the cost the matter is taken up with the Public Printer for adjustment

All accounts of expenditures for printing and binding are kept in the Division of Publications, under the personal supervision of the editor and chief, who is at all times prepared to advise the Secretary in regard to the status of the fund; the amount expended for the various bureaus, divisions, and offices; economies effected, &c., the convenience of which and the advisability of which from an administrative standpoint are apparent. All requisitions for printing and binding are made in the Division of Publications, which insures accuracy, uniformity, economy, and promptness in the ordering and delivery of the work.

Copy.—When the copy for any publication or blank form is received by the Division of Publications it is carefully scrutinized and examined and, as stated above, a report submitted thereon to the Secretary of Agriculture. If the publication be decided upon and the report approved, the manuscript is then edited and prepared for the printer so as to insure its publication in the most economical form. Proofs are always read carefully by experts in the Division of Publications, but not by copy as at the Government Printing Office. The principal objects sought in having the proof read at the department are:—

1st. To make such alterations of the text as may be necessary.

2nd. To see that the matter and illustrations are properly arranged.

3rd. To examine and pass upon the changes recommended by the author or the bureau in which the manuscript originated, and to reduce such charges to a minimum by eliminating all that are trivial and unjustifiable

Proof is always submitted to the bureau or office concerned for approval.

If the manuscript be not approved for publication, it is returned to the bureau by which it was submitted. Sometimes a manuscript is returned to be rewritten by the author along different lines, or with important modifications of the statements therein contained. A most important duty devolving upon the Division of Publications is to protect the Secretary of Agriculture by preventing the publication of anything that for any reason should not be published.

Another duty is to facilitate the issuance of publications of all classes. The Division of Publications co-operates with and assists various bureaus in the publication work, placing the expert knowledge of its editors at their service. Useless and unnecessary alterations in proof are not allowed.

Every publication of 50 or 60 pages is indexed in the Division of Publications whenever practicable. Indexes are also made in great detail, covering all matter issued by the department, so that information may be readily available on any particular subject contained in any publication issued by the Department of Agriculture. The indexing force also prepares the various lists of publications issued at frequent intervals for the information and convenience of people in the United States.

Illustrations, whether drawings or photographs, are prepared in the Division of Publications, which effects a considerable saving by thus preventing the preparation in advance of photographs and drawings that it did not desire to be included in the printed publications. The original cuts of the illustrations appearing in recent publications are preserved in the Division of Publications. Much of the photographic work required for the various bureaus, divisions, and offices in connection with their investigations is done by the Division of Publications, where the original negatives are preserved and from which photographic prints are made and are supplied to the public at a nominal price

Blank forms.—A complete record of all blank forms and blank books is kept in the Division of Publications, where it is sought to standardize all forms. When a new form is desired, a statement must accompany the same explaining the reasons for it. An effort is made to secure the simplest and least expensive forms possible to meet the requirements of the service.

Publications.—The chief of the Division of Publications supervises the distribution of all publications issued by the Department of Agriculture, excepting the Weather Bureau. The force engaged at the present time in the distribution of documents comprises 143 employees. All publications are delivered by the Public Printer to the Division of Publications, whence they are distributed in accordance with the scheme approved when the printing of each publication is authorized. The mailing lists of the bureaus or divisions of the department are kept in the Division of Publications and used in the mailing of the publications of each bureau, division and office upon their requests. Records are kept of the distribution of every publication, so as to prevent as far as possible duplicates being mailed to the same individuals. During

the last fiscal year more than seventeen million documents issued by the Department of Agriculture were received from the Public Printer and mailed to the public by this division.

Results.—The Department of Agriculture regards it as essential that all matters relating to publications pass through a central office charged with their supervision.

During the last year the Division of Publications called to the secretary's attention 35 manuscripts which for various reasons seemed unnecessary to publish, and in every instance the secretary substantiated the Division of Publications.

The department finds that the printing allotment will not permit the publication of farmers' bulletins to the extent that the public seem to demand, so the Division of Publications has undertaken the task of cutting down future bulletins from 32 pages to 16 pages, thus enabling the department to give the public twice as many bulletins for the same amount of money.

The bulletin on hog cholera (Farmers' Bulletin No. 379) was reduced from 32 pages to 24 pages by the Division of Publications by a mere shifting process, thus saving to the government at least $1,840 on this one bulletin.

The Division of Publications is charged with placing departmental matter in the most economical shape for printing, and in many instances large savings have resulted to the government thereby, one of which of recent date may be mentioned. The Bureau of Statistics lately issued a series of 8 or 10 bulletins giving the yields of the staple crops in this country for a period of about fifty years. As the manuscript went to the Division of Publications—and as it would have gone to the Public Printer but for the revision in said division—each bulletin would have occupied 8 pages more than necessary when in type. By re-arranging the columns of figures 8 pages on each bulletin were saved, which amounted to a saving of $500 on composition work alone, not taking into consideration the cost of paper, electrotyping, and handling.

The Division of Publications is responsible for the saving resulting in the Department of Agriculture from the standardization and printing of practically all the department's publications in octavo form.

It is estimated that about one-fourth of all the illustrations submitted for printing by the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture are eliminated by the Division of Publications, because they do not appear to be necessary for the proper understanding of the text.

Through the efforts of the Division of Publications the 1909 edition of the Agricultural Year-Book was reduced 170 pages less than the last one, and the illustrations reduced from 55 to 36 without impairing the value of the work, thus effecting a saving of at least $5,000 in the publication of the work.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Division of Printing and Publications.—In the Department of Commerce and Labour a Division of Publications exists in the office of the secretary, and the control exercised over publications by the chief of the division is merely the control of the head of the department. Through this instrumentality this department had already put into practice most of the suggestions contained in the executive order of January 20, 1906, relating to departmental printing and binding when that order was issued.

The Division of Publications prepares, for the secretary's approval, all printing requisitions for the department, except those for printing originating in the Bureau of the Census, and, with the exception of the Bureau of the Census, the bureaus in the Department of Commerce and Labour submit all copy to the Division of Publications, accompanied by printing requests, on the basis of which printing requisitions are made out on the Public Printer.

The work of the Division of Publications is divided into four parts:—

(1) The preparation of requisitions on the Public Printer and the keeping of the cost of printing and binding under a system which makes it possible for the secre-

tary to be informed at any time of the condition of the department's allotment of the appropriation for printing and binding, exclusive of the work done for the Bureau of the Census.

(2) Editing and preparing of copy for printing.

(3) Care and distribution of stocks of printed stationery and blank forms.

(4) Distribution of publications of the department, exclusive of the Bureaus of the Census, Standards, Fisheries, Immigration and Naturalization, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The department is now planning, however, to take over the distribution work of all these bureaus except that of the Bureau of the Census.

Requisitions.—The directions contained in the department's circular No. 175, dated June 25, 1908, outline very concisely the system in use by the department in the preparation of requisitions on the Public Printer:—

All printing and binding and blank books for this department will, in the absence of special provision of law, be ordered from the Public Printer by requisitions signed by the secretary. Formal requests for such work must be signed by the chief of the bureau or office and addressed to the secretary (Division of Publications. Requests for work not deemed necessary for the public business, or which involves expenditures in excess of the department's allotment of the appropriation for printing and binding, will not be granted. Plans for publications or illustrations in any way departing from the usual course of work should be submitted to the secretary (advisory committee on printing) for approval before the preparation of copy is begun.

In order to minimize the issue of distinctive blank forms and books and to secure uniformity in their use, printing clerks are directed to familiarize themselves with the books and blanks kept in stock in the Division of Publications and, where practicable, to supply needs from the stock on hand. Written statements explaining the necessity for having forms other than those in use must accompany requests for such works.

Requests must be accompanied by complete copy for the printing desired (including illustration copy if there be any), specimen leaves of blank books to be made, or lists of books to be bound (on the form provided for that purpose). If the work is to resemble closely work already done, a specimen of such previous work should be sent as a sample.

Each request for the printing of publications in which illustrations are to appear must have stamped across its face a certificate signed by the chief of bureau that the illustrations are necessary and relate entirely to the transaction of public business.

Requests for blank forms, official letter paper and envelopes should always be made two months before actual need, and requests for blank books four months before actual need. A year's supply of regular or standard forms should always be ordered, and if there is no likelihood of change in a blank record book desired a supply that will last two years should be requested.

A record (press copy or other) of requests shall be kept in each bureau or office, and each bureau or office shall number its requests consecutively in the space provided for that purpose in the upper right hand corner, leaving the space in the upper left-hand corner for the department number.

Owing to the fact that the Government Printing Office exacts an extra charge for rush orders and for overtime work, requests should be made special only in exceptional cases, when the necessity therefor should be fully explained.

Dark-blue copying ink, as distinguished from record ink, should be specified when ordering letter paper and forms that are to be press-copied.

In connection with the preparation of requisitions the department has established a very thorough cost-keeping system. The system involves the keeping of three ac-

count books, each of which has an important function to perform in aiding the division to keep in touch with the statuts of its entire work or any part thereof. These records are as follows:—

Record of requisitions for printing and binding: This book is a record of requisitions sent to the Public Printer. The requisitions are numbered consecutively in series of 10,000 each. These numbers are printed in on the left-hand margin of the page, and the requisitions are entered opposite in the order in which they are made on the Public Printer, regardless of the order in which they are received from the bureaus, offices and divisions of the department. Columns are provided for the date, the number of copies desired, full title of the work asked for, the name of the bureau, office, division, or service from which the request emanates, the date of delivery of the completed work, the estimated and the actual cost of the work, and the Government Printing Office jacket number. A remarks column is also provided at the extreme right of the page.

Cost of printing and binding for the various bureaus, offices and services: In this book (ledger) the cost of all work ordered from the Government Printing Office is separated so as to show the cost to the department for printing and binding for each of its bureaus, offices, divisions and services. These divisions are as follows: Office of the Secretary, Bureau of Corporations, Bureau of Manufactures, Bureau of Labour, Lighthouse Board, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Statistics, Steamboat Inspection Service (office), Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Navigation, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Division of Naturalization, Division of Information, Bureau of Standards, Lighthouse Establishment, Steamboat Inspection Service, Shipping Service, Custom Service, Immigration Service and Naturalization Service. Into this ledger are posted daily the requisitions from the record of requisitions for printing and binding, showing the cost of the work for each bureau in detail. Record is kept here of all charges for corrections in proofs and cost of rush work against any requisition, and the books show at a glance these items of cost as well as the total.

Cost of printing and binding by classes: This record classifies the various kinds of work ordered under seven different heads, and will show at the close of a month the actual cost of the work as follows: Publication—documents and pamphlets; blanks—forms and books; blank books; miscellaneous binding; circulars and decisions; stationery—paper and envelopes, and miscellaneous. The book also shows the cost for each of the above classes for each bureau, office, division and service of the department for the month, and the total cost of each class for the year.

These records which are always kept up to date, and the keeping of which requires but about one-half the time of one clerk, makes it possible, as already stated, for the Secretary to be informed at any time of the condition of the department's printing allotment. It also serves as a check upon excessive charges by the Public Printer, as discrepancies between his estimates and actual charges are seen at a glance and immediately become subjects of correspondence and readjustment.

Copy.—The following regulations apply in the Department of Commerce and Labour in the preparation of copy for the Public Printer:—

> Complete copy must accompany each request for printing. Full instructions should be written on the first page of the copy as well as on the request and should include:—Size of type; whether leaded or not; kind of paper; size of paper or sheet; kind of ink; binding or covers; interleaving, ruling, indexing, tagging, perforating, gumming, &c., if desired. When no changes are to be made from a printed copy, the only instructions necessary are 'Follow copy.'
>
> Copy must be carefully and neatly prepared and thoroughly revised before submission for publication, so as to avoid changes or additions in proof. It should be typewritten when practicable, and the lines should not be closely spaced. When printed matter covering both sides of a sheet is used, a duplicate should be furnished. All paragraphs should be clearly indicated. Inserts of more than a

line should be written on a separate sheet and the place of insertion clearly marked. Manuscript should be kept flat, never rolled. Imperfect and illegible copy will not be forwarded to the printer, and the making of costly alterations in proof sheets will not be allowed.

The rules laid down in the Manual of Style governing composition and proof-reading in the Government Printing Office, copies of which the printing clerks of the various bureaus can obtain in the Division of Publications, will determine form and style. Careful study of this manual and of the 'Instructions to clerks engaged in editorial work,' issued by the Division of Publications, and printed as an appendix hereto, is enjoined on those having to do with the preparation of copy. Departures from established style are discountenanced, the only exception being in technical work.

The method of reproduction and the dimensions desired for the finished cut should be indicated on illustration copy. The size of the printed page should be kept in mind when fixing these dimensions.

In its editorial work the Division of Publications makes no radical changes in copy without consulting the author, and never changes a statement of fact, but aims to secure logical arrangement, effective and condensed tabulation, the elimination of unnecessary illustrations, the condensation of all publications as far as practicable, and the elimination of all duplications.

The regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labour prescribe that the work of the editorial staff shall comprise:—

Reading critically all manuscripts submitted for publication and making such emendations or suggestions as seem necessary to secure compliance with the law and the department's regulations and to assure the maintenance of the department's standards; supplying or revise titles, lists of contents, and illustrations; indexes, abstracts, illustration legends and headlines, and the like; and determining in accordance with the law and the policies adopted thereunder by the Public Printer the form and style of the department's publications.

Blank forms.—The Division of Publications is charged with the ordering and distribution of all blank forms for the department, excepting those for the Bureau of the Census. These forms are carried in stock and are properly listed and catalogued for the convenience of those who have occasion to make requisitions for them. Officers of the services are urged to make requisitions for them at stated periods, preferably semi-annually. The Division of Publications also carries a large number of stock books and blanks of uniform utility in the various bureaus, thus dispensing with the separate printing of these blanks for the several offices of the department.

There are over 2,500 blank forms, including blank record books, in use by the department, about equally divided between the bureaus and offices of the department located in Washington and its outside services. A complete record of all forms, including style, kind, number ordered on requisitions, number distributed, &c., is kept by the division. Special care is taken to avoid wasteful accumulation, to standardize forms, and to secure the most practical and economic forms and blank books.

Publications.—Under date of March 10, 1910, the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labour submitted the following report with reference to the distribution of publications by the Division of Publications:

The chief of the Division of Publications has recently been designated to distribute all the publications printed for or received by the department with the exception of those printed for or received by the Bureau of the Census. This official also has charge, under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labour, of all business the department transacts with the Government Printing Office, except that of the Bureau of the Census, and the general supervision of printing, including the editing and preparation of copy, illustrations and binding. Stocks of all blank books and blank forms and the

printed stationery of all kinds used by the various outside services of the department, viz., the Immigration Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Shipping Service, the Lighthouse Establishment, and the Naturalization Service, and those used by the Customs Service for returns to the bureau of Statistics and Navigation of this department, are in his custody and are supplied by him upon requisition. The advertising done by the department is under his direction. He keeps a record of all expenditures for the publication work of the department and conducts the correspondence it entails.

Regarding the distribution of the department's publications, this work is only now being taken over by the Division of Publications, in which there has been installed two rapid addressing machines (Belknap) operated by electricity. These machines can be used for addressing both envelopes and wrappers, though, owing to the economy of so doing, it is the intention of the department to use wrappers in mailing most of its publications.

Since the removal of the division to its present quarters, the distribution work of the following bureaus has been centralized in it: The Bureau of Labour, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Manufactures, the Bureau of Navigation, the Steamboat Inspection Service, and the Lighthouse Board. It is the intention of the department to further centralize the distribution of publications in this division by gradually taking over the work of the other bureaus with the exception of the Bureau of the Census.

It is believed that the centralization of the distribution of publications in the division that is charged with the expenditures of the appropriation for printing and binding will result in economy in expenditures from that appropriation, in cost of labour in connection with the distribution of publications, and the expenditure from the contingent fund for containers and other miscellaneous supplies used in connection with the work.

Results.—The results accomplished in the Department of Customs and Labour abundantly justify the organization of the Division of Publications and commend the system adopted for the control of department expenditures for printing and publication work. An investigation has disclosed many marked examples of economy effected by processes of revision, elimination, consolidation, and rejection of manuscripts. No attempt will be made to particularize these examples which extend to nearly every publication issued by the department. The decrease in the cost of printing in 1906 and 1907 as compared with 1905 is partly a result of the executive order of January 20, 1906, directing the appointment in each department of a committee on printing and publications, a part of whose duties it should be to see that unnecessary matter is excluded from reports and publications; to see that copy is carefully edited before rather than after going to the Printing Office; to do away with the publication of unnecessary tables and to require that statistical matter be published in condensed and intelligible form; to supervise the preparation of blank forms; to prevent duplication of printing by different bureaus; and to exclude unnecessary illustrations from department publications. The division had, prior to the date of this executive order, worked along the lines indicated therein, and had been moderately successful. As a result of its efforts, supplemented by the work of the committee appointed in this department, the printing bills for 1906 and 1907 decreased about $50,000 a year, or about $100,000 in the two years. Since 1907 there has been a gradual increase in the cost of this branch of the service, due to increased activities in certain of the older bureaus; to the establishment of the divisions of naturalization and information; to the increase in the number of blank forms supplied to the Steamboat Inspection Service, required by the Act of Congress approved May 16, 1906, for the regulation of motor boats; and to the Act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, entitled 'An Act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.'

While the figures for 1904 are less than those for 1907, it should be borne in mind that the cost of printing for the former years does not include the total cost of printed supplies furnished to the bureaus and services that were transferred from the Treasury Department to this department on July 1, 1903, as there were large quantities of these supplies turned over to the department for the bureaus and services transferred. Also some of the bureaus and offices provided for in the organic act or transferred to the department required little or no printing during the first year of the department's existence.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Lack of uniformity in printing methods.—An examination of the foregoing brief reports on departmental printing and binding and distribution of publications discloses the fact that notwithstanding section 92 of the General Printing Act of January 12, 1895, and the executive order of January 20, 1906, there is still great lack of uniformity and sound business methods in the various departments, with reference to this subject. In justice, however, to the departments, let it be said, that all of them now show a general disposition to economize in the matter of public printing and binding.

The question of departmental printing and binding and distribution of documents is not easy of solution on account of the different conditions existing in the various departments. It is very encouraging to note, however, that those departments that have the greatest amount of printing have, with most beneficial effects, put into practice most of the suggestions contained in the foregoing act and executive order, while other departments that have a smaller volume of printing have claimed that they did not consider the magnitude of their printing operations sufficient to warrant them in adopting these suggestions. In other words, it appears that departments having a large amount of printing have been glad to adopt a centralization plan, because their printing allotments precluded any great amount of waste and extravagance; while some other departments with generous printing allotments and a small volume of printing have not been forced to do so.

Departmental centralization necessary.—The investigation of the commission shows very emphatically the necessity for complete co-operation among the officials of every department in order to secure the best results in printing and binding and publication work. The investigation further demonstrates that this work should be centralized in and intrusted to a definite person or division that alone should be responsible to the head of the department for the conduct of this branch of the service. The great difficulty at present is due to the fact that very few of the departments have clothed any person or division with sufficient authority to initiate and effectuate, through the head of the department, such measures as will improve departmental printing affairs. The jurisdiction is generally divided, and the work is entrusted in many cases to inexperienced printing clerks. With few exceptions the departments at the present time have not centralized their printing operations in a division composed of competent and experienced editors having a practical knowledge of printing. Authors and bureau chiefs are prone to have extravagant views of the value and demand of their own publications; they are often given to illustrative embellishment far beyond any reasonable necessity for the elucidation of the text; they seldom give any heed to the most economical style and form from the printer's standpoint, principally because they have no knowledge of these things; they request paper in many cases altogether inconsistent with the object of the work desired; and they often request editions far in excess of the demand. Under these conditions, it is no wonder that the departments within the past five years have returned to the superintendent of documents 2,620,596 copies of various reports and publications for which they had no use. Nor is it any wonder that stenographers' notebooks, for example, which have practically a uniform use in the departments, vary in cost between $0.0345 and $0.10; neither is it strange

under such conditions that practically similar departmental reports vary in cost between $0.44 and $0.0335 per pound for paper, 120 pounds and 48 pounds, machine finish print, respectively. Many such examples could be cited.

Standardization of paper.—The necessity of standardizing paper used by the government was fully demonstrated in the recent investigation of departmental printing methods and the inventory of paper stock at the Government Printing Office. The establishment of printing divisions in each executive department undoubtedly would aid greatly in bringing about this economy, which several departments have undertaken already. Complete standardization of paper can not be had, however, until the purchase and supply of all paper for the government is placed in the Government Printing Office, which already is one of the largest users of paper in the United States. Though an effort is now being made toward standardizing paper by the annual contracts of the Joint Committee on Printing and the supplies committee of the departments, the privilege of open-market purchases gives the various departments an opportunity to satisfy the whims and fancies of their various officials for an almost unlimited variety of papers. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the Public Printer purchased $66,582.22 worth of paper on the open market. Of this amount $44,322.99 was expended for money-order paper, leaving $26,259.23 expended for special grades of other paper. This does not include the special-paper purchases of the departments themselves, which it is believed, costs a vastly greater sum. An instance of the extravagance of open-market purchases of paper for the departments was found in the Census Bureau. That bureau required the Public Printer to purchase 70 reams of coloured cardboard on the open market, but afterwards found that cardboard in the regular stock of the Government Printing Office was more satisfactory for its use, and accordingly left several reams of the open-market purchase on the Public Printer's hands as 'dead' stock. The recent inventory of the Government Printing Office paper stock disclosed the fact that the Public Printer had $13,162.15 worth of 'dead' paper stock on hand from which no issue had been made for the last six months prior to January 10, 1910. Standardization of paper used by the government would minimize this 'dead' stock at the Government Printing Office and practically end the more expensive open-market purchases. There seems to be no reason why the same grade of paper should not be used in all departments for similar classes of work.

Departmental printing during recess of Congress.—The commission has also discovered that the departments do not at the present time exert themselves as they should to get their work into the Government Printing Office during the recess of Congress. It seems reasonable that the departments should assist in relieving the congestion of work in the Government Printing Office during the sessions of Congress, when congressional printing demands are so great, by securing the printing of standard forms and blanks and such reports as can be compiled and prepared during the summer months. Of course, at this season of the year a great many department clerks take their leave; but nevertheless it seems that some special arrangements should be made by the departments to assist in regulating the volume of printing and binding at the Government Printing Office.

Departmental distribution of publications.—The distribution of publications by departments is a matter which has not received the consideration by the departments which its importance merits. The centralization of departmental distribution of publications, as enjoined by section 92 of the Act of January 12, 1895, was intended to check the wasteful extravagance which up to that time had been practised. The departments which have complied with that law have saved the Government many thousands of dollars. The fact that a department has a very limited number or a great many publications for distribution should make no difference in the application of the principle of centralization. If a small saving can be made where a few publications are distributed, it is worth the while of the department; in fact, it is not only the legal, but the moral duty of the department.

It is impossible to estimate the demand for any publication or report, or economically to order an edition of any report or publication, unless the person ordering has some definite knowledge with reference to the matter. This knowledge may be gained in a number of ways: First, by comparison with previous issues of similar publications; second, by general knowledge of all publications and their demands; and third, by a fixed and definite demand. The best way to secure this knowledge of the demand for publications is through a centralized and systematized agency. In other words, through this centralized medium it will be possible to secure the best results by a proper and economical distribution of departmental publications.

Mailing lists.—It is most essential that proper mailing lists be maintained in a central office having also jurisdiction of the printing of publications. It is also necessary that mailing lists be frequently revised. A recent investigation of the commission showed that not only hundreds, but thousands of names of libraries appear on the mailing lists of various government establishments and departments regardless of the fact that these same libraries, under the law, receive all government publications direct from the superintendent of documents. As a result of the commission's investigation of this matter many names have been stricken from the departmental and bureau lists, thus resulting in a considerable saving to the government. It is not desired to deprive the various bureaus of the departments from preparing their own mailing lists, but it does seem most important that these bureau lists be centralized in one division of the department where all duplication, revision, and consolidation can take place.

Reduction of departmental editions.—The commission's recent request of the departments and independent governmental offices to be furnished with the number of copies of publications on hand and for which there was no present demand demonstrates a great excess supply of publications. Some of the departments have since advised the commission that hereafter they will use the information obtained through this investigation as a guide in limiting future editions of their reports and publications, thus affecting a considerable saving.

Entire distribution by superintendent of documents.—It is true that some of the departments are crowded for space and that under such circumstances they are slow to adopt centralization. In this connection it might be observed that the greatest economy would undoubtedly result to the government if the actual work of distribution of departmental and all other governmental publications were done by the superintendent of documents. This would not only save rental space in the departments and save considerable in labour cost, handling, addressing machines, but also in hauling to and from the Government Printing Office. Especially will this be true when the post office shall have been erected and placed in operation on the square diagonally opposite the Government Printing Office.

Recommendations.—The Printing Investigation Commission, therefore, recommends:

1. The establishment by law of a division of printing and publications in the office of the secretary or head of every executive department, wherein there shall be centralized the supervision of the department's printing and binding and distribution of publications.

2. The establishment of a section of printing and publications in every independent office and establishment of the government, wherein there shall be centralized the supervision of the printing and binding and distribution of publications of such independent offices and establishments.

3. The enactment into law of a provision prohibiting printing and binding outside of the jurisdiction of the Public Printer, by the executive office, Congress, the executive and judicial departments, independent offices and establishments of the government, unless specifically provided for by law.

4. The enactment of a provision of law providing that on or before December 1 of every year a committee, consisting of the chiefs of the printing divisions and sections of the executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the government shall confer and recommend to the Public Printer a uniform stock of paper for similar classes of printing and binding work and that the Public Printer shall take these recommendations into consideration in the preparation of a schedule of paper required for the following paper-contract year.

5. The enactment into law of a provision prohibiting the Public Printer from using any paper for printing and binding except that purchased by him.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing charges made in various Departments and advances thereon for over-time.

Room	Rate paid per hour.	Rate charged per hour	Overtime rate paid.	Double time rate paid.	Producers weekly wages.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	$ cts
Linotype....	38 11/12	75	57	76	18 35
Monotype.	38 11/12	80	57	76	18 35
Hand. .	33 1/3	45	45	67	16 00
Binders. .	33 1/3	45	45	67	16 00
Stereo. .	35 5/12	45	53	71	17 00
Pressmen . .	36 11/24	50	48	73	17 50
Feeders (men). .	23 7/12		31	47	11 25
Girls..... .	12 1/2	15	20		6 00
. . . . .	11 11/24	15	18	.	5 50

OVERTIME.—15 cents per hour is added to regular charging rate for overtime or night time, for composition only. In the Bindery and Press room the overtime is added by the foremen to the regular or actual number of hours consumed, sufficient to cover the increased rate of pay.

From regular closing time up to 10 p.m., 1⅓ time is allowed; after 10 p.m., double time. Saturdays, up to 4 p.m., 1⅓ time; after 4 p.m., double time. Girls are allowed 1⅓ time on all overtime.

The following percentage is added to compositors' time to cover cost of distribution, general work and paid holidays.

Linotype .	30 p.c.
Monotype . . .	20 p.c.
Hand.....	40 p.c.

TRANSLATION CHARGES.—*Canada Gazette*, 20 cents per 100 words. Militia General Orders, 60 cents per page.

INDEXING.—$1.50 to $2.00 per page.

APPENDIX 0.

Comparison of time on composition and on Departmental alterations.

Title of Work.	English.		French.	
	Composition.	Alterations.	Composition.	Alterations.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Fisheries, 1909—				
Linotype	277	67	275	151
Hand	1,766	186	268	153
Weights and Measures, 1909—				
Lino	2	.....	4	.....
Hand	446	54	67	13
Budget, 1909—				
Lino	5	.....	15	.....
Hand	425	312	159	83
Public Accounts, 1909—				
Lino	31	.....	33	.....
Hand	999	84	557	190
Postmaster General—				
Lino	103	.....	67	.....
Hand	3,740	491	286	189
Public Works, 1906—				
Lino	493	238	451	326
Monotype	85	15	.....	.....
Hand	1,113	44	234	73
Civil Service Commission—				
Lino	252	138	197	65
Hand	143	4	161	14
Trade and Navigation—				
Lino	95	.....	55	7
Hand	2,892	221	518	317
Mono	210	60	.....	.....
Agriculture, 1909—				
Lino	218	61	154	84
Hand	99	.....	78	.....
Excise, 1909—				
Lino	25	.....	22	.....
Hand	1,426	163	64	88
Adulteration of Food, 1909—				
Lino	36	.....	38	.....
Hand	728	120	890	136
Geographic Board, 1908—				
Mono	127	49	.....	.....
Postmaster General, 1908—				
Lino	.....	.....	51	.....
Hand	.....	.....	248	177
Canal Statistics, 1908—				
Lino	37	.....	.....	.....
Hand	500	14	184	66
Civil Service List, 1908—				
Lino	.....	.....	23	.....
Hand	.....	.....	397	40

Comparison of time on composition and on Departmental alterations—*Continued.*

Title of Work.	English.		French.	
	Composition.	Alterations.	Composition.	Alterations.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Trade and Commerce, Part II, 1908—				
Lino	8	.....	48	.....
Hand	1,178	115	86	325
Marine, 1908—				
Lino	299	88	191	.....
Hand	510	25	19	.....
Geological Survey, 1908—				
Hand	281	207	180	92
Public Works, 1907—				
Hand	.....	.....	1,378	225
Marine, 1907—				
Lino	.....	.....	113	54
Hand	.....	.....	14	.....
Indian Affairs, 1909—				
Lino	574	238	.....	.....
Marine Report, Supplement—				
Lino	118	89	.....	.....
Hand	197	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture and Colonization, 1909—				
Lino	.....	.....	50	20
Archives, 1905—				
Hand	5,367	2,460	.....	.....
R. N. W. M. P., 1908—				
Lino	.....	.....	358	275
Hand	.....	.....	170	.....
Railways and Canals, 1909—				
Lino	251	107	.....	.....
Hand	437	15	.....	.....
Mono	83	28	.....	.....
Topographical Survey, 1909—				
Lino	522	278	.....	.....
P. P. & S., 1908—				
Hand	.....	.....	96	30
Chief Astronomer, 1906—				
Hand	.....	.....	347	99
Chief Astronomer, 1907—				
Hand	744	96	.....	.....
Lino	313	167	648	190
Railway Statistics—				
Hand	.....	.....	359	120
Trade and Navigation, 1908—				
Hand	.....	.....	541	330
Quebec Bridge—				
Lino	.....	.....	297	134
Adulteration of Food, 1908—				
Hand	.....	.....	261	140
Steamboat Inspection, 1908—				
Hand	.....	.....	609	80

Comparison of time on composition and on Departmental alterations—*Continued.*

Title of Work.	English.		French.	
	Composition	Alterations.	Composition	Alterations.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Trade and Commerce—				
Hand	225	50		
Fisheries, 1908				
Hand			985	330
Unclaimed Bal. Chart. Banks, E. and F.	2,874	250		
Topographical Survey, 1907—				
Lino			566	385
Hand			14	
Militia Council—				
Lino	33	19		
Hand	14			
Mines, 1908				
Lino	127	125		
Hand	63			
Geological Survey, Dowling, 1908—				
Lino			53	26
Veterinary Director General, 1908—				
Lino	248	65		
Hand	76			
Chartered Banks, 1908—				
Lino	56			
Hand	2,168	480		
Agriculture and Colonization—				
Lino	140	21		
Cold Storage, 1908—				
Lino			153	59
Hand			42	
Cold Storage, 1909—				
Lino	187	69		
Hand	564	*		
Interior, 1909—				
Lino	452	173		
Hand	1,087	*		
Marine, 1909—				
Lino	249	100		
Hand	416	18		
Insurance, 1907 —				
Hand	4,315	800	1,490	407
Lino	105		56	
Dairy and Cold Storage, 1908—				
Lino	134	34	153	59
Hand	15	8	42	
Mono	119	3		
Railways and Canals, 1908—				
Lino	296	71	393	*
Hand	471	42	230	56
Mono	193	22		
Experimental Farm—				
Lino	395	165	507	340
Hand	910	85	196	52

Comparison of time on composition and on Departmental alterations—*Concluded.*

Title of Work.	English.		French.	
	Composition.	Alterations.	Composition.	Alterations.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Railway Commission, 1908—				
Lino	277	60	.....	.....
Hand	228	*	.....	.....
Trade and Commerce, 1908—				
Lino	205	60	.....	.....
Hand	135	8	.....	.....
C. S. Commission—				
Lino			372	102
Hand			60	.....
Criminal Statistics—				
Hand	1,261	115	.....	.....
Public Accounts, 1908—				
Lino			32	.....
Hand			156	120
Excise, 1908—				
Lino			10	.....
Hand			225	100
Militia Council, 1907—				
Lino			36	4
Hand			32	.....

APPENDIX P.

Purchases of Furniture, Furnishings, &c., paid out of King's Printer's Advance Account and out of votes of the Department from 1889-90 till date, which should have been supplied by the Department of Public Works.

1. Printing Department.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
1889-90	2	Pigeonhole Cases, Cupboard and Counter		167 00
1905-06	1	Cupboard	12 00	
	1	Desk	26 00	
	38	Chairs	91 50	
	56	Stools	105 55	
	2	Pigeonhole Cases	185 00	
				420 05
1906-07	1	Cupboard	16 00	
	4	Mirrors	12 25	
	8	Chairs and Repairing 3 Chairs	89 00	
	4	Revolving Stools	27 00	
	4	Clocks	39 25	
	4	Oak Chairs	20 50	
	1	Oak Stool	8 25	
		Wire and Iron Partitions and Screens	349 97	
	2	Wire Mats	15 12	
	1	Iron and Wire Book Rack	52 59	
				629 93
1907-08	1	Sectional Book Case	34 00	
	28	Heavy Steel Shelves	1,633 32	
	16	Chairs	104 75	
	5	Clocks	47 00	
	1	Wire Mat	11 20	
	1	Fireproof Safe	85 00	
				1,915 27
1908-09	11	Chairs	54 10	
	1	Desk	17 00	
	4	Mirrors	11 00	
	3	Sectional Cabinets	14 50	
	1	Telephone Booth	45 00	
	1	Roll Top Desk	60 00	
1909-10	1	Axminster Mat	10 00	
	1	Oak Armchair	5 50	
	2	Desks	130 00	
	4	Chairs	26 00	
	1	Counter	100 00	
	6	Tables	167 00	
	5	Chairs	59 00	
	3	Desks	320 00	
				817 50
1910-11	2	Desks	185 00	
	1	Typewriter Stand	35 00	
				220 00
				4,376 85

2. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.—Furniture, Furnishings, &c., purchased out of profits on Stationery supplied to Parliament and the departments.

	$ cts.		
Label Holders for cases	36 50	April 16,'09.	Stock Room.
12 Steel Library Sections	702 00	Sept. 30,'09.	Distr. Off.
10 " "	585 00	" 30,'09.	"
12 " "	702 00	" 30,'09.	"
14 " "	819 00	" 30,'09.	"
8 " "	468 00	" 30,'09.	"
1 Steel case and moving old one	678 00	Feb. 15,'10.	
9 Steel Sections, Statutes Cabinet	900 00	April 30,'08.	Stock Room.
7 " "	700 00	May 15,'10.	"
7 " "	700 00	June 3,'08.	"
8 " "	800 00	July 11,'08.	"
108 File Drawers, 15 Letter File Drawers, 8 Card Index and 6 Vertical Drawers	695 00	Dec. 10,'08.	Statutes.
1 Standing Desk with shelves covered, 6 Doors with locks, 3 Extension Shelves	570 00	" 10,'08.	
Taking down Steel Cases; making in two, one long case, including cornice	340 00	" 14,'08.	Stock Room.
100 Steel Drawers	300 00	" 10,'08.	"
166 File Drawers $498, and Ladder, $50	548 00	" 10,'08.	"
220 File Drawers	660 00	" 10,'08.	
5 Sectional Cabinets with adjustable upright shelves, with duplex curtain, $750, and Ladder	800 00	Feb. 7,'07.	
3 Sectional Steel Cases for Postage Stamp Envelopes	750 00	April 1,'07.	Attic.
1 Catalogue Cabinet	650 00	July, 1906.	Front Office.
5 Fireproof Doors	395 46	Dec. 13,'06.	Elevator.
3 Sectional Steel Cases with Curtain	750 00	Jan. 10,'07.	
6 Sectional Cabinets with adjustable uprights, and shelves covered with duplex curtains	900 00	Feb. 7,'07.	
5 Sectional Cabinets with adjustable uprights, and shelves covered with duplex curtain	750 00	" 7,'07.	
4 Sectional Cabinets with adjustable uprights, and shelves covered with duplex curtain, and Ladder	650 00	" 7,'07.	
5 Sectional Cabinets with adjustable uprights, and shelves covered with duplex curtain, and Ladder	800 00	" 7,'07.	
1 Steel Case with curtain, 15 divisions, 9 divisions large, 7 feet base, 7 feet base narrow, 10 feet cornice, 77 curtain and panels	331 50	Sept. 20,'05.	Front Office.
28 Eclipse Shelves, $112; and 46 Special uprights, $483	595 00	Oct. 17,'05.	Stock Room.
28 Eclipse Shelves, $112; and 46 Special uprights, $483	595 00	" 30,'05.	"
12 Steel Doors, 50 feet, 2 inch base and 15 feet 4 inch base, and 25 plain panels and 17 feet 4 inch base	473 00	Dec. 28,'05.	"
12 Steel Doors, 50 feet, 2 inch base and 15 feet 4 inch base, and 25 feet plain panels and 17 feet 4 inch base, and 35 feet shrunken panels	528 50	" 28,'05.	"
2 Steel Tables	970 00	Feb. 24,'10.	Stock Room.
1 Steel Case	500 00	" 7,'10.	Long Office.
1 "	770 00	" 7,'10.	"
1 Steel Platform	460 00	June 1,'09.	Stock Room.
Steel Shelves (Case)	767 50	July 31,'09.	"
" "	782 50	" 31,'09.	"
" "	767 50	" 31,'09.	"
" "	767 50	" 31,'09.	"
" " trimming and time	119 90	Feb. 18,'10.	"
Replacing Shelves in cases	4 25	June 27,'08.	"
1 Steel Filing Cabinet	110 52	Dec. 12,'08.	Contracts.
2 Special Uprights, 4 Special Uprights, 16 Adjustable Shelves, 2 Sliding Shelves	376 60	Sept. 10,'07.	Stock Room.
2 Special Uprights, 4 Special Uprights, 16 Adjustable Shelves, 2 Sliding Shelves	421 60	Oct. 6,'10.	"
Carried forward	25,989 83		

2. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.—Furniture, Furnishings, &c.—*Concluded.*

Brought forward.....	$25,989 83		
2 Special Uprights, 4 Special Uprights, 16 Adjustable Shelves, 2 Sliding Shelves.....	373 10	Feb. 9,'07.	Stock Room.
2 Special Uprights, 4 Special Uprights, 16 Adjustable Shelves, 2 Sliding Shelves, plus 49 feet Special Basing.....	419 60	Dec. 10,'07.	"
40 Special Shelves, 2 Special Shelves, 4 Uprights..	391 00	Nov. 14,'05.	"
30 Special Shelves.....	390 00	Nov. 14,'05.	"
50 Special Shelves, 4 Special Shelves, 7 Uprights.	494 60	" 14,'05.	"
2 Steel Cases, No. 1,904.....	800 00	Mar. 31,'10.	Paper Room.
2 " "	900 00	April 15,'10.	Stock Room.
1 Steel Case.....	716 00	Feb. 17,'10.	Vault.
	30,474 13		

SUB-REPORT No. 2.

H. O. WILSON,
Stationery agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, June 23, 1910.

Hon. Mr. CHAS MURPHY,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that, in accordance with your request, I inspected the Stationery Department on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and found a condition of affairs that is simply appalling, and there was palpable evidence on every side of gross mismanagement in the method of purchasing stationery supplies. It appeared to me that the stock in the basement is in a chaotic condition. There are rows after rows and tiers upon tiers of all sizes and grades of paper, and no one seems to be able to tell with any degree of accuracy, how long any particular pile has been in stock, or could even hazard a guess as to the length of time it was likely to remain there. The only reason which could evidently be advanced was, that an order from the Printing Bureau might be received at any time for a supply of paper the same as a sample submitted, and it was therefore necessary to carry in stock a complete assortment of many kinds of paper in various sizes. There is paper stocked alongside steam coils, although nothing destroys the life of paper like artificial heat. There are also piles of wrapping paper, blotting paper and coloured paper, which, I should judge, are far in excess of necessary requirements, and I might say here, that even at the entrance to the building one is confronted with cases of paper piled in rows as high as possible. In my opinion, the paper should be standardized, that is to say, certain paper should be selected for certain forms and this would not necessarily imply that the paper should all be obtained from one manufacturer. The manufacturers should carry the stock which could be purchased from them as might be found necessary to keep it up to the limit of, say, two or three months' supply. If arrangements were made with the paper manufacturers that they could depend upon receiving orders for certain quantities within stipulated periods, they would certainly arrange to carry on hand a sufficient supply to make complete and prompt shipments.

There are cases by the score of Stephen's ink, piled here and there, and even in dark recesses where there is a possibility of them being overlooked. There is a large

supply of Stanford's ink, which was discarded some time ago, and another ink called David's was purchased from New York recently. There are many cases of Stanford's mucilage, which has been stacked there for months and months, and this brand of mucilage is not being used now because some one objected to the smell of it. There appears to be a little more order and regularity on the first floor, but here there are boxes of envelopes piled one on top of the other until the weight is bursting open the boxes on the lower rows. A little shelving would fix things all right. There are also envelopes stored in steel cases.

I would suggest that the surplus stock of paper, ink, mucilage, &c., be worked off as soon as opportunity will permit. A reference to the stock book reveals the fact that in a number of instances many reams of one kind of paper have not been touched during the twelve months, and there is no doubt that such paper could be substituted for some other kind requisitioned for by the Printing Bureau, even if it were a little better in quality than the paper desired. This would help in a great measure to relieve the congestion, and better supervision could be given to the stock, for under present conditions there must be some that is overlooked.

More prompt advice should be given by the Printing Bureau to the Stationery Department of paper required. I learned of one instance where several months had elapsed after the job had been put in hand before the paper was ordered, and it so happened that the particular kind of paper required was not carried in stock at the time. For the purpose of better service there should be continuity between the two departments in regard to the ordering of paper and the supplying of same. I mean by this, that the Printing Bureau should follow up their orders after a reasonable time has elapsed, and not wait until the stock is furnished them which may be some months after the order has been placed, leaving it in the meantime entirely to the judgment of the stock man whether he should institute inquiries to the paper dealers about the shipment.

I examined also the stock of sundry stationery supplies, and found that there was a large surplus of nearly every article. Pencils, which were the first article I looked at, I mention as an example. There are all kinds, grades, and makes of pencils, and, indeed, there are pencils which were purchased at some remote date, because some department fancied this particular kind, and they were obtained in various grades from the softest to the hardest leads. After the demand for them had ceased, no attempt was made to issue them in place of some other brand of pencil requisitioned for, and, in consequence they have lain as dead stock for months and months. An examination of the inventory book showed that there were more pencils on hand at March 31, 1909, than would have filled all of the requisitions during the ensuing twelve months, but there were extensive purchases of pencils made during that time, and consequently there was a still larger surplus on hand at the end of March this year. There are half a dozen cupboards filled with especially ruled ledgers and journals which may never be used.

Nearly every item is a repetition of another as far as surplus stock is concerned. There are several dozen different kinds of rubber erasers and scores of different kinds of pens. The records show that there is enough carbon paper on hand to fill all requirements for the next three years, and enough typewriter ribbons to meet every demand for the next five years, and I understand additional quantities of these goods have been purchased within the last three months. I visited two of the three outside stores and found carbon paper and typewriter ribbons piled in every conceivable corner, and there was also large quantities of waste baskets, twine, packing cases, and other goods. Inquiry about so much twine being on hand elicited the explanation that for instance the postmaster at Toronto might at any time call for three bales of twine. Instead of carrying the twine in stock to fill such a requisition it could be ordered direct from the maker, and thus save the freight both ways between Toronto and Ottawa, and the necessary handling by the Stationery Department.

I suggest that an embargo be placed upon the purchasing of all stationery supplies until the stock is reduced to a proper level, and unless it is shown that it is necessary to order supplies to replenish the stock to keep it at a working limit. The department should not get tied up with any more contracts until the existing conditions are ameliorated. The stock on hand at the present time can be easily ascertained by having a statement made showing the quantity of each article on hand at March 31, 1910, the supplies purchased since, and the goods issued to date. A statement should be made giving details of existing contracts, and the quantities still to be taken to complete same.

In connection with the shipment of supplies, I found that there were three men employed in filling requisitions and six men packing the goods. There are certainly too many engaged in this work, as I have one storeman who parcels the supplies collected by three other storemen, and even the man who is parcelling goods finds time on occasions to fill requisitions himself.

It would be in the line of economy if the present requisition was discontinued, and one similar to the attached sample put into use, with an additional column for the stock on hand, and another line added in the heading for entering the number of clerks to be provided from the supplies ordered on the requisitions, and this form should be used by all departments, instead of as at present some departments having special requisitions printed with supplies in detail, such as, the Customs, Post Office and Militia Departments. In the case of the latter three, it is necessary under the present system to make an extract copy of every requisition received from these departments. The stationery agent should have the necessary authority to curtail requisitions for supplies, if in his opinion he considers them to be excessive. Meantime, an inventory should be made by departments of their stock on hand at present, and the surplus turned into the Stationery Department.

In following the route of a requisition through the office, I found that requisitions are made by departments at any and all times during the month, instead of, as they should be, only once a month for such supplies as are necessary for their requirements during the ensuing month, except in cases of emergency, when special requisitions should be honoured. The department, whose record was the first I chanced to look at in the book, had sent in between forty and fifty requisitions during last month, causing no doubt a great deal of unnecessary work to the Stationery Department. The original requisition is not available in the department for examination at any time, but is entered in detail in two books, which are used, one the one day and the other the next day, causing a lot of confusion in tracing requisitions. The original requisition, instead of being attached to the departmental voucher, should remain in the office, and this would do away with the necessity of a detailed record being kept by a clerk who has no other duties. The requisition which I was tracing through the department had not been entered correctly in this book, and as the tabulated statements of the stock issued are compiled from this written record, it will be seen at once that unless the requisitions are carefully and accurately entered in detail, the record of the stock on hand is valueless. A stock book is kept for the record of all receipts and issues, and it is intended that this book should show the quantities of supplies on hand at the end of each week, but the book had not been written up since the inventory was taken at the end of last March, and therefore, no information of any value as to the stock on hand can be derived from that source at the present time.

The method of checking the invoices and vouchering them for payment appears to be all right, but I pointed out to the clerk in charge some work in connection with same that seemed to me unnecessary.

A good deal of undue importance is, in my estimation, given to the prescribed tests of paper as to strength, in connection with the placing of contracts. I demonstrated to the Chief Clerk and the clerk who looks after the contracts, that the break-

ing point of paper depended very largely on the manner in which the machine was operated, and this was shown by their handling of the testing machine under my directions.

The offices should be remodelled so as to have the whole staff in one room under the immediate supervision of the chief clerk, as good work cannot be obtained when the staff is separated.

It seems to me that the system of placing orders for printing should be reversed, and that instead of each department ordering their printed forms from the Printing Bureau, who, in turn, order the paper from the Stationery Department, the latter department should carry in stock forms pertaining to the various departments and issued as required. The forms should be numbered bearing a designating letter for each department, and it should be the duty of the Stationery Agent to place the orders on the Printing Bureau, and see that an adequate supply of each form is carried in stock for distribution when required. It would, of course, be necessary to provide proper storage facilities. I understand that at the present time there is a stationery clerk attached to each department, who orders the forms for his particular department, and there is no check whatever on the quantity ordered and issued. There must also of necessity be shippers employed in each department for the despatching of the goods. My idea is that printed forms and stationery supplies should emanate from the Stationery Department, which is the proper centre of distribution.

I have given an outline of the matters that came under my observation during inspection. If there is any further information you may require in connection with the reorganization of the Stationery Department, I shall be very happy to tender my services at any time.

Yours respectfully,
H. O. WILSON.

SUB-REPORT No. 3.

OTTAWA, November 5, 1910.

The Honourable CHARLES MURPHY, M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—As requested by you, I have examined the accounts of the New York firms from which the late Superintendent of Stationery made purchases for the Printing Bureau, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the improper dealings that took place, and to fix, if possible, the loss sustained by the government by such dealings.

The accounts in question reveal both overcharging and overpurchasing. As to the former, full details are hereinafter given, and the total estimated loss is shown. As to the overpurchasing, the only loss at present to be sustained thereby will be through deterioration of certain lines, on account of age. An estimate made for the stock on hand shows an approximate loss of three hundred dollars, on this account. However, the great bulk of these goods will not deteriorate and there will be no loss except for carrying charges.

For the purpose of making the inquiry as thorough as possible, I engaged Mr. Edmund Ryder, of Montreal, to assist me. Mr. Ryder is a trained stationer, and has had years of experience in that business. In making the investigation he took a sample of each class of goods purchased from the New York firms, and made a valuation thereof on the basis of its price at the city of Ottawa in a purchase in the ordinary course of trade. Where samples were forthcoming there was no difficulty in establishing the value and calculating the overcharge.

In dealing with the samples of paper on hand, Mr. Ryder was not aware of the prices charged by the American firms, when making his valuation. With regard to carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, lead pencils and stationery sundries, which Mr. Ryder valued when taking the stock, his valuation was based on his experience in the business, and he had his figures verified by other parties well qualified to give an opinion thereon.

Where all the goods had been consumed, and no samples could be procured, it was necessary to treat the parts of the accounts relating to such goods by a different method. This method consisted in making a calculation of the overcharge based on the value of similar goods of which samples were available, and applying it to the goods that had been wholly consumed. I considered this a fair method of calculation under the circumstances.

The question may be considered from two standpoints, namely, (1) the gain that accrued to the New York dealers and to those interested with them, and (2) the loss sustained by the government through these improper purchases. The total of these respective amounts may or may not be the same,—that is an immaterial question.

The profit made by the New York firms was of a twofold character. In the first place, by charging excessive prices they profited to the extent of the difference between such prices and the prices charged in Canada for goods of the same quality. In the second place, they profited to the extent of the duty which they should have paid, but which as a matter of fact was paid by the Bureau.

The New York dealer selling in Canada in order to be in even competition with Canadian dealers must include the Canadian duty in his prices, as otherwise he could not do business at a profit in Canada. Hence, in such a case, the New York price should, when the duty is added, equal the Canadian price. Put in another way, the New York price on a *bona fide* sale to a Canadian buying in New York should be such a price that after the consumer pays the Canadian duty, the goods will not cost more than goods of equal value of Canadian or English manufacture are sold f.o.b. Ottawa. If, however, the New York dealer, knowing that he will not have to pay the Canadian duty, sells to a Canadian buying in New York at a price equal to the Canadian price f.o.b. New York, such dealer profits to the extent of the duty. That is precisely what happened in the case of the purchases made by the late Superintendent of Stationery from a group of New York firms.

It is further necessary to take the duty into consideration when ascertaining the loss to the government. It cannot be contended that the amount of duty on the goods purchased from these New York firms was not lost to the government merely because it was paid by one department to another, namely, by the Bureau to the Customs. It must be considered in estimating the overcharge. If the American firms had sold to the Bureau f.o.b. Ottawa they would have paid the duty to the government, and having done so they would then be in even competition with Canadian firms selling British or foreign goods upon which duty is paid before delivery to any Canadian customer. In other words, if the duty is not taken into account the American firms could add to their selling price in the United States the amount of the duty, and still be in even competition with Canadian firms. Thus the government in buying from American firms on that basis would lose the duty which is paid on similar goods imported from the United Kingdom or foreign countries.

I find the following to be the position of the account of each firm, the period covered by all the transactions with each firm, the total transactions, the estimated overcharge or loss to the government, and the balance owing:—

G. W. Millar & Co., New York, October 30, 1907—June, 1910.

Goods bought, paid for and placed in stock	$105,903 02	
Duty paid thereon	28,056 68	
	$133,959 70	
Canadian value of similar goods	93,027 64	
Overcharge		$ 40,932 06
Goods taken into stock, not paid for—		
Invoice price	5,955 09	
Duty thereon	1,997 37	
	7,952 46	
Canadian value of similar goods	5,422 10	
Overcharge		2,530 36
Goods at railroad station or at Bureau, not taken into stock or paid for	9,904 50	
Duty thereon	1,907 60	
	11,812 10	
Canadian value of similar goods	5,582 75	
Overcharge		6,229 35
Total overcharge		$ 49,691 77
Amount due G. W Millar & Co. on open account		15,642 51

L. W. May, New York, November 30, 1908—May 1910.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 5,234 23	
Duty thereon	1,307 99	
	6,542 22	
Canadian value of similar goods	4,239 13	
Overcharge		$ 2,303 09
Goods taken into stock not paid for	775 26	
Duty thereon	193 81	
	969 07	
Canadian value of similar goods	710 94	
Overcharge		258 13
Total overcharge		$ 2,561 22
Amount due L. W. May on open account		775 26

HESLOP PAPER COMPANY, New York, November 4, 1908—May, 1910.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for	$ 19,816 76	
Duty thereon	5,404 04	
	$ 25,220 80	
Canadian value of similar goods	15,467 24	
Overcharge		$ 9,753 56
Goods at railroad station and at Bureau not taken into stock or paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 356 40	
Duty thereon	89 10	
	$ 445 50	
Canadian value of similar goods	226 80	
Overcharge		$ 218 70
Goods taken into stock and not paid for	$ 614 82	
Duty thereon	153 70	
	$ 768 52	
Canadian value of similar goods	443 14	
Overcharge		325 38
Total overcharge		$ 10,297 64
Amount due Heslop Paper Company on open account		962 64

GRESHAM BLANK BOOK COMPANY, New York, November 20, 1907-September 21, 1910.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for	$ 26,885 95	
Duty thereon	7,549 83	
	$34,435 78	
Canadian value of similar goods	25,669 19	
Overcharge		$ 8,766 59
Goods at railroad station or at Bureau not paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 3,545 89	
Duty thereon	1,031 80	
	$ 4,577 69	
Canadian value of similar goods	3,450 27	
Overcharge		1,127 42
Goods taken into stock not paid for	$ 767 84	
Duty thereon	191 96	
	$ 959 80	
Canadian value of similar goods	749 12	
Overcharge		210 68
Total overcharge		$ 10,104 69
Amount due Gresham Blank Book Company on open account		4,315 33

W. H. Addoms, New York, August 21, 1908-May, 1910.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for	$ 12,530 12	
Duty thereon	1,016 46	
	$ 13,546 58	
Canadian value of similar goods	10,530 52	
Overcharge		$ 3,016 06
Goods taken into stock not paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 524 08	
Duty thereon	147 06	
	$ 681 14	
Canadian value of similar goods	599 29	
Overcharge		81 85
Total overcharge		$ 3,097 91
Amount due W. H. Addoms on open account		534 08

Peerless Supply Company, April 4, 1908-November 24, 1909.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 15,645 89	
Duty thereon	5,337 75	
	$ 20,983 64	
Canadian value of similar goods	14,189 95	
Overcharge		$ 6,793 69
Nothing due on open account.		

Roger's Manifold and Carbon Company, New York, November 12, 1907-June, 1910.

Goods bought, placed in stock and paid for	$ 25,741 69	
Duty thereon	8,996 13	
	$ 34,737 82	
Canadian value of similar goods	23,526 76	
Overcharge		$ 11,211 06
Goods at railroad station or at Bureau not taken into stock or paid for—Invoice price	$ 1,136 63	
Duty thereon	396 17	
	1,532 80	
Canadian value of similar goods	1,122 42	
Overcharge		$ 410 38
Total overcharge		11,621 44
Amount due Rogers' Manifold & Carbon Company on open account		1,136 63

RECAPITULATION.

	Overcharge.	Amt. due.
G. W. Millar & Co.	$49,691 77	$15,642 51
L. W. May	2,561 22	775 26
Heslop Paper Company	10,297 64	962 64
Gresham Blank Book Company	10,104 69	4,315 33
W. H. Addoms	3,097 91	534 08
Peerless Supply Company	6,793 69	.....
Roger's Manifold & Carbon Company	11,621 44	1,136 63

In dealing with the following firms, the prices charged seem to be fair and reasonable, but the quantities purchased appear to have been abnormal and in excess of the reasonable requirements of the Bureau.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1908—JUNE, 1910.

Goods bought, taken into stock and paid for—		
Invoice price	$15,670 46	
Duty thereon	4,310 85	$19,981 31
Goods taken into stock not paid for	106 25	
Duty thereon	29 25	135 47
Total purchases		$20,116 78
Due on open account		106 24

EDWARD KIMPTON COMPANY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1907—JUNE, 1910.

Goods bought, taken into stock and paid for—		
Invoice price	$28,572 09	
Duty thereon	7,974 85	$36,546 94
Goods taken into stock not paid for—		
Invoice price	$ 631 22	
Duty thereon	164 44	795 66
Goods at railroad station or at Bureau not taken into stock or paid for	$2,473 65	
Duty thereon	316 71	2,790 36
Total purchases		$40,132 96
Due on open account		3,104 87

KIMPTON, HARBOTTLE & HAUPT, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1908—APRIL, 1910.

Goods bought, taken into stock and paid for	$9,474 98	
Duty thereon	3,002 25	$12,477 23
Goods not taken into stock or paid for—		
Invoice price	$116 32	
Duty thereon	0 56	116 88
Goods taken into stock not paid for	$69 01	
Duty thereon	19 28	88 29
Total purchases		$12,682 40
Due on open account		240 81

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1907—MAY, 1910.

Goods bought, taken into stock and paid for	$3,474 97	
Duty	504 58	$3,979 55

No open account.

The purchases from the following party seem to have been made at fair and reasonable prices, and the quantities within reason as far as requirements were concerned.

J. H. DEWAR, NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1908 TO DECEMBER 29, 1908.

Goods bought, taken into stock and paid for—	
Invoice value	$3,982 43
Duty thereon	1,112 68
Total purchases and duty	$5,095 11

The foregoing information sets forth the result of the dealings between the Stationery Office and the firms mentioned.

Yours respectfully,

(Sd.) JOHN HYDE (F.C.A., *Can.*)

I hereby certify that I made a careful examination of the different samples of paper submitted to me as having been furnished by New York firms to the Stationery Department, and that I made a valuation thereof in accordance with the price at which similar goods could be bought in Canada, either of Canadian or English manufacture. When I made the valuation of papers I did not know what prices had been charged by the American houses for the paper supplied by them. With regard to carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, lead pencils and stationery sundries, which I valued when I was stock-taking, my valuation was based on my experience in the business, and I also had the prices allowed by me verified by other parties well qualified to give an opinion. That on the basis of the excess charge as established by my valuation, I made a valuation of the whole of the goods bought from the different firms, and the total of the overcharge as shown in the foregoing report is the result.

(Sd.) EDMUND RYDER.

SUB-REPORT No. 4.

MONTREAL, September 26, 1910.

Hon. CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—In order to ascertain in what lines there have been abnormal purchases made and excessive stock on hand I requested Mr. Ryder to prepare from the stock ledgers of the Stationery Department for the three past fiscal years the quantities disposed of, and thereby establish an average of the requirements during such period. I also had him affix opposite each line the amount of stock on hand at the date of stocktaking in August last. To enable you to grasp the situation you will find following a number of instances which exhibit clearly the over-purchases and the resultant overstocking.

Articles.	Average used during 3 years.	Stock August, 1910.
Hand made La post 4to	28 Rms.	140 Rms.
Safety Cheque Paper	276	698 "
Envelopes and paper boxed	198 Boxes.	799 Boxes.
Blank Books 3 qr	759	2,071
Arm rests	120	314
Waste wicker baskets	164	1,751
Binders, web	3,610 Yds.	15,000 Yds.
Cheques, blank	22,700	75,000
Cork screws	6	204
Water colors, kaoline	159	543
Color boxes	43	142
Drawing instruments,		
Bow pens	5	89
Pencils	3	110
Dividers	3	74
Fr. curves	57	743
Instruments in cases	13	170
Compasses	8	164
Land chains	11	56
Folding rules, 12 in	34	414
Folding rules, 24 in	119	211
Brass rules, 18 in	3	28
Offset scales	23	248
Set squares	180	1,569
T squares	15	82
Tracing cloth, 24 in	9 Rolls.	119 Rolls.
Tracing cloth, 30 in	33 "	136 "
Tracing cloth, 48 in.	13 "	136 "
Tape lines, steel, 66 ft	5	81
Envelope openers	604	1,246
Erasers, steel	14	1,057
Erasers, typewriter	23,381	31,441
Erasing shields	4	93
Screw fasteners	42	1,872
Writing ink, ½ pints.	522	5,416
Writing ink, ¼ pints.	59	1,638
Copying ink, quarts	93	568
Indelible marking ink	11	166
Morrell's ink, blue	99	889
David's violet ink	2	70
Inkstands, cut glass.	499	1,146
Inkstands, wood base	149	279

Articles.	Average used during 3 years.	Stock August, 1910.
Knives, small buckhorn	287	785
Knives, jack	209	843
Knives, special	1,770	5,349
Memo books, special	2,406	5,049
Mucilage, pints	350	917
Mail bags	162	1,145
Mitchell's pens, galv. 1	92 Boxes	215 Boxes
Mitchell's pens, 138 G. gilt	28 "	138 "
Mitchell's pens, G. 185	17 "	133 "
Perry's pens, 402	4 "	109 "
Esterbrooks' pens, B.	29 "	284 "
Esterbrook's pens, 304	8 "	62 "
Esterbrook's pens, J. 280	23 "	160 "
Heath's pens, M.	2 "	52 "
Heath's pens, Hindoo	13 "	155 "
Pencils, Mercur	448	5,000
Pencils, Dessin	433	7,000
Pencils, Polygrade	111,333	228,000
Pencils, acct. book	697	6,000
Pencils, red and blue	7,667	20,000
Pencils, auto, large and small, black and coloured	269	2,516
Penholders, 2211	575	3,140
Penholders, 1529	1,396	3,589
Penholders, 1927	72	1,542
Penholders, special	13,624	46,527
Rulers, flat, 18 in.	868	2,346
Silk ribbons	514	2,852
Stamp ribbons	820	2,367
Scissors, 6 in.	336	788
Scissors, pocket	40	283
Stationery cases, single	21	70
Stationery cases, double	4	23
Sealing wax, No. 1	393 Lbs.	1,087 Lbs.
Twine boxes	117	543
Taste	558	1,924
Typewriter ribbon	6,426	42,938
Typewriter carbon paper	5,209	11,238
Scaling tapes	53	253
Numbering machines	18	70

The full list as prepared by Mr. Ryder I annex hereto, and this will prove valuable to the new Superintendent of Stationery, as it will enable him to deal with the excess stock and devise plans to reduce same to normal conditions at as early a day as possible. This statement also confirms the statement made in the joint report of Mr. O'Connor and myself, that the late Superintendent of Stationery did not purchase according to requirements but as it pleased him.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) JOHN HYDE.

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines.

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
Rms.		Rms.	Rms.	Rms.	p. c.
10	Handmade Imperial	19	18	13	16⅔
67	Register Imperial	127	85	119	110⅓
82	1½ Register Imperial	55	168	9	77⅓
.....	Azure Imperial	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Handmade super royal	6	5	3	4⅔
31	Register super royal	116	144	82	114
23	Azure No. 2 super royal	.....	.....	4	.....
13	Handmade royal	22	6	16	18
7	Register royal	97	67	136	100
32	Azure royal	13	12	40	21⅔
50	Handmade medium	39	32	61	44
21	Register medium	271	257	249	259
70	Azure 18 medium	51	119	20	63⅓
23	Azure 30 medium	55	74	73	69
.....	Silverburn medium	132	246	18	132
3	Cream 21 medium	65	127	256	149⅓
.....	Cream 27 medium	8	33	4	15
.....	Sup. record medium	1	4	2	2⅓
56	Register double demy	114	82	33	76¾
23	Handmade demy	13	30	11	18
203	Register azure	148	104	113	121⅔
15	Azure	44	94	60	66
13	Register cream	3	.....	5	2⅔
211	Handmade la post	138	236	262	212
92	Azure, 18 la post	33	12	80	41⅔
151	Azure, 23 la post	84	34	85	67⅓
.....	Antique la post	123	125	127	128⅓
.....	Cream, 18 la post	394	151	378	307⅔
.....	Cream, 21 la post	38	98	84	73⅓
129	Cream, 23 la post	565	637	936	712⅔
60	Cream, 27 la post	106	89	149	114⅓
.....	Cream, W. 20 la post	116	125	1	80⅔
1	Cream, sup. 28 la post	14	.....	5	6⅓
.....	Cream, sup. 27 Pirie la post	23	86	110	73
35	Handmade post	2	8	3	4⅓
12	Azure, 16 post	83	130	105	109⅓
178	Cream, 16 post	135	35	153	107⅔
101	Cream, 20 post	52	56	103	70⅓
2	Register azure double foolscap	879	810	876	855
4	Register cream double foolscap	619	681	809	703
6	Azure 1½ foolscap	16	21	.....	12⅓
8	Cream 24, double foolscap	728	682	2,535	1,315
.....	Cream 28, double foolscap	426	219	163	269⅓
.....	French Linen, double foolscap	107	49	4	53⅓
8	Azure, 24 double foolscap	872	600	837	769⅔
.....	Azure, 30 double foolscap	397	36	340	257⅔
72	Blue double foolscap	185	221	189	198⅓
1	Azure Handmade foolscap	36	14	28	26
39	Cream handmade foolscap	85	60	104	83
132	Cream register cut foolscap	187	54	11	84
4	Cream register, 16 foolscap	709	607	544	620
43	Cream W., register 18 foolscap	54	28	26	36
262	Cream, ruled foolscap	662	835	942	813
247	Register, azure, 16 foolscap	645	557	460	554
.....	Register, azure, 15 foolscap	15	28	19	20⅔
.....	Register, azure, cut foolscap	200	.....	12	70⅔
66	Register, cream margl., foolsap	50	32	47	42⅓
71	Register, azure margl., foolscap	.....	4	2	2
4	Account, ruled foolscap	4	1	3	2⅔
64	Azure, ruled foolscap	740	1,045	539	764⅔
140	Cream, 12 (No. 3) foolscap	449	351	306	368⅔
12	Cream, 14 (No. 3) foolscap	156	685	37	292⅔
28	Cream, 16 foolscap	51	13	35	33
50	Azure, 12 (No. 3)	156	29	68	84⅓

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Average.
Rms.		Rms.	Rms.	Rms.	p. c.
36	Azure, 12 (No. 2)	168	300	87	185
.....	Blue foolscap	142	14	.....	52
1	Green tinted double foolscap	11	2	.....	4⅓
7	Ambre tinted double foolscap	32	3	18	17⅔
3	Pink tinted medium	6	3	3	4
19	Green tinted medium	.....	.....	4	1⅓
7	Amber tinted medium	18	1	4	7⅓
27	Blue tinted medium	138	123	133	131⅓
11	Loan Imperial	23	16	.....	13
23	Loan super royal	14	2	1	5⅔
7	Loan royal	14	12	3	9⅔
22	Loan medium	111	95	19	75
113	Loan pink medium	72	99	115	95⅓
202	Loan green medium	1,354	301	304	713
38	Loan buff medium	24	45	33	34
77	Loan primrose medium	9	1	14	8
48	Old Hampden Bond, 16	.....	.....	3	7⅓
38	Loan green double foolscap	458	130	64	21
56	Loan buff double foolscap	3	4	54	20⅓
145	Loan pink double foolscap	22	22	90	44⅔
50	Loan blue double foolscap	20	27	20	22⅓
...	Loan white demy	10	4	34	16
38	Scotch linen, medium	69	30	52	50⅓
..	Cream Adelia bond, quad. foolscap	180	95	115	130
10	Cream Adelia bond, double large post	363	340	152	285
..	Cream Adelia bond, 30 double foolscap	63	51	.....	38
..	Cream Adelia bond, medium	128	159	83	123⅓
..	Azure Adelia bond, quad. foolscap	63	51	.....	38
..	Azure Adelia bond, double large post	156	15	6	59
...	Azure Adelia bond, 30 double foolscap	571	188	265	341⅓
...	Azure Adelia bond, medium	9	.....	.....	3
...	Earnscliffe, 30 double cap	78	135	305	172⅔
40	Earnscliffe, 24 double cap	1,255	2,304	1,650	1,736⅓
62	Earnscliffe, 23 medium	359	179	436	324⅔
73	Earnscliffe, 18-16 medium	766	786	891	814⅓
1½	Parliamentary double royal	15,193	18,782	18,098	17,357⅔
28	English double royal	216	186	139	180⅓
94	Geological Survey double royal	609	910	644	721
...	Rolls printing double royal	231,153	217,391	320,671	256,405
98	proof, double royal, reams	643	783	774	733⅓
13	Sup. Court double royal	33	73	16	40⅔
85	Gazette	455	538	564	519
49	Coated double royal	774	736	752	754⅓
62	Cowan's map, double royal	8	22	.....	10
17	Printing, double demy	747	161	571	493
125	English, double demy	83	52	90	75
95	Patent Record, 33 x 46	434	346	615	465
198	Bill paper, quad. foolscap	249	304	449	334
31	Silverburn, double demy	3	3	1	2⅓
34	Cowan's map, double demy	11	.....	.....	3⅔
....	Standard, double demy	7	6	9	7⅓
50	Steel plate, double demy	24	60	.....	84⅔
..	Envelope, Pirie, cream	.....	34	.....	11⅓
...	Envelope, antique	17	.....	.....	5⅔
..	Envelope, cream	504	574	639	571
221	Envelope, coloured special	.....	231	95	108⅓
134	Cover paper, royal, granite	79	72	164	105
179	Cover paper, royal, blue	280	344	286	303⅓
18	Cover paper, assorted, salmon	478	1,145	1,860	1,161
67	Cover paper, assorted, yellow	331	458	28	272⅓
50	Cover paper, medium green	35	14	7	18⅔
12	Cover paper, medium blue	7	16	.....	7⅔
4	Cover paper, medium granite	.....	.....	10	3⅓
.....	Red surface	2	2	5	3
53	Cover paper, royal pearl	30	29	53	37⅓

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
Rms.		Rms.	Rms.	Rms.	p. c.
13	Cover paper, medium, leather.	17	33	14	21⅓
639	Cover paper, special	400	2,165	341	968⅓
140	Handmade la post, 4to	26	41	17	28
34	Cream, 23 la post	19	13	10	14
39	Cream, ruled la post	4		1	1⅔
27	Antique, la post	4	43	24	23⅔
17	Repp, la post	2			⅔
18	Cream, ruled, small post, 4to				
	Cream, plain, small post, 4to		4	5	3
29	Handmade, small post, 4to				
225	Cream 23, la post, 8vo	146	174	71	130⅓
	Cream 23, ruled, la post, 8vo	9	5		4⅔
3	Old style, La. Po. 8vo	10	18	11	13
31	Repp, La. Po. 8vo	16	18	29	21
126	Handmade, La. Po. 8vo	86	108	72	88⅔
23	Antique, La. Po. 8vo	195	222	290	235⅔
1	Irish linen, La. Po. 8vo		1	2	1
36	Cr. plain, Sm. Po. 8vo	4	7	21	10⅔
	Cr. ruled, Sm. Po. 8vo		3		1
	Antique, Sm. Po. 8vo	93	55	103	83⅔
32	Repp, Sm. Po. 8vo	10	13	5	9⅓
3	Handmade, Sm. Po. 8vo	18	32	16	22
572	Black bord. paper	10	6	5	7
312	Black bord. boxed	25	30	6	20⅓
27	40, white blotting	56	15		23⅔
50	Bluff blotting	43	4	23	23⅓
25	Pink blotting	64	32	44	46⅔
	Primrose blotting	13			4⅓
37	Granite	132	176	160	156
15	20, Pink blotting	8	6	7	7
2	White blotting	1	1	1	1
81	Spc. color blotting		13	34	15⅔
89	80, White blotting	168	198	159	175
42	Buff blotting	33	70	80	61
32	Spongia blotting	30	37	24	30⅓
102	Drying blotting	43	54	72	56⅓
18	Cartridge, Imperial	15	15	5	11⅔
3	Cartridge, Sup. Royal	6	14	5	8⅓
7	Cartridge, Royal	30	5	3	12⅔
23	Cartridge, medium	29	18	26	24⅓
139	Copying, D. Cro	225	75	137	145⅔
79	Copying, D. Fcap	129	543	446	372⅔
122	Copying, medium	76	51	80	69
14	Stereo. oil tissue	106	103	30	79⅔
46	Drawing web cartridge, lbs	108	76	88	90⅔
96	Drawing antiquarian shts	224	127	36	129
	Drawing D. Elephant Rm	2	5	2	3
	Drawing Imperial Rm	2	1	1	1⅓
6	Sectional	10	3	2	5
80	Manilla, 12, demy	264	331	467	354
137	Manilla, 20, demy	711	993	736	813⅓
82	Manilla, elephant	808	938	940	895⅓
135	Manilla, tailors	780	735	1,083	866
18	Manilla, mastodon	152	152	126	143⅓
30	Manilla, flour bag	37	52	33	40⅔
2,462	Toilet, w.c. packages	1,322	17,124	19,305	12,583⅓
4,310	Toilet, w.c. rolls	42,195	23,552	29,022	31,589⅓
466	Manilla writing, rms	3,658	3,460	5,553	4,223⅓
3,700	Card manilla, 18x23 sheets	3,925	3,700		2,541⅔
19,446	Card manilla, 21x36½ sheets	104,929	97,143	79,683	93,918⅓
4,926	T. W. paper, rms	7,822	9,294	10,702	9,272⅔
535	T. W. paper, neostyle	1,157	1,437	1,517	1,370⅓
37	Gum paper	109	90	47	82
	Ballot paper		222		74
698	Safety cheque	275	257	294	275⅓
22	Scotch ledger, medium	8	30	2	13⅓

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Average.
					p. c.
.....	Envelopes, cr., No. 1	8,000	5,000	9,000	7,333⅓
17,000	Envelopes, cr., No. 2	15,000	13,000	22,000	16,666⅔
7,000	Envelopes, cr., No. 4	2,000	....	3,000	1,666⅔
2,900	Envelopes, cr., No. 6	62,000	43,000	30,000	45,000
77,700	Envelopes, cr., No. 7	1,250,000	682,000	1,313,000	1,081,666⅔
600	Envelopes, cr., No. 11	2,089,000	1,807,000	543,000	2,146,333
62,000	Envelopes, cr., No. 12	579,000	542,000	123,000	414,667
71,000	Envelopes, cr., No. 14	96,000	63,000	98,000	85⅔
20,000	Envelopes, sp. cr.	150,000	172,000	129,000	150⅔
6,000	Envelopes, large 8 vo. cr.	122,000	94,000	75,000	97
80,000	Envelopes, small 8 vo., cr.	13,000	14,000	17,000	14⅔
4,000	Envelopes, large 8 vo., old style	7,000	17,000	38,000	20⅔
18,000	Envelopes, small 8 vo., old style	1,000	12,000	4,000	5⅔
147,000	Envelopes, large 8 vo., antique	253,000	277,000	282,000	270⅔
69,000	Envelopes, small 8 vo., antique	50,000	47,000	65,000	54
22,000	Envelopes, large 8 vo., repp	20,000	20,000	5,000	15
22,000	Envelopes, small 8 vo., repp	2,000	4,000	2,000	2⅔
8,000	Envelopes, G. 1	1,000	11,000	5,000	5⅔
.....	Envelopes, G. 2	2,000	6,000	9,000	5⅔
5,000	Envelopes, G. 3	10,000	5,000	2,000	5⅔
8,000	Envelopes, G. 4	6,000	6,000	7,000	6⅓
7,500	Envelopes, amber 6				
22,000	Envelopes, amber 7	43,000	47,000	3,000	21
25,000	Envelopes, amber 11	89,000	85,000	19,000	64⅓
62,000	Envelopes, amber 12	40,000	29,000	29,000	32⅔
1,000	Envelopes, amber 14	7,000	21,000	15,000	14⅓
10,900	Envelopes, buff 6				
4,000	Envelopes, buff 7	5,000	14,000	18,000	12⅓
3,000	Envelopes, buff 11	....	5,000	13,000	6
.. .	Envelopes, buff 12	6,000	4,000	8,000	6
5,000	Envelopes, buff 14	1,989	5,000		2,329⅔
9,000	Envelopes, blue 6				
30,000	Envelopes, blue 7	41,000	23,000	21,000	28⅓
45,000	Envelopes, blue 11	182,000	209,000	206,000	199
30,000	Envelopes, blue 12	163,000	181,000	63,000	135⅔
55,000	Envelopes, blue 14	2,000	2,000	3,000	2⅓
5,000	Envelopes, blue 15x9½	2,000	.....	1,000	1
9,000	Envelopes, canary 6				
10,000	Envelopes, canary 7	9,000	3,000	2,000	4⅔
45,000	Envelopes, canary 11	4,000	6,000	2,000	4
27,000	Envelopes, canary 12	24,000	18,000	33,000	25
22,000	Envelopes, canary 14		4,000	18,000	5
....	Envelopes, special			113,775	37,925
3,000	Envelopes, cloth lined 7	4,000	2,000	6,000	4
9,000	Envelopes, cloth lined 11	17,000	26,000	18,000	20⅓
6,000	Envelopes, cloth lined 12	2,000	7,000	2,000	3⅔
2,000	Envelopes, cloth lined 14	28,000	26,000	16,000	23⅓
6,000	Envelopes, special	48,000	40,000	49,000	45⅔
11,000	Envelopes, cartridge 7	11,000	14,000	6,000	10⅓
28,000	Envelopes, cartridge 11	239,000	383,000	462,000	361⅓
7,000	Envelopes, cartridge 12	147,000	252,000	78,000	159
77,000	Envelopes, cartridge 14	35,000	40,000	49,000	41⅓
7,000	Envelopes, Irish linen 8 vo.			250	
49,000	Envelopes, cartridge 9½x4¾	118,000	17,000	105,000	80
10,000	Envelopes, cartridge 15x9½	47,000	57,000	40,000	48
2,000	Envelopes, cartridge, special	60,000	58,000	62,000	60
....	Envelopes, manilla 4	20,000	20,000	6,000	15⅓
26,000	Envelopes, manilla 6	60,000	178,000	97,000	111⅔
48,000	Envelopes, manilla 7	4,323,000	3,426,000	3,982,000	3,910⅓
104,000	Envelopes, manilla 11	1,151,000	818,000	1,415,000	1,128
79,000	Envelopes, manilla 12	3,212,000	3,141,000	1,406,000	2,586⅓
67,000	Envelopes, manilla 14	280,000	509,000	506,000	431⅔
4,000	Envelopes, manilla 9½x4¾	43,000	12,000	22,000	25⅔

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909 10.	Average.
					p. c.
. . .	Envelopes, manilla 13x6¼	77,000	64,000	6,000	49
12,000	Envelopes, manilla 9¼x7½	22,000	77,000	64,000	54⅓
4,000	Envelopes, manilla 15x9½	197,000	237,000	217,000	217
48,450	Envelopes, special	5,349,000	6,438,000	5,854,000	5,850⅓
110,000	Envelopes, black bordered	8,000	3,000	250	3,750
799	Envelopes and paper, boxed	104	267	223	198
29	Attendance books	204	238	194	212
314	Arm rests	133	99	129	120
17	Agate styles	. .	152	4	52
	Bill head cases	7	16	.....	8
582	Adding machine paper	140	140	136	138
739	Blank books, foolscap ¼ qr	342	405	456	401
224	Blank books, foolscap 1 qr	497	574	944	672
2,671	Blank books, foolscap 3 qr	873	871	1,22	1,018
227	Blank books, foolscap 2 qr	448	797	1,033	759
390	Blank books, foolscap 4	123	123	149	132
208	Blank books, foolscap 5	134	315	205	218
203	Blank books, foolscap 6	225	215	218	219
4	Blank books, special	287	151	38	159
38	Index books, foolscap	1,279	1,209	1,271	1,253
53	Index books, foolscap ½	312	618	569	500
430	Blank books, foolscap 4 to	94	183	265	181
1,585	Blank books, large post 4 to	617	422	549	529
207	Blank books, small post 4 to	169	279	402	283
1,078	Blank books, foolscap 8 vo. 5 sheets	3,765	2,585	4,454	3,601
565	Blank books, foolscap 8 vo 12 sheets	853	1,179	1,424	1,152
483	Blank books, large post 8 vo	254	655	469	459
291	Blank books, small post 8 vo	508	577	154	413
175	Baskets, desk, wire	1,024	1,215	1,249	1,163
414	Baskets, wicker	446	472	342	420
....	Baskets, waste, wire	492	565	751	603
1,751	Baskets, waste, wicker	247	145	101	164
452	Baskets, special	211	259	228	233
7,256	Buckram cloth, yards	12,180	21,642	17,442	17,088
13,000	Buckram labels, large	83,000	45,000	37,000	55,000
.....	Buckram labels, small	66,000	100,000	83,000	83,000
220	Blotting pads, large	1,003	1,562	1,333	1,299
219	Blotting pads, small	189	165	1,666	673
432	Blotters, hand	608	628	604	613
3	Paper for do. 4x9 pkgs	.....	61	92	51
935	Bodkins	680	980	633	764
15,000	Binders, web	3,787	3,720	3,324	3,610
85	Brief bags	52	52	56	53
44	Balances, 8 oz	25	21	39	28
23	Balances, 34 oz	14	26	24	21
.....	Balances, 6 lb	14	8	16	13
70	Copying paper rolls	.....	.....	20	.....
63	B.B. erasers	230	242	247	239
75,000	Cheques (blank)	17,000	26,000	37,000	22,666
132	Chalk, white	297	267	374	313
33	Chalk, coloured	48	40	54	47
13,000	Lumber crayons	1,912	4,447	4,027	3,462
402	Cards, visiting No. 1	538	834	655	677
276	Cards, visiting No. 2	667	664	443	591
15	Cards, visiting No. 3	9	41	22	24
140	Cards, visiting No. 4	55	.....	8	21
.....	Cards, visiting No. 6	.	52	10	21
680	Cards, visiting B.B. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	Cards, visiting No. 2	7	13	.....	7
4,679	Cardboard, Bristol	3,600	2,300	6,946	4,282
13,419	Cardboard, white	14,000	11,000	14,474	13,158
3,845	Cardboard, coloured	7,000	3,000	6,543	5,514
213	Cardboard, pressing	840	102	83	342
218	Chamois pressing	850	598	672	707
180	Calendar stands	136	174	604	305

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
38	Cheque cutters			3	
204	Cork screws	7	6	6	6
	Cord, silk, green	7			2
	Cord, silk, red	72			24
1	Cheque protector		11	2	4
31	Cash boxes	45	83	71	66
	Water colors, aureolene	6			2
33	Water colours, bistre	7	37		15
24	Water colours, br. madder	32	9		14
13	Water colours, br. pink	6			2
17	Water colours, br. ochre	12	8		7
	Water colours, bt. sienna	102	116	23	80
8	Water colours, bt. umber	32	74	7	38
25	Water colours, carmine	156	92	63	104
17	Water colours, cad yellow	8	2	5	5
4	Water colours, cad orange	10	6		5
5	Water colours, chinese orange	11	4	1	5
	Water colours, chinese white	93	71	31	65
46	Water colours, chrome	71	35	44	50
2	Water colours, ceruleum	6	4		3
12	Water colours, cobalt	74	26	70	57
13	Water colours, cr. lake	31	53	10	31
61	Water colours, emerald green	53	17	35	35
	Water colours, Fr. ultra	50	74	3	45
21	Water colours, gamboge	134	59	22	72
107	Water colours, hooker's green	108	130	22	87
10	Water colours, indian red	20	24	11	18
12	Water colours, indigo	14	51	2	22
26	Water colours, in. yellow	17	30	4	16
52	Water colours, iv. black	46	10	2	19
17	Water colours, lamp black	1	24	48	24
5	Water colours, lt. red	37	6	25	23
65	Water colours, elm. yellow	38	2		13
236	Water colours, madder Lake		2		1
68	Water colours, mars orange	1	4		2
20	Water colours, mauve	64	19		28
35	Water colours, magenta				
14	Water colours, mars yellow		3		1
	Water colours, naples yellow	12			4
72	Water colours, neutral tint	65	48	36	49
22	Water colours, paynes grey	56	55	40	50
13	Water colours, pink madder	10	3	8	7
14	Water colours, prussian blue	113	108	32	84
15	Water colours, prussian green	39	19	1	19
12	Water colours, purple lake	14			5
	Water colours, raw sienna	69	38	34	47
16	Water colours, raw umber	17	48	36	34
2	Water colours, red lead	11	25	3	13
10	Water colours, roman sepia	18			6
2	Water colours, rose mad	56	19	62	46
	Water colours, sap green	37	25		21
4	Water colours, scarlet lake	72	23	23	39
11	Water colours, scarlet vermillion	31	31	5	22
2	Water colours, sepia	53	55	14	41
6	Water colours, smalt	4	3		2
12	Water colours, vandyke	58	49	8	38
19	Water colours, venetian red	3	9	8	18
	Water colours, vermillion	85	147	25	86
30	Water colours, V. carmine	1	1		1
21	Water colours, warm sepia	24	24	4	17
48	Water colours, yellow lake	15	8	1	8
29	Water colours, yellow ochre	36	56	22	38
543	Water colours, kaoline	163	175	141	159
306	Water colours, mixing liquid	105	144	74	108

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
8	Gold paint		11		4
70	Special colours	92	5	1	33
144	Colour boxes	54	49	26	43
21	Colour cups	32	44	22	33
30	Colour slants	7	4	9	7
12	India ink saucers	2			1
89	Drawing Inst. (Bow pens)		10	4	5
110	Drawing Inst. (Bow pencils)		3		1
74	Drawing Inst. (Bow Div.)		3		1
39	Drawing Inst. (Bow pen and pencil case)		1	2	1
164	Compasses	2	14	9	8
56	Land chains	15	6	11	11
72	Hair dividers	15	9	16	13
	Com. dividers	2			1
743	French curves	51	57	63	57
614	Chain pins	10	21	194	75
170	Insts. in cases	10	11	18	13
2,713	Hair pencils	1,439	1,540	1,124	1,368
24	India ink sticks	3	17	1	7
17	India ink, bottled	6	58		21
4,863	Higgins ink	2,888	3,413	3,411	3,237
78	Chinese white liquid	12	19	40	24
11	Chinese brown				
33	Chinese carmine				
4	Chinese ox gall	12	2		5
13,000	Drawing pins	21,000	18,000	12,000	17,000
423	Drawing pens	106	80	72	86
120	Drawing protractors	19	45	14	26
	Drawing road pens	6	1		2
414	Rules, folding, 12	31	53	19	34
211	Rules, folding, 24	131	104	123	119
80	Rules, folding, 6, 8 and 4				
53	Gold shells				
24	Silver shells				
1	Parallel ruler, ebony, 6-in	1	1		1
4	Parallel ruler, ebony, 9-in	1		1	1
	Parallel ruler, ebony, 12-in	3	2		2
5	Parallel ruler, ebony, 18-in	1		3	1
5	Parallel ruler, ebony, 24-in		2	1	1
11	Parallel ruler, brass, 15-in	5	6	6	6
28	Parallel ruler, brass, 18-in	2	6	1	3
19	Parallel ruler, brass, 24-in	2	3	2	2
27	Small sets drawing instruments	15	5		7
248	Offset scales		30	40	23
727	Chain scales	71	53	44	56
1,569	Sets squares	137	225	179	180
82	T. squares	14	21	9	15
119	Tracing cloth, 24-in rolls		16	12	9
136	Tracing cloth, 30-in. rolls		57	41	33
124	Tracing cloth, 36-in. rolls	121	68	177	122
126	Tracing cloth, 42-in. rolls	395	215	260	290
136	Tracing cloth, 48-in. rolls			38	13
15	Tracing cloth, 54-in. rolls	57	34	8	33
52	Tracing paper, thick			23	8
31	Tracing paper, special			23	8
77	Field books		60		20
72	Transit books		78	12	30
66	Level books		135	12	49
21	Straight edges, 18-in	19	22	35	25
3	Straight edges, 24-in	9	19	21	16
14	Straight edges, 30-in	4	3	2	3
46	Straight edges, 36-in	14	8	9	10
25	Straight edges, 42-in	2	2	1	2
12	Straight edges, 48-in	5	11		5

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
12	Straight edges, 54-in	7	7	6	7
23	Straight edges, 60-in	5	5	5	5
7	Straight edges, 72-in	1			
33	Tape lines, steel, 50 feet	25	33	11	23
81	Tape lines, steel, 66 feet	5	3	7	5
26	Tape lines, steel, 100 feet	27	21	13	20
46	Tape lines, pocket	34	15	26	25
41	Tape lines, metallic, 50 feet	110	132	64	102
10	Tape lines, metallic, 66 feet	10	42	4	19
10	Tape lines, metallic, 100 feet	73	86	74	78
52	Tape lines, metallic, refills	47	21		23
4	Date cases	38	6	12	19
17	Demand books	61	145		69
2	Despatch boxes, large	2	1	5	3
2	Despatch boxes, small	2	2	1	2
	Despatch bags, large	34	41	31	35
6	Despatch bags, small		2		1
1,246	Envelope openers	606	534	673	604
328	Envelope dampers	130	103	300	178
4	Envelope dampers, special			17	6
52	Envelope dampers, felts	64	71	54	63
334	Elastic bands, A	1,995	2,645	1,778	2,139
48	Elastic bands, B	1,042	1,189	1,269	1,167
503	Elastic bands, C	462	224	203	296
153	Elastic bands, D	405	264	356	342
62	Elastic bands, E	466	550	338	451
549	Elastic bands, No. 10	500	465	542	502
279	Elastic bands, No. 12	1,306	1,571	1,041	1,306
294	Elastic bands, No. 14	947	976	958	960
144	Elastic bands, No. 16	1,476	1,509	1,914	1,633
97	Elastic bands, No. 18	1,679	1,704	1,765	1,716
452	Elastic bands, No. 30	459	866	565	630
143	Elastic bands, No. 32	3,180	3,908	3,341	3,476
58	Elastic bands, 4½-in	122	142	64	109
157	Elastic bands, 5-in	127	93	109	109
428	Elastic bands, 6-in	577	572	555	568
15	Elastic bands, aromatic	24	21	80	42
116	Eyelets	366	278	206	283
80	Eyelet punches	148	126	146	107
20	Fastener punches	3	3	29	12
26	Pin-stapling tools	2		5	2
21	Conductor's punches	1	26		9
1,057	Steel erasers	44	89	88	74
1,723	Desk knives	3,872	3,471	3,643	3,662
436	Erasers, ink and pen, large	3,420	2,766	4,670	5,292
	Erasers, ink and pen, small	3,074	1,945		
213	Erasers, sterling			5	2
31,441	Erasers, typewriter	17,000	26,000	27,142	23,381
93	Erasing shields			13	4
53	Erasing fluid			6	2
549	Ink extractors	241	359	261	287
70	Folders, ivory	113	47	6	55
342	Folders, vulcanite	57	69	203	109
	Folders, nickel	24	59	25	36
	Finger cots	816	1,968	672	1,152
45	Files, spring	1,466	1,336	1,710	1,504
58	Exchange tables			123	41
	Files, hook	69	58		42
410	Files, upright	492	420	542	485
65	Files, Favourite	35	124	135	103
14	Files, Harp	148	354	149	217
139	Files, mercantile	46	50	39	45
	Files, voucher	13		3	5
	Files, shannon	1,188	1,835	1,567	1,530
32	Files, eclipse	972	617	399	663

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
221	Perforators	597	655	848	700
256	Binding cases	3,444	4,127	4,729	4,100
2550	Hand clips	1,988	1,456	2,543	1,996
.....	Indexes (file)	.....	89	.....	29
84	Compression covers	.....	43	47	39
80	Newspaper files	9	8	8	8
313	Blue boards, 12mo	49	108	338	165
.....	Blue boards, 8vo	.....	.....	2,305	768
.....	Blue boards, 4to	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Blue boards, cap	1,035	602	.....	546
54	Roger's file bds, cap	160	176	505	280
4	Roger's file bds, 8vo	552	394	131	359
118	Filesticks	7,504	270	414	2,729
	Fasteners—				
.....	No. 660	68	53	.....	40
.....	No. 660½	13	116	.....	43
29	No. 661	53	27	63	48
32	No. 671	22	32	53	36
24	No. 672	19	43	98	53
.....	No. 673	28	53	22	34
8	No. 674	26	75	55	52
.....	No. 675	86	4	4	31
38	No. 676–7	10	47	25	27
30	No. 678	35	24	22	27
1,867	No. 1	956	1,178	2,108	1,414
1,227	No. 2	1,273	2,156	2,252	1,894
1,297	No. 3	1,926	2,482	3,546	2,651
713	No. 4	1,256	1,264	2,544	1,688
689	No. 5	150	172	430	250
269	No. 6	205	142	186	178
143	No. 7	165	205	150	173
235	No. 8	37	62	128	76
152	No. 9	26	46	31	31
18	AA1	2	9	6	6
1,091	S.P. No. 1	685	740	533	653
829	S.P. No. 2	634	802	584	673
140	S.P. No. 3	717	331	445	498
1,141	S.P. No. 4	532	653	457	547
548	No. 5	149	69	164	127
65	S.P. No. 6	57	65	116	79
126	S.P. No. 7	46	5	99	50
213	S.P. No. 8	67	.....	1	23
257	S.P. No. 9	8	15	40	21
1	Micro	46	9	59	38
1,250	Best	636	616	714	655
975	Gem	2,145	1,701	1,784	1,877
29	Eureka	18	12	18	16
184	Shield	168	251	74	164
167	Niagara	1,590	1,792	2,522	1,968
113	Novelty	8	4	5	6
179	Vice	.....	.....	88	29
13,000	T. pins	.....	.....	2,000	.....
153	No. 633-4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,103	Ring clips	1,484	1,605	780	1,289
.....	No. 711	160	26	.....	62
.....	No. 712	129	15	.....	48
.....	No. 713	171	37	.....	69
.....	No. 714	61	48	.....	36
.....	No. 715	72	24	.....	32
.....	No. 716	21	25	13	19
1,872	Screw	30	12	84	42
5,135	Hangers	5,425	3,415	4,105	4,315
9	L	18	1	.....	6
4	Gum bottles, No. 6	514	268	435	406

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
171	Gum bottles, No. 7	59	20	239	106
179	Gum bottles, special	289	710	386	462
788	Gum brushes	767	752	1,134	884
2,550	Gum labels	666	588	1,126	793
755	Gum Arabic, lbs	641	841	879	787
21	Hones	125	85	145	118
	Writing Ink—				
1,651	Qts	900	927	1,386	1,071
696	Pts	551	691	858	700
5,416	½ pts	590	473	504	522
1,638	¼ pts	45	102	32	59
686	Dwarf	151	.....	864	338
17	Blackwoods	34	25	20	26
62	Underwoods, qt	167	86	113	122
2	Underwoods, pts	3	116	45	55
100	Morrell's Reg	2	32	3	12
920	Fountain pen	820	1,007	1,473	1,100
568	Copying, qts	102	82	96	93
60	Copying, pts	96	272	139	169
.....	Copying, ½ pts	66	8	36	37
2	Copy. Underwood, qt	3	6	7	5
297	Antoine's	152	104	149	135
36	Carter's writ. qt	72	61	256	129
31	Carters' writ. pts	65	122	296	161
.....	Carter's blue	36	.....	144	60
2	Staffords	39	41	57	46
54	Blackwood's Copy	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Chromograph ink	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Special ink	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Addressograph ink	1	.....	.....	.....
394	Neostyle ink	353	323	444	373
24	Protectograph ink	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Indelible marking ink	.....	.....	11	5
.....	Ozo ink, red	79	645	335	353
.....	Morrell's red ink	310	262	567	379
889	Morrell's blue ink	57	113	128	99
.....	Carters Red Ink, 8 oz	55	196	.....	84
.....	Red ink, pts	199	197	60	152
27	Green ink	18	923	33	25
204	David's red ink	916	502	.....	.....
70	Violet ink	.....	.....	2	.....
229	Ink, Stephens red, 4 oz	33	171	888	364
.....	Ink, Stephens, red, pts	.....	.....	508	169
1,418	Stamp ink	941	1,074	817	944
19	Dovell's carmine ink	1	.....	.....	.....
554	Ink powder, red	166	326	569	354
1,595	Ink powder, black	2,245	1,931	2,298	2,158
273	Ink powder, copying	70	209	176	152
.....	Inkstands, clump 3″	449	292	.....	247
.....	Inkstands, clump 3½″	494	288	1	261
.....	Inkstands, clump 4″	236	374	5	205
.....	Inkstands, clump 4½	523	463	7	331
1,146	Inkstands, cut glass	305	295	898	499
122	Inkstands, spring	89	70	34	64
673	Inkwells	531	419	504	485
11	Inkstands, red ink	292	293	5	197
	Inkstands—				
5	Cr. fount	34	19	15	23
87	Safety	863	811	786	820
.....	Screwtop	12	.....	.....	4
.....	Bankers	237	386	585	403
33	Calendar	142	84	154	127
279	Woodbase	129	145	174	149
15	Spare bottles	41	.....	4	15

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
	Inkstands—*Con.*				
27	Despatch	5	1		1
69	Special	218	480	798	499
12	Pengauge	21	12	4	12
....	Darling	14	22	9	15
27	Darling covers	12	3	1	5
...	Inkspouts	3	...	...	.....
725	Knives, small buck	278	244	338	287
1,479	Knives, large buck	874	1,178	1,015	1,022
843	Knives, jack	208	190	230	209
5,349	Knives, special	1,643	1,658	2,010	1,770
128	Knives, shoemakers	160	183	198	180
295	Keyrings	452	469	640	520
2	Letter presses, large	26	24	11	20
21	Letter presses, small	50	14	35	33
26	Letter books, F. cap. 250	56	49	76	60
66	Letter books, F. cap 500 p	601	571	592	588
329	Letter books, 750 p	351	310	369	310
279	Letter books, 1,000 pp	545	728	708	660
140	Letter books, 4to	134	97	22	84
132	Letter books, 8vo	6	...	4	3
480	Oil sheets, folio	535	112	377	341
535	Oil sheets, cap	1,381	1,516	1,280	1,392
183	Rubber cloth, yds	75	77	50	67
5,481	Rubber sheets	5,811	6,589	6,329	6,243
58	Water dishes	134	72	138	115
2	Damping trays	71	65	65	67
679	Damping brushes	286	359	326	324
...	Chromo composition	48	67	84	66
6	Composition cases	6	5	...	2
787	Letter—Card—Pass, bankers cases, wallets, etc	582	401	553	512
	Memo. books				
53	Metallic, No. 4	206	136	9	117
128	No. 6	189	109	14	104
231	No. 8	139	62		67
584	No. 474	744	427	568	579
831	No. 476	486	400	276	387
782	No. 478	682	386	202	423
65	Recruits, No. 474	113	101	411	208
15	Recruits, No. 476	71	48	210	109
142	Recruits, No. 478	45	36	30	37
...	Where is it?	80	65	3	49
5,049	Special	1,951	2,358	2,908	2,406
29	Index No. 642	212	160	157	176
...	Index No. 742	523	266	56	282
10	Receipt books	...	...	90	30
165	Mucilage, qts	1,209	1,172	1,495	1,292
917	Mucilage, pts	144	348	558	350
192	Mucilage, perfect	455	399	576	480
327	Mucilage, Lepages	352	305	378	345
3,011	Paste	3,266	3,102	2,901	3,089
1,145	Mail bags	127	168	192	162
24500	Newspaper wrappers	22,000	102,000	59,000	61,000
5	Needles	27	20	18	22
17	Numeral frames	4	6	11	7
	Gillott's pens—				
205	No. 225F	194	85	32	104
100	No. 225M	108	88	140	112
92	No. 225B	8	3	7	6
243	No. 227F	153	201	83	146
91	No. 227M	64	108	77	83
58	No. 227B	19	15	22	19
22	No. 289B	1	...	...	.....
25	No. 288M	1	7	4	4

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
	Gillott's pens—*Con*				
9	No. 808F	4	20		8
10	No. 808M	9	25	32	22
27	No. 808B			2	1
78	No. 659	107	112	138	119
139	No. 170	129	101	96	108
16	No. 290	61	45	29	45
10	No. 291	67	17	67	50
72	No. 404	299	215	288	267
16	No. 332			3	1
617	No. 292	771	673	838	761
75	No. 293	52	62	25	46
33	No. 294	20	25	32	26
323	No. 303	481	249	374	368
	Mitchell's pens				
20	L	1		6	2
403	M	989	574	723	762
318	N	451	438	390	426
30	S	20	24	20	21
215	Galvanized F	134	126	17	92
173	Galvanized M	180	78	16	91
106	Galvanized B	86	43	7	45
90	Red ink	243	250	330	274
49	Red ink B	18	11	25	18
38	Red ink D		7	1	3
138	G. gilt	7	34	43	28
64	J. black	81	72	92	82
150	J. gilt	393	193	87	224
15	R. gilt	15	10	7	11
17	V. gilt	32	24	14	23
263	No. 0167	438	202	116	252
22	No. 0178	94	79	98	90
133	No. 0185	25	11	16	17
	No. 0196				
554	No. 0505	401	767	1,227	798
13	No. 0514	14	9	22	15
70	No. 0523	77	27	40	48
46	No. 0528	71	69	100	80
38	No. 0538	352	196	350	299
96	No. 0539	68	27	66	54
36	No. 0544	20	16	32	23
64	No. 0545	15	8	16	13
23	No. 0552	69	51	55	58
121	No. 0553	253	167	300	240
103	No. 0554	139	85	73	99
49	No. 0555	61	61	93	72
51	No. 0556	2	1	8	4
61	No. 0558	31	10	11	17
69	No. 0559	39	10	4	18
27	No. 0560	34	46	32	37
43	No. 0562	9	44	29	27
10	No. 0540	25	18	14	19
20	No. 0546	26	3	1	10
	Perry's pens—				
84	70F	74	42	21	46
111	70M	21	107	52	60
43	70B	3	3		2
109	No. 402		1	12	4
54	No. 403				
132	No. 404		3		1
200	No. 1052M				
	Esterbrooks pens—				
	No. 14	823	997	1,058	959
51	No. 048	1,585	1,710	1,528	1,608
16	No. 340	6	6	3	5

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
	Esterbrook pens—*Con.*				
179	No. 161F	63	99	37	66
234	B	26	18	42	29
25	No. 222	10	19	15	15
25	No. 223	.....	3	.....	1
116	No. 284	62	92	96	83
157	No. 284N	87	84	130	100
62	No. 304	4	15	6	8
84	No. 305	5	16	16	12
73	No. 209	18	22	12	17
145	No. 232	26	27	22	25
73	No. 135	426	299	273	333
160	J. 280	24	24	20	23
	Pens, Eastbrook				
133	No. 130	311	254	157	241
144	No. 313	168	258	220	215
123	No. 314	507	493	721	574
218	No. 239	310	332	248	297
61	No. 460	22	38	62	41
35	No. 606	72	58	74	68
.....	No. 131	5	.....	.....	2
	Heaths' pens—				
139	J. black	60	121	107	96
4	Silver	147	109	196	151
81	Gilt	77	52	120	83
15	No. 540	.....	.....	2	1
88	No. 256	66	72	95	78
1	No. 506	3	3	3	3
242	No. 1880	653	515	851	673
23	No. 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	No. 800	99	130	167	132
24	No. 500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	No. 801	.....	1	.....	.....
1671	No. 0278	3,347	2,947	3,031	3,108
92	No. 525F	24	15	16	18
52	M	2	3	.....	2
114	Elong J	.....	39	38	26
546	Waverly	331	297	629	419
38	Owl	12	27	14	18
53	Piewick	83	50	52	62
155	Hindoo	12	7	20	13
158	Anchor	180	89	286	185
14	Mercantile	10	9	4	8
191	Pens—Fountain	310	529	425	421
2	Quills	10	8	1	6
	Pencils—				
16,000	Siberian	14,000	21,000	29,000	21,333
5,000	Mercur	1,000	200	144	448
700	Dessin	1,000	300	.....	433
228,000	Polygrade	107,000	106,000	127,000	113,333
.....	Cohens	8,000	3,000	.....	3,667
11,457	Koh-i-noor	13,000	14,000	18,000	15,000
4,000	Blaisdell	10,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
1,269	Carpenters	500	800	1,000	767
1,754	Pocket, Bk	200	200	176	192
6,000	Acct., Bk	1,000	.....	1,090	697
20,000	Red	2,000	2,000	1,795	1,932
11,000	Blue	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,667
5,000	Green	400	900	500	600
1,000	Yellow	200	100	100	133
20,000	Red and blue	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,667
29,000	Copying	31,000	44,000	48,000	41,000
79	Crayon	96	169	96	120
146	Pocket cross	1,434	764	634	944

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
	Pencils—*Con.*				
2,516	Auto, large black and small black, and colored	215	264	327	269
56	Special	137	715	59	304
216	Todds	.....	138	278	139
	Pencil leads—				
439	Cross	299	190	122	204
1,193	Auto	103	133	326	187
597	Special	99	377	397	291
136	Todds	.....	33	63	32
	Penholders—				
6,170	Taper	4,024	3,532	3,681	3,746
.....	Twist	3,501	4,181	.....	2,561
1,182	Crown 1	1,110	798	1,022	977
364	Crown 2	2,606	1,472	682	1,587
.....	Crown 5	109	86	.....	65
198	Mapping	198	150	140	163
1,886	Vulcanite	1,589	1,921	1,167	1,559
.....	Ante-Nervous	1,113	1,065	.....	726
1,212	1309	6,009	987	363	2,519
1,350	4712	1,882	1,123	986	1,300
1	2110	822	225	454	500
222	3110	660	675	386	574
3,140	2211	500	545	680	575
1,539	3211	284	300	345	309
.....	1015	1,166	495	.....	554
.....	1017	22	24	997	340
.....	1529	2,045	662	938	1,215
3,589	1529	1,196	2,200	793	1,396
.....	1934	891	560	18	489
1,542	1927	118	43	72	78
.....	1928	1,790	2,919	2,828	2,512
3	1828	231	555	2,164	983
.....	1531	405	312	6	241
579	1937	60	6	52	39
.....	2141	342	.....	.....	114
728	1827	72	24	.....	32
585	67	355	88	177	207
771	78	1,714	12	.....	575
.....	96	93	591	.....	228
240	278	629	111	.....	247
438	279	281	410	.....	230
65	4914	48	381	691	373
459	1336	190	95	157	147
836	99	1,453	100	.....	518
46,527	Spel	3,054	11,700	26,119	13,624
	Parchment Label—				
30,000	Large	3,000	24,000	14,000	13,667
.....	Small	2,000	600	.....	867
557	20 x 30	3,039	1,057	690	1,605
1,170	14 x 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Vellum	.....	.....	1	.....
62	Pounce	188	69	36	98
321	Penracks	752	652	719	708
308	Penwipers	280	235	316	277
24	Pen trays	139	77	74	97
6,087	Pins	23,737	23,962	26,119	24,606
112	Pin cushions	395	533	441	456
.....	Portfolios	20	10	8	15
99	Post cages	23	21	28	24
130	Pencil sharpeners	217	270	533	340
6,230	Pencil point protectors	5,358	5,962	4,750	5,357
529	Pencil compasses	.....	4	36	13
151	Paper weights	825	1,016	1,407	1,083

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Average.
					p. c.
	Rulers—				
119	Round, 12 and 15 in	111	293	133	179
179	Round, 18 in	159	100	79	113
114	Round, 24 in	17	7	48	24
1,159	Flat, 12 in	1,022	2,472	1,825	1,773
2,346	Flat, 18 in	940	646	1,019	868
322	Flat, 24 in	209	154	158	174
143	Flat, 12 in	31	17	38	29
122	Flat, 18 in	38	46	21	35
152	Flat, 24 in	18	12	36	22
61	Ruler and blotter spl	471			157
	Reporters Note Books—				
252	Red	4,691	4,028	4,333	4,350
2,403	Small red	835	559	853	749
632	Large blue	1,913	1,316	1,369	1,533
2,817	Small blue	746	987	695	809
203	Pittman	961	1,477	1,079	1,172
2,244	Special		2,012	1,782	1,265
2,852	Silk ribbons	508	579	456	514
44	Magnifying glasses		29	19	16
50	Reading glasses	61	108	67	79
2,367	Stamp ribbons	913	869	678	820
1,293	Stamp pads	2,035	2,209	2,112	2,119
351	Stamp slates	3,689	2,126	917	2,244
987	Slate pencils	440	490	540	490
	Sponges	2,887	2,747	3,345	2,993
381	Sponge cups	820	758	818	799
304	Scrap books	426	315	347	363
8	Slaters codes	25	21	23	23
50	Screw drivers	7	19	67	31
5,510	Scribblers	8,263	8,793	8,672	8,576
	Scratch pads—				
10,000	No. 1	22,000	21,000	28,000	23,667
2,000	No. 2	7,000	6,000	8,000	7,000
5,000	No. 3	12,000	14,000	15,000	13,667
2,000	No. 4	6,000	8,000	8,000	7,333
4,000	No. 5	13,000	12,000	16,000	13,667
8,000	No. 6	26,000	27,000	31,000	24,667
4,000	No. 7	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
336	Silk laces, No. 18	274	450	84	269
475	Silk laces, No. 27	823	331	732	629
135	Silk laces, No. 36	839	796	957	864
558	File laces	1,259	1,556	734	1,183
843	Seales, bond	881	694	648	741
691	Seales, special	645	638	586	623
10	Seales, brass	13		13	9
	Scissors—				
788	6 in	400	350	258	336
473	7 in	261	390	385	345
108	8 in	591	501	358	483
45	9 in	90	92	125	102
444	10 in	311	226	318	285
113	Pruning	230	64	385	226
283	Pocket	36	47	38	40
70	Stationery cases, single	27	18	17	21
23	Stationery cases, double	3	7	2	4
4	Stationery cases, cabinets	9	1	1	4
533	Sealing wax bks., lbs	480	344	228	351
1,087	Sealing wax bks., No. 1	325	326	529	393
2,518	Sealing wax bks., No. 4	8,817	7,933	9,315	8 688
11	Sealing wax bks., black		19	91	37
1,002	Tapers	732	199	400	444
69	Taper stands	40	25	12	26
35	Wax bougees	32	61	657	250

STATEMENT showing *Consumption* for Three Years, with Average per year, and Present Stock of Corresponding Lines—*Con.*

Stock August, 1910.	Description.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909-10.	Average.
					p. c.
543	Twine boxes	106	123	121	117
21	Thermometers	81	117	103	100
30	Tape, red, No. 16	158	204	128	163
8	Tape, red, No. 24	312	214	98	208
566	Tape, red, No. 32	1,006	530	72	536
390	Tape, red, No. 151	15	13	25	18
75,000	Tags, manilla No. 5	26,000	67,000	169,000	87,333
132,000	Tags, manilla, No. 6	51,000	38,000	53,000	47,333
1,924	Taste	651	596	428	558
1,327	Tape, adhesive	1,288	1,433	2,134	1,618
120	Tablets, memo	16	6	7	10
	Twine —				
95	No. 1	2		13	5
5,000	No. 10	52,253	57,694	61,000	56,982
421	No. 38	575	599	239	471
52	No. 40	1,285	725	1,000	1,003
	No. 44	1,951	952	300	1,068
952	No. 15	1,489	2,309	2,153	1,984
65	No. 20	765	314	539	539
	No. 26	4,612	2,012	4,864	3,829
	No. 30			546	182
898	No. 60	738	843	644	742
1,972	No. 142	9,069	5,610	10,440	8,373
126	No. 14	1,052	1,633	2,062	1,582
10	C. Island	7	5	38	17
1	No. 15 American		557		186
451	No. 24 American		2,575	937	1,171
	No. 48 American		3,191	1,946	1,712
178	Spindles	179	338	231	249
42,938	Typewriter ribbons	5,734	6,639	6,905	6,426
11,238	Typewriter carbon paper	4,680	5,475	5,471	5,209
237	Stencil paper	663	569	716	649
34	Silk sheet	827	482	438	582
1,326	T. W. oil	791	939	1,127	952
	Benzine	117	147	213	159
253	Oil cans	73	84	202	120
533	T. W. brushes	262	234	257	251
83	Platens	74	58	60	64
24	Copyholders	81	48	45	58
929	Wax vestas	719	655	822	732
62	W.C. fixtures	135	31	131	99
	Sealing machines			19	6
253	Sealing tape			158	53
144	Stamp cleaners				
70	Numbering machines			18	6

SUB-REPORT No. 5.

OTTAWA, October 5, 1910.

The Honourable CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Having completed the taking of stock of the stationery branch of the Government Printing Bureau, and the checking of the stock ledger with the inventory, I herewith submit my report of the discrepancies in the stock ledger with the stock list as it stood on 8th August last. It shows shorts to the extent of $14,830.19, and longs to the extent of $9,010.32, leaving a net shortage of $5,819.87. In arriving at this result I compared the stock list as of the 8th August last with the stock ledger, and also with the stock list as taken by the Auditor General as of the 1st of April last.

For a full consideration of this statement, the deficit which it shows, and the methods pursued at the Bureau, it is necessary for me to add some further comments in the premises.

The stock ledger shows a shortage of 18,243 No. 6 manilla shipping tags. I investigated the day book and the accounts for the purpose of ascertaining how this shortage arose, and I discovered that it was merely an apparent shortage, as a number of shipments to the departments had not been charged in the day book or carried forward to the ledger. The result in this case was that there was no shortage whatever.

The ledger also showed a shortage of 3,187 pounds of twine. On further investigation in the manner followed in respect of manilla tags, the shortage was reduced to 1,100 pounds.

The stock ledger shows longs of 351 yards of buckram. On further investigating the day book and accounts this was increased to 456 yards, a result indicating that in this instance also correct entries had not been made.

The stock ledger shown a shortage of 126,873 No. 7 Manilla envelopes. Investigation of the books and accounts reduced the shortage to only 5,000.

These criticisms, I think, show, as my investigation of the stock convinces me, that to a very great extent the shorts and longs as shown in the statement may be accounted for by defective book-keeping, as the books do not show the actual transactions that took place in this branch of the Bureau. I ascertained that when goods are received they are not properly checked. In some cases only are the cases and other packages checked over to ascertain that the exact quantity shown by the invoices is received by the Bureau.

Then, there is not a proper method of describing the goods. It frequently happens that goods are entered in the stock ledger under one designation and distributed to the departments under another. For instance, special envelopes are entered in the stock ledger sometimes as 'special,' sometimes as 'No. 11,' and sometimes according to their exact size, and when supplied to a department they may be charged up under any of these descriptions. In that way the stock ledger may show shorts or longs in all these entries, when as a matter of fact there is no actual short or long.

Paper is entered up according to its size, without regard to its weight, and *vice versa*, and it may be charged in the books on being distributed under a particular designation of size or weight, so that any of these accounts may show shorts or longs.

Such discrepancies also arise in this way: a requisition from the Printing Department may ask for Azure Double Royal; it is found that there are no goods in stock of this character, and goods of another description are sent out to fill the requisition.

Nevertheless, the entry is made in the books according to the requisition, not according to the actual delivery.

I have found that goods have been frequently received without an entry being made in the stock ledger, and also that goods have been delivered without an entry being made in the day book or ledger.

There is but one conclusion to draw from the annexed statement, and from my experience in the investigation, and it is that there is no systematic method of keeping stock or keeping the books.

It may be that the shorts shown in the statement indicate pilfering from the department. This, however, I would not undertake to affirm. I was informed that a considerable portion of the stock that I examined had, prior to my inspection, been stored in warehouses outside the Printing Bureau, and had been removed only a short time ago to the Bureau itself. It was suggested that owing to lack of proper supervision goods may have been abstracted from these warehouses. As to this also I am unable to make any statement, but I strongly recommend that all goods be stored in the Printing Bureau.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) EDMUND RYDER.

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910.

Quantity.	Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910. Over.	August 8, 1910. Short.	Stock Balance March 31, 1910.
	Paper.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
21 13 20 rms.	Imperial 1½ No. 1	17 00	368 90		Over 1 20
21 3 20 "	Imperial 1½ No. 1	17 00		359 55	Over 1 10 20
1 20 "	Super royal hand made	20 00	1 00		Short 1 20
11 20 "	Super royal No. 1	10 15	5 88		Over 1 14 20
3 20 "	Super royal No. 2	6 83		1 02	Over 1 20
11 20 "	Medium, 18 lbs., No. 2 azure	3 16	1 74		Over 2 9 20
1 18 20 "	Medium hand made	13 50		25 65	Over 21 19-20
8 20 "	Medium, azure No. 1	6 40		2 56	Over 7 2-20
5 20 "	Medium, azure No. 2, 30 lbs	3 75	0 95		Short 6-20
9 "	Medium, cream 21 lbs., No. 3	2 80	25 20		Over 3 16 20
5 1 20 "	Double demy, azure No. 1	9 10		45 95	
35 5 20 "	Demy, azure No. 1	4 60	165 92		Short 13-20
9 "	Large post hand made	10 75	96 75		Short 3 19-20
5 17 20 "	Large post azure 18 lbs., No 2	3 00	17 55		Over 3 9 20
93 14 20 "	Large post, azure 23 lbs., No. 2	2 80		262 36	Short 5 9 20
21 7 20 "	Large post antique	8 20	175 07		Short 6 7 20
10 "	Large post cream, 27 lbs., No. 1	4 95	49 50		Over 9-20
16 13 20 "	Large post, cream, 21 lbs	2 00		33 30	Short 48 19-20
27 3 20 "	Large post, cream, 23 lbs., No. 3	2 20		60 73	Over 91 18-20
10 12 20 "	Post cream No. 1	4 35	46 11		Short 4 16-20
3-20 "	Post hand made	8 00		1 20	Short 9-20
15-20 "	Post azure, 16 lbs., No. 2	2 00		1 50	Over 1 9 20
14 13 20 "	Post cream, 16 lbs., No. 3	1 55		22 70	Over 1 9 20
34 13 20 "	Double foolscap, azure, No. 1	5 90	244 33		Short 7 8-20
18 "	Double foolscap, cream, No. 1	5 90		106 20	Short 6 15 20
136 "	Double foolscap, cream, 24 lbs	2 90		395 70	Short 56 5 20
4 20 "	Double foolscap, cream, 28 lbs	2 70		0 54	Short 43 19 20
231 13 20 "	Double foolscap, azure, 24 lbs	2 90	691 78		Short 830 11 20
87 "	Double foolscap, blue	3 50	308 50		Over 27
31 5 20 "	Double foolscap, azure, 30 lbs., No. 2	3 75		106 19	Short 43 16 20
41 12 20 "	Foolscap hand made azure	7 30	325 58		Short 6 20
19 "	Foolscap hand made cream	6 00		114 00	Over 3 11-20
172 "	Foolscap, cream, ruled	4 50	774 00		Short 67 17 20
169 12 20 "	Foolscap, azure, ruled	4 50		763 20	Short 248 9-20
81 18 20 "	Foolscap cut	3 45		282 55	Over 14 6-20

9	9 20	"	Foolscap cream, No. 1	3 00		29 85	Short	11	9 20
16		"	Foolscap azure, No. 1	3 00	48 60		Short	1	18-20
6	18-20	"	Foolscap cream, with margin	4 70	32 43		Short	16	4-20
87		"	Foolscap, cream 12 lbs., No. 3	1 15	100 05		Over	4	19-20
20	7 20	"	Foolscap, cream, 14 lbs., No. 3	1 35		27 47	Short	5	
30	16 20	"	Foolscap, azure, 12 lbs., No. 3	1 15		35 42	Over	26	15-20
2	4 20	"	Double foolscap, tinted amber	3 15		6 93	Over	2	
1	1 20	"	Medium tinted blue	2 25	2 31		Short	123	
	1 20	"	Super royal loan	10 75	0 54		Short		1 20
	10 20	"	Medium loan	6 60	3 30		Over		16 20
31	19 20	"	Medium buff loan	3 50	111 82		Short		7-20
69	10 20	"	Medium pink loan	2 30		159 85	Short	2	15 20
127	5 20	"	Medium blue loan	2 50		318 12	Over	41	19-20
11	5 20	"	Double foolscap green loan	3 70	41 62		Short	5	18-20
3	3 20	"	Double foolscap pink loan	3 43		10 80	Short	3	11-20
29	9 20	"	Double foolscap buff loan	3 15	92 76		Short	1	6-20
	7 20	"	Medium Scotch linen	12 50		4 38	Over	7	13-20
21	1-20	"	Double foolscap, white bond, 30 lb	1 60		33 68	Short	26	
17	9-20	"	Double foolscap, white bond, 24 lb	3 45		60 15	Over	259	
1	9-20	"	Medium, white bond, 18 lbs	2 90	4 20		Over	119	
5	3-20	"	Medium white bond, 23 lbs			10 82	Over	114	
1	6-20	"	Double large post	2 40		3 12			
30	18-20	"	Medium white bond, 16 lbs	2 32		71 80			
*30		"	Double royal parliamentary	2 70		81 00	Over		6-20
	8-20	"	Double royal English	7 10		2 84	Over	10	15-20
2	3 20	"	Double royal proof	1 75	3 76		Over	25	16-20
1		"	Double royal coated, 100 lbs	7 00	7 00		Short		1-20
	2 20	"	Double royal coated (Cowan's)	9 80		0 49	Over		8-20
2	18-20	"	Double demy printing	1 95	5 65		Short	7	15 20
9	10-20	"	Double demy printing, English	9 30	88 35		Over	25	18-20
1	15 20	"	Quad foolscap bill paper	1 90	3 32				
1		"	Patent record	2 60		2 60	Short	1	3-20
	16 20	"	Double demy, Cowan's map	7 80	6 24		Short		10-20
	4-20	"	Double demy, Silverburn	7 00		1 40	Over	1	
9	11 20	"	Blotting, 80 lbs., white	10 50		100 28	Short	37	5 20
	3 20	"	Blotting, drying	3 00		0 45	Short		8-20
	8-20	"	Blotting, 80 lbs., buff	10 50	4 20		Over	26	16-20
1	15-20	"	Blotting, 80 lbs., spongia	12 60	22 05		Short	1	17-20
	9 20	"	Imperial cartridge	10 95	44 93		Short	3	
	1-20	"	Royal cartridge	5 30		0 26	Short	1	
33	12 20	"	Cartridge, 25x39	10 20		342 72	Over	33	7 20
3	13-20	"	Double crown copying	3 35	12 23		Short	22	8-20
4	7 20	"	Special copying	2 55	11 09		Over	5	
163	18-20	"	Double foolscap, copying	2 90		475 31	Short	29	10-20
26	16 20	"	Medium copying	2 15		57 62	Over	9	
1	19 20	"	Envelopes, 25 x 38½, 72 lbs	8 70	16 97		Short	48	2-20
34	2-20	"	Envelopes, cream, 25 x 38½	8 50		289 85	Short		15-20
8	14-20	"	Royal cover, granite	6 50	56 55		Short	94	17-20

*To date.

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910. (Con.

Quantity.	Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.	
			Over.	Short.		
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
2 16-20 rms.	Royal cover, blue	2 80	7 84		Over	109 19-20
21 10-20 "	Royal cover, yellow	5 55	119 33		Short	98 9 20
3-20 "	Royal cover, salmon	2 35	0 35		Over	17 2-20
1-20 "	Medium cover, granite	3 15	0 94		Short	4 3-20
5 11-20 "	Medium cover, green	2 50		13 87	Short	8 13-20
6-20 "	Red surface	3 75		1 13	Short	1-20
18 "	Pearl cover, 21 x 31	6 50	117 00		Over	1 12-20
7-20 "	Leather cover	2 00		0 70	Short	3 12-20
24 19-20 "	Special cover	7 10		117 14	Over	55 14-20
2 7-20 "	Large post, 4to, hand made	5 20	12 22		Over	10 20
3 7-20 "	Large post, 4to, cream, ruled	2 20	7 37			
3 18-20 "	Large post, 4to, antique	3 70		14 43	Short	34 15-20
5-20 "	Large post, 4to, cream, 23 lbs	1 90		0 48	Over	1 3-20
10-20 "	Large post, 4to, Irish linen	3 50		2 25	Short	5-20
2 19-20 "	Small post, 4to, ruled	2 00	5 90			
51 4-20 "	Large post, 8vo, 23 lbs	1 20		61 44	Short	84 15-20
6 "	Large post, 8vo, repp	1 95		11 70	Short	3 14 20
9 3-20 "	Large post, 8vo, old style	1 60		13 74	Over	4
6 7-20 "	Large post, 8vo, hand made	2 60		16 51	Over	5 2 20
40 "	Large post, 8vo, antique	2 00		80 00	Over	21 13 20
1 5 20 "	Large post, 8vo, Irish linen	1 80		2 25	Over	1
1 17-20 "	Small post, 8vo, repp	1 32	2 44		Over	24
5-20 "	Small post, 8vo, cream, plain	1 90		0 47	Over	11
2 5-20 "	Small post, 8vo, antique	1 55		3 49	Over	4 5 20
3 14 20 "	Small post, 8vo, hand made	1 95		7 21	Over	6 20
176 18 20 "	Black bordered	6 00		1,061 40	Short	6 3 20
39 boxes	Note	75	29 25		Short	21
19 20 rms.	Blotting, 40 lbs., white	5 25	4 99			
6 13-20 "	Blotting, 40 lbs., buff	4 50	29 93		Short	1 10 20
1 4 20 "	Blotting, 40 lbs., primrose	4 56		5 47	Short	2 3 20
2 9 20 "	Blotting, 40 lbs., granite	7 60	18 62		Over	22 1 20
7-20 "	Blotting, 40 lbs., pink	2 20	0 77		Over	4 20
20 3-20 "	Blotting, assorted	19 75		397 56	Over	53 17-20
8-20 "	Blotting, white	2 20		0 85		
75 18-20 "	Demy, 12 lbs., manila	85	64 52		Over	9 16-20
72 12-20 "	Demy, 20 lbs., manila	1 35		98 01	Short	10 10-20

33	15-20	"	Elephant, manila	3	00	101	25			Over	18	11-20
*140		"	Tailors, manila	3	75			525	00	Short	6	20
	2-20	"	Mastodon, manila	16	00	1	60			Short	8	16-20
2	9-20	"	Flour bag, manila	11	00	26	95			Over	2	3-20
47	16-20	"	Writing, manila	1	16	55	45			Over	55	7-20
	1-20	"	Brown card manila	3	00	0	15			Short	6	15 20
109		"	Typewriter	1	00			109	00	Short	308	8 20
65	3-20	"	Neostyle	1	00	65	15			Over	378	3 20
9	8-20	"	Debenture bond	2	95	27	73			Short		16 20
	3-24	quires	Double Elephant, drawing	3	45	0	43			Short	12	5 24
6	1-4	"	Antiquarian, drawing	12	60			78	12	Over	1	7 24
111		"	Cross section paper	2	40			266	40	Over	111	
4		"	Hand made royal		87¼			3	51			
2		"	Azure royal, No. 1		41½			0	83			
20	12-20	rms.	Azure royal, No. 2	4	75			97	85			
150		sheets	Brown tag manilla, 21 x 36½		04			6	00	Over	848	
3	1-4	lbs.	Web cartridge		19		62			Short	36	3 4
†938		pkgs.	Toilet paper		07	65	66			Short	1,534	
†1,344		rolls	Toilet paper		10	134	40			Short	2,306	
			Envelopes.									
3,250			No. 4 cream, per M.	1	10	3	58			Over	3,225	
200			No. 2 cream, "		70			0	14			
250			No. 6 cream, "	1	00			0	25	Over	3,125	
250			No. 7 cream, "	1	00	0	25			Short	9,812	
500			No. 8 cream, "	1	05			0	53			
1,475			No. 12 cream, "	2	30			3	39	Short	996	
775			No. 14 cream, "	2	50	1	95			Short	50	
300			Large 8vo, cream, "	4	20			1	26	Over	1,574	
3,090			Special cream, "	3	65	11	28			Over	124	
206,600			No. 11 cream, "	1	60	330	56			Short	666	
191,350			No. 11 cartridge, "	1	55			296	59	Over	1,150	
400			Large 8vo, old style, "	2	90	2	25			Short	125	
**8,312			Large 8vo, antique, "	5	10	50	65			Over	50,000	
1,300			Small 8vo, antique, "	4	35	5	66			Over	4,900	
225			Large 8vo, repp, "	3	75			0	84	Over	225	
325			Small 8vo, repp, "	2	50			0	81	Short	625	
225			Antique, 10½ x 8½, "	18	50			4	19			
25			G. 2, "	3	65			0	09	Short	275	
25			G. 3, "	3	15			0	08	Short	475	
1,250			No. 7, cloth lined, "	8	40	10	50			Short	880	
850			No. 14, cloth lined, "	17	50	14	88			Over	419	
660			Special, cloth lined, "	14	70	9	70			Short	739	
275			No. 11, cloth lined, "	10	80	5	94					
1,550			No. 12, cloth lined, "	16	00			24	80	Short	1,025	
75			No. 12, cartridge, "	2	40	0	18			Short	4,600	
150			No. 7, cartridge, "	1	90			0	28	Short	550	
275			No. 14, cartridge, "	2	80			0	77	Short	4,400	

* To date.

To date, 15 cases over.

** Since reduced to 2,312.

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910.—*Con.*

Quantity.	Description of Goods.		Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.	
				Over.	Short.		
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
75	Cartridge, 15 x 9½	per M.	7 20	0 54		Short	2,500
500	Cartridge, special	"	5 35	2 67		Over	1,440
6,700	Cartridge, 9½ x 4¾	"	2 40		16 08	Over	455
47,850	Manila, No. 11	"	80	38 28		Short	29
86,633	Manila, No. 12	"	1 80		155 94	Short	14,380
126,873 over							
	Manila—						
5,000 to date	No. 7	per M.	50		2 50	Over	29,800
950	No. 14	"	2 50	2 38		Short	6,975
2,200	No. 4	"	90		1 98	Short	1,875
100	No. 6	"	50		0 05	Over	25
2,025	15 x 9½	"	7 15	14 48		Short	12,000
2,100	13¾ x 4¾	"	4 47	9 39			
300	9½ x 7½	"	3 55		1 06	Short	100
20,750	10½ x 7½	"	4 00		83 00		
2,500	6⅞ x 4¾	"	1 50	3 75			
12,000	11½ x 7½	"	1 90		22 80		
12,000	Special	"	2 70		32 40	Short	16,936
28,872	Black bordered	"	7 35		212 21	Over	8,451
32 boxes	Envelopes and paper	Bx.	1 10		35 20	Over	75
2	Arm rests		0 30		0 60	Short	4
11 rolls	Copying paper		0 50		5 50	Short	1
11	½ quire foolscap books		0 16	1 76			
11	1 quire foolscap books		0 26	2 86			
2	2 quire foolscap books		0 75	1 50		Over	80
64	5 quire foolscap books		1 85	118 40		Short	10
215	3 quire foolscap books		0 90		193 50	Over	479
54	4 quire foolscap books		1 60		86 40		
8	6 quire foolscap books		2 15		17 20	Over	33
27	Foolscap indexes		0 22		5 94	Over	86
4	Foolscap indexes, half breadth		0 12		0 48		
20	Large post 4to books		0 70		12 00		
25	Small post 4to books		0 42		10 50		
32	Foolscap 8vo. 12 sheet books		0 27		7 64	Over	112
19	Foolscap 4to books		0 42	7 98			

2		Foolscap 8vo. books, 5 sheet	Doz.	0 78	0 13				
1		Large post, 8vo. book	M.	0 60	0 60				
29		Small post 8vo. books		0 42	12 18				
1		Wire desk basket		0 26		0 26	Over	14	
109		Wicker waste baskets		1 15		125 30	Short	181	
12		Willow waste baskets		1 25		15 00	Over	7	
23		Wicker desk baskets		1 15	26 45		Over	141	
77		Wire waste baskets		1 00	77 00		Short	58	
456	yds.	Buckram		0 19½	88 92		Over	2,119	
654		Large buckram labels	M.	8 00		5 23	Over	15,320	
618		Small buckram labels	M.	4 65		2 87	Over	2,500	
2		Blotting pads, large		1 05		2 10	Over	153	
8		Blotting pads, small		0 42		3 36			
5		Bodkins		0 15		0 75	Short	59	
1,427		Web binders	Doz.	0 66		78 48	Short	3,538	
1		Letter scale		2 50	2 50				
4		Blackboard erasers		0 05		0 20	Over	11	
636		Blank cheques	per 100	0 60		3 82	Over	4,498	
6	boxes	Coloured chalk		1 05		6 30	Over	3	
346		Lumber crayons	doz.	0 46		12 13	Over	1,377	
		Visiting cards—							
11	boxes	No. 3		0 17	1 87		Short	7	
13	boxes	No. 1		0 22		2 86			
220	boxes	No. 2		0 17		37 40	Over	76	
36	boxes	No. 4		0 23		8 28			
13	boxes	No. 6		0 25		3 25	Short	3	
6	boxes	B.B. No. 1		0 07		0 42	Short	13	
84	boxes	B.B. No. 2		0 20		16 80	Short	4	
258	sheets	Bristol board		0 20	51 60				
489	sheets	White blanks		0 05	24 46				
186	sheets	Coloured blanks		0 05		9 30	Over	51	
42	sheets	Pressing board		0 03½		1 47	Over	10	
1		Chamois skin		0 76		0 76	Short	11	
6		Calendar stands		0 09		0 54	Short	11	
1		Cash box		1 90		1 90	Short	3	
		Water colors—							
1		Chinese orange		0 20	0 20				
1		Indigo		0 10		0 10	Short	4	
1		Ivory black		0 13		0 13	Short	1	
1		Madder lake		0 40		0 40	Over	1	
6		Mauve		0 13		0 78	Short	3	
1		Prussian blue, water color		0 15		0 15			
		Water colors—							
2		Yellow lake		0 13	0 26		Short	2	
1		Yellow ochre		0 10	0 10		Short	2	
3		Kaolin		1 00	3 00		Short	3	
3		Color cups		0 35	1 05		Over	2	
15		Bow pens		1 80		27 00	Over	6	
11		Bow dividers		1 80		19 80			
22		Bow pencils		1 80	39 60		Short	6	

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910.—*Con.*

Quantity.	Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.
			Over.	Short.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1	Land chain	3 75	3 75		
2	French curves	0 08	0 16		
8	Sticks India ink	0 38		3 04 Over	2
9 bottles	Chinese white	0 21		1 89 Over	15
67	Drawing pins gr.	1 05	0 49	Over	1,110
3	Drawing pens	0 86		2 58 Over	4
13	Protractors	0 70		9 10 Over	3
4	Boxwood rules, 12-in	0 85		3 40 Short	48
12	Boxwood rules 24-in	0 35		4 20 Short	24
1	Parallel ruler 15-in	5 50		5 50 Over	1
1	Parallel ruler 18-in	6 60		6 60 Over	1
98	Chain scales	0 85	83 30	Short	48
1	Offset scale	0 20		0 20 Short	10
103	Set squares	0 38	39 14	Short	36
6	T squares	4 20		25 20 Short	40
5	Transit books	0 43	2 15	Short	13
5	Field books	0 43		2 15	
5	Small sets, drawing instruments	3 25		16 25 Short	2
5½ Rolls.	Tracing cloth, 48-in	9 20		50 60 Over	13
13⅝ "	Tracing cloth, 30-in	4 75		64 33 Over	6
15 "	Tracing cloth, 42-in	8 35	125 25	Short	2
5 "	Tracing cloth, 54-in	9 75	48 75	Short	38
1 "	Tracing cloth, 36-in	6 00		6 00 Short	4
11 "	Tracing paper, thick, 40-in	1 54		16 94	
1	Steel tape, 66 ft	5 60	5 60		
3	Steel tape, 100 ft	8 20	24 60		
7	Metallic tapes, 66 ft	2 45	17 15		
2	Steel tapes, 50 ft	7 45		14 90	
1	Steel tape, pocket	0 55		0 55 Short	1
5	Metallic, refills, 66 ft	2 45		12 25	
1	Metallic, refills, 100 ft	2 80		2 80	
6	Loose tapes	1 40		8 40 Over	1
1	Despatch bag	8 00	8 00	Short	1
2	Despatch bag, small	6 00		12 00 Short	1
3	Despatch bag, special	6 00	18 00	Short	1
96	Envelope openers	0 16		15 36 Over	2

2		Envelope dampeners	0 82		1 64	Short	12		
1		Envelope dampener, felt	0 10		0 10	Over	16		
59	Boxes	Elastic bands, B	1 00	59 00		Over	26		
26	"	Elastic bands, D	1 10	28 60		Short	66		
41	"	Elastic bands, A	0 73		29 93	Short	1		
40	"	Elastic bands, E	1 20		48 00	Short	3		
9	"	Eyelets	0 22	1 98		Over	3		
4		Fastener punches	1 52	6 08		Over	10		
1		Eyelet punch	1 60		1 60	Over	2		
21	Doz.	Ink and pencil erasers	0 42	8 82		Over	6		
11½	"	Typewriter erasers	0 11	1 82		Over	268	5	12
6		Eraser shields	0 18	1 08		Over	9		
4		Ink extractors	0 07		0 28	Short	15		
17		Vulcanite folders	0 30		5 10	Over	10		
48		Finger cots	0 97	3 88		Short	12		
7		Spring files	0 28	1 96		Over	30		
19		Upright files	0 10		1 90	Over	1		
14		Favourite files	0 82		11 48				
62		Shannon files	0 42	26 04		Short	2		
98		Eclipse files	0 52		49 06				
244		Hand clips	0 07	17 08					
12		Compression covers	0 25	3 00		Short	30		
4		Perforators	0 25		1 00	Short	96		
30		Binding cases	0 18		5 40	Short	49		
25		12mo blue boards	0 02	0 50		Short	151		
41		8vo blue boards	0 05		2 05	Over	1		
76		Foolscap blue boards	0 03		2 28				
5		File sticks	0 15		0 07	Short	27		
15	Boxes.	Heath's fasteners, No. 672	0 15	2 25					
2	"	Heath's fasteners, No. 674	0 25	0 50		Short	17		
5	"	Heath's fasteners, No. 661	0 09		0 45				
13	"	Heath's fasteners, No. 671	0 13		1 69	Short	6		
5	"	Heath's fasteners, No. 673	0 17		0 85				
		Fasteners—							
116	"	No. 1	0 11	12 76		Over	105		
66	"	No. 3	0 17	11 22					
83	"	No. 5	0 57	47 31		Over	56		
55	"	No. 2	0 11		6 05	Over	18		
137	"	No. 6	0 50		68 50	Over	131		
21	"	No. 7	0 82		17 22	Over	28		
46	"	No. 9	1 65		75 90	Over	37		
955	"	Self piercing, No. 1	0 06	57 30		Short	983		
211	"	No. 2	0 09		18 99	Over	272		
1,093	"	No. 3	0 10	109 30		Short	1,299		
80	"	No. 4	0 12		9 60	Over	93		
26	"	No. 6	0 06	1 56		Short	30		
127	"	No. 7	0 07	8 89		Short	156		
5	"	No. 8	0 10	0 50		Short	18		
50	"	No. 9	0 11	5 50		Short	35		
2	"	Gem clips	0 08	0 16		Over	46		
10	"	Shield clips	0 48	4 80		Over	16		

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910.—*Con.*

Quantity.		Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.	
				Over.	Short.		
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
10	Boxes.	Niagara clips	0 10	1 00		Over	606
6	"	Ring clips	0 15	0 90		Short	129
196	"	Best clips	0 08		15 68	Over	187
6	"	Novelty staples	0 13		0 78		
103	"	Screw binders	Doz. 0 18	1 55			
2	"	Fasteners, No. 717	0 19	0 36			
601		Hangers	per 160 0 37		2 23	Over	191
12		Gum bottles, No. 6	0 27		3 24	Short	12
2		Gum bottles, special	0 25		0 50	Over	30
1,049		Gum brushes	0 06		62 94	Over	41
13		Gum bottles, No. 7	0 29	3 77			
1,593	Boxes.	Gum labels	0 06		95 58	Short	523
131	Lbs.	Gum arabic	0 20		26 20	Short	24
		Ink.					
331	qts.	Writing	0 50	165 50		Over	24
78	½ pts.	Writing	0 15	11 70		Over	161
196	pts.	Writing	0 28		54 88	Short	5
75	¼ pts.	Writing	0 07		5 25	Short	21
32	qts.	Underwood's	0 41		13 12	Over	5
1	1 pt.	Underwood's	0 27	0 27		Over	1
13	bottles	Fountain pen	0 20	2 60			
8	qts.	Copying	0 54		4 32	Short	14
56	pts.	Copying	0 36		20 16	Over	8
87	½-pts.	Copying	0 14		12 18		
2	bottles	Antoine's	0 50	1 00		Short	14
3	qts.	Carter's writing	0 60		1 80		
7	pts.	Carter's writing	0 32		2 44	Short	102
48	qts.	Stafford's	0 50		24 00	Short	3
28	bottles	Neostyle	2 15		60 20	Short	6
9	"	Beebe	0 50		4 50	Short	9
3	"	Hectograph	0 33	0 99		Short	26
3	"	Indelible	0 20	0 60		Short	4
3	"	Stephen's red	0 08		0 24		
3	qts.	Stafford's red	1 25		3 75		

62	boxes.	Red ink powder				0 12		7 44	Over	82
3	"	Copying ink powder				0 12		0 36	Over	8
27	bottles	Rubber stamp ink				0 27	5 40		Over	507
135	boxes.	Black ink powder				0 12	16 20		Short	3
147		Glass inkstands				1 80		264 60	Over	252
176		Wood base inkstands				1 80	316 80		Short	30
22		Red ink bottles				0 10		2 20	Over	48
13		Spring ink bottles				1 10	14 30		Short	211
2		Inkwells				0 10	0 20		Over	194
153		Safety ink bottles				0 14	21 42		Short	251
2		Calendar inkstands				0 98	1 96		Over	4
1		Special inkstand				0 47	0 47		Short	31
1		Bankers inkstand				0 30		0 30	Short	133
2		Despatch inkstands				0 35		0 70	Short	5
53		Small buck knives				0 95	50 35		Short	32
22		Special knives				1 00	22 00			
4		Key rings				0 10	0 40			
6		Large buck knives				1 00		6 00		
1		Shoemaker knife				0 20		0 20	Short	2
3		500 page foolscap copying books				1 40		4 20	Short	10
26		500 page 4to copying books				1 20		31 20	Short	1
2		750 page foolscap copying books				1 80	3 60		Short	6
3		1000 page foolscap copying books				2 25	6 75		Short	22
8	sheets	Oil paper, folio	Qu.			2 80	0 93		Short	7
16	"	Oil paper, foolscap	Doz.			1 60	2 13		Over	13
½	yards.	Rubber cloth				3 00	0 50		Over	½
1		Dampening tray				2 81		2 81	Short	11
175		Dampening sheets				0 15		26 25	Over	181
19		Dampening brushes				0 20		3 80	Over	68
2		Water dishes				0 37	0 74		Short	38
6		Letter cases				1 10		6 60		
37		Metallic memo. books, No. 476				0 43		15 91	Short	2
11		Metallic memo. books, No. 478				0 33		3 63	Over	228
1		Recruit				0 10		0 10		
22		"Where is it" books				0 45		9 90	Over	31
573		Special memo. books				0 22		126 06	Over	1,665
9		Indexed memo. books, No. 642				0 35		3 15		
12		Receipt books				0 25		3 00	Short	4
28	qts.	Mucilage				0 50	14 00		Over	150
100	bottles	Paste				0 20	20 00		Over	3
116	pts.	Mucilage				0 22		25 52	Short	11
2	bottles	"Perfect" mucilage				0 19		0 38		
6	"	Lepages glue				0 16		0 96		
50		Mail bags	Doz.			6 50		27 09	Over	42
814		News wrappers	M			1 25		1 01	Short	201
3	pkgs.	Needles				0 70	2 10		Short	10
		Gillott's pens								
9	boxes.	No. 225F				0 29		2 61	Over	1
26	"	No. 226M				0 21		5 46		
9	"	No. 225M				0 29	2 61			
26	"	No. 227F				0 21	5 46			

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910. *Con.*

Quantity.		Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910	
				Over.	Short.		
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
		Gillott's pens—					
11	Boxes	No. 659	0 28		3 68		
6	"	No. 808B	0 34	2 04			
3	"	No. 404	0 19	0 51			
13	"	No. 292	0 17	2 21		Short	1
1	"	No. 303	0 38		0 38		
		Mitchell's pens—					
1	"	N	0 08		0 08	Short	10
24	"	Gal. F	0 09		2 16	Short	5
50	"	B	0 09		4 50	Short	1
3	"	M	0 08	0 24		Short	57
54	"	Gal. M	0 09		4 86		
39	"	J. gilt	0 52		20 28		
33	"	G. gilt	0 52	17 16			
4	"	J. black	0 23	0 92		Over	4
16	"	No. 0523	0 18		2 88	Short	3
12	"	No. 0528	0 22	2 64			
1	"	No. 0552	0 17	0 17			
40	"	No. 0554	0 15	7 20			
1	"	No. 0553	0 17		0 17		
1	"	No. 0555	0 17		0 17		
		Perry's pens—					
1	"	No. 70B	0 21	0 21		Over	4
1	"	No. 70M	0 24		0 24		
9	"	No. 404	0 26		2 34	Over	21
		Esterbrook's pens—					
35	"	No. 14	0 30	10 15		Short	6
12	"	No. 048	0 30		3 60		
1	"	No. 340	0 48		0 48		
5	"	No. 161F	0 30		1 50	Over	23
7	"	No. 161B	0 30		2 10		
12	"	No. 222	0 40		4 80	Over	24
26	"	No. 223	0 40		10 40		
10	"	No. 304	1 18	1 80			
26	"	No. 305	0 18	4 68			
1	"	No. 135	0 30	0 30		Over	7
6	"	No. 130	0 30	1 80			

10	"	No. 313		0 30	3 00				
5	"	No. 280J		0 30		1 50	Over	6	
16	"	No. 314		0 30		4 80	Short	4	
1	"	No. 239		0 30		0 30	Over	1	
30	"	Heath's pens		0 20	6 00		Short	11	
20	"	Heath's pens, No. 1880		0 39		7 80	Over	161	
13	"	Heath's pens No. 525F		0 16	2 08		Over	10	
9	"	Heath's pens No. 0278		0 31		2 79	Short	5	
14	"	Heath's pens No. 525M		0 16		2 24			
14	"	Heath's pens Elongated J		0 20		2 80	Short	6	
40	"	Waverley pens		0 15	6 00				
5	"	Owl pens		0 13		0 65			
8	"	Pickwick pens		0 16		1 08			
1	"	Mercantile pens		0 21		0 21			
2		Fountain pens		4 00	8 00		Short	44	
170½	Doz.	Siberian pencils	Doz.	0 69	117 6	5	Over	2,183½	
150		Pocket book pencils	"	0 19	2 34		Short	22	
48		Mercur pencils	"	0 22		0 88	Over	747	
480		Dessin pencils	"	0 20		8 00	Short	324	
9,150		Polygrade pencils	"	0 34		259 25	Short	1,526	
2		Koh-i-noor pencils	"	0 72		0 12	Short	277	
4		Blaisdell pencils	"	0 72		0 24	Short	214	
2		Carpenters' pencils	"	0 22		0 04	Short	8	
13		Account book pencils	"	0 38		0 39	Short	22	
1,524		Red pencils	"	0 32	40 64		Short	1,483	
2,799		Blue pencils	"	0 32	74 64		Short	530	
107		Green pencils	"	0 32		2 88	Short	2,983	
27		Yellow pencils	"	0 32		0 72	Over	89	
1,286		Red and blue pencils	"	0 32		33 87	Short	1,643	
3,219		Copying pencils	"	0 54	144 4	1	Short	1,271	
48		Crayons	"	0 44		1 76	Short	14	
504		Small Auto pencils, copy	Each.	0 06	30 24		Short	353	
3		Cross pencils		0 22		0 66	Short	9	
510		Small Auto pencils, black		0 08		40 80	Over	322	
75		Large Auto pencils, copy		0 08	6 00		Short	89	
6		Todd's pencils		0 45	2 70		Short	14	
9		Special pencils		0 09		0 81	Short	14	
246		Boxes, large copying leads		0 09	22 14		Short	15	
2		Boxes, Cross leads		0 06		0 12			
1		Box, Todd's leads		0 15		0 15	Short	1	
11		Boxes, large black leads		0 09		0 99	Short	18	
240		Boxes, special leads		0 05		12 00	Over	313	
		Penholders—							
199		No. 3211	Doz.	0 22	3 61		Short	1	
198		No. 2211	"	0 22		3 60	Over	26	
1		No. 1528	"	0 44		0 04			
728		No. 1827	"	0 36	21 84		Short	741	
1		No. 1828	"	0 36		0 03			
4		No. 279	"	0 44	0 15				
294		Special	"	0 36	11 82		Short	3,575	

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910. *Con.*

Quantity	Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910.		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.
			Over.	Short.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
	Penholders -*Continued.*				
12	No. 78 Doz.	0 29		0 29	
6	No. 4914 "	0 36		0 18	
12	No. 99 "	0 54		0 54	
20	No. 1741 "	0 10		1 17	Short 27
2	Mapping "	0 72	0 12		Short 112
98	Vulcanite Each.	0 21	20 58		Short 131
1,363	Large parchment tags M.	4 20		5 62	Short 1,207
1,000	Small parchment tags "	3 48		3 48	Short 225
2 sheets	Parchment, 14 x 17	0 36		0 72	
34 sheets	Parchment, 20 x 30	0 78		26 52	Short 2
2 sheets	Vellum	2 75		5 50	
7	Pen wipers	0 21		1 47	Short 114
3	Pen racks	0 15		0 45	Over 27
24	Pen trays	0 10		2 40	Over 29
21	Pin trays	0 06		1 26	Over 421
24	Pin cushions	0 40	9 60		Short 66
22	Post cages	0 21	4 62		Over 6
8	Pencil point protectors	0 03	0 16		Short 158
11	Paper weights	0 34	3 74		Short 272
36	Pencil sharpeners	0 20		7 20	Short 7
65	Round rulers, 12-in	0 44	28 60		
158	Flat rulers, 12-in	0 45	71 10		Over 545
23	Flat rulers, 24-in	0 27	6 21		
8	Flat rulers, 24-in., flexible	0 95	7 60		Over 2
17	Round rulers, 18-in	0 58		13 26	Over 3
307	Flat rulers, 18-in	0 33		101 31	Short 642
1	Flat ruler, 12-in., flexible	0 40		0 40	Short 3
4	Flat ruler, 18-in., flexible	0 38		1 52	
	Reporters Note books				
119	Large, red	0 05	5 95		Over 1
19	Large, blue Doz.	0 18	1 27		
47	Small, red "	0 56		2 19	
19	Small, blue "	0 38	0 54		Over 105
1	Pitman's "	1 92		0 16	
103	Special Each.	0 12		12 36	Over 26
9 rolls	Ribbon	0 84	7 56		Short 38

4		Stamp ribbons		0	27	1	08			Short	2
8		Stamp pads		0	11	0	88			Short	217
16	boxes	Slate pencils		0	16	2	56			Short	601
5		Sponge cups		0	10	0	50			Over	164
9		Scrap books		1	30	11	70			Short	16
22		Screw drivers		0	25	5	50				
216		Scribblers	Doz.	0	40	7	20				
78		Sponges		0	15			7	80	Short	33
		Scratch pads—									
1,947		No. 1	Doz.	0	50			81	12	Short	1,004
56		No. 6	"	1	10			5	13	Short	69
16		No. 7	"	1	38			1	84	Short	39
45		No. 2	"	0	48	1	80			Over	73
300		No. 3	"	0	40	10	00			Short	2,021
3,223		No. 4	"	0	70	177	17			Short	3,590
93		No. 5	"	0	82	6	35			Over	2,455
411		File laces	"	0	10	3	43			Short	1,035
9	boxes	Bond seals		0	07	0	63			Short	17
1		Sealing machine		6	00	6	00			Short	5
48		Silk laces, 27-in	Doz.	0	78			3	12	Short	2
21		Silk laces, 36-in	"	0	95			1	66		
83	boxes	Seals, special		0	14			11	62	Short	105
36	rolls	Sealing tape		0	45			16	20	Short	139
36	pairs	Scissors, 6-in		0	63	22	68				
6	"	Scissors, 8-in		0	90	5	40			Over	1
38	"	Scissors, 7-in		0	42			15	96	Over	19
2	"	Scissors, 9-in		1	00			2	00	Over	2
17	"	Scissors, 10-in		1	20			20	40	Short	3
1	"	Scissors, pruning		0	50			0	50		
1		Stationery cabinet		13	00	13	00			Short	1
19	lbs.	Bankers sealing wax		0	90	17	00			Over	253
2		Stationery cases, single		1	80			3	60	Short	2
288	lbs.	Sealing wax, No. 1		0	66			190	08	Short	469
27	"	Sealing wax, No. 4		0	40	10	80			Short	462
25	"	Sealing wax, black		0	90			22	50	Short	19
49	packages	Red tape, No. 32		0	65	31	85			Short	19
27		Tapers	Doz.	0	06			0	14	Short	249
3		Twine boxes		0	25			0	75	Short	11
2	packages	Red tape, No. 151		1	40			2	80	Over	26
1,251		Manila tags, No. 5	M.	2	35	2	94			Short	126
18,243		Manila tags, No. 6	"	2	75	Since balanced.					
68	pieces	Taste		0	28	19	04			Over	16
1	box	Adhesive tape		0	10			0	10	Short	11
		Twine—									
17½	lbs.	No. 38		0	42	7	35			Over	17
314½	"	No. 15		0	37	116	37				
46½	"	No. 26		0	19	8	84			Over	256
1,100	"	No. 10		0	28			308	00	Over	546
6	"	No. 40		0	38			2	28	Short	2

STATEMENT of Over and Short in stock of Stationery Branch, Government Printing Bureau, as per Inventory, August 8, 1910. *Con.*

Quantity.	Description of Goods.	Cost.	August 8, 1910		Stock Balance March 31, 1910.	
			Over	Short		
		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts		
	Twine—*Continued.*					
54 lbs.	No. 20	0 28		15 12		
138 "	No. 60	0 21	28 98		Short	9
1 "	No. 24	0 74	0 74		Over	504
90	Twine spindles	0 09	8 10		Short	76
48 lbs.	Twine, No. 14	0 15		7 20	Short	10
29 lbs.	Twine, No. 48	0 52		15 08		
1,693	Typewriter ribbons	0 71		1,202 03	Short	189
462 boxes	Carbon paper	3 25		1,501 50	Short	1,034
26 rolls	Stencil paper	1 75		45 50	Over	20
20 bottles	Typewriter oil	0 15		3 00	Short	6
5 bottles	Benzine	0 08		0 40	Short	15
6	Oil cans	0 15		0 90	Over	6
3	Copy holders	1 00		3 00	Over	5
24	Silk sheets	0 50	12 00			
10	Typewriter brushes	0 25	2 50		Short	62
5 boxes	Wax vestas	0 05		0 25	Over	242
2	Numbering machines	12 00		24 00		
			9,010 32	14,830 19		

TOTALS OF PAGES.*

	Over.	Short.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Page 1	3,479 83	2,614 75
" 2	452 84	1,780 04
" 3	518 04	2,014 37
" 4	955 83	1,487 14
" 5	107 75	694 81
" 6	636 55	647 35
" 7	249 26	159 66
" 8	406 69	353 02
" 9	365 73	295 42
" 10	658 36	488 64
" 11	63 82	310 44
" 12	189 76	78 19
" 13	236 82	512 94
" 14	175 77	281 71
" 15	498 77	616 83
" 16	14 50	2,802 88
	9,010 32	14,830 19
Grand total—		
Short		14,830 19
Over		9,010 32
Net shortage		5,819 87

* Manuscript.

SUB-REPORT No. 6.

OTTAWA, November 7, 1910.

The Honourable CHARLES MURPHY, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have made a careful examination of the stock of paper, stationery, and stationery sundries in the Stationery Branch of the Printing Bureau, for the purpose of ascertaining what loss might be sustained by the government through the deterioration of the excess of stock at present on hand, and I beg leave to submit the following report:—

RUBBER GOODS.

Seventeen gross of erasers, valued at $4.32 per gross, $73.44, have become useless.

Rubber tips of pencils, 352 dozen, valued at $105.60 have become hardened and useless as erasers. The pencils, however, are still good.

There are 188 boxes of 7-inch rubber bands, valued at $488.60, which are not, at present, in demand. However, the stock of 5 and 6-inch bands is becoming low, and the stock of 7-inch bands may be utilized, and I would advise that requisitions for 5 and 6-inch bands be filled with 7-inch bands until the stock is exhausted. If this be done, it is unlikely that there will be any loss with respect to this item.

Among the orders that you cancelled in June last was one for the delivery of 139 gross of rubber erasers valued at $1,193.26. I found a portion of these goods at the railway station in Ottawa, and the balance at the Bureau in cases which had not been opened until I opened them. If these goods be taken into stock, the supply

then on hand will be sufficient for two years, and there is some likelihood of the erasers used more than a year hence becoming deteriorated. I deem it proper to draw your attention to this contingency in this report.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.

There are on hand at present 42,000 typewriter ribbons, valued at $32,102.12. Of these 23,553 valued at $18,112.12 are at present unsuitable for the purpose of the several departments of the government. These ribbons were purchased prior to May, 1909, and since that time the machines for which they were suitable have been discarded, and others, on which a narrower ribbon is used, were introduced. These ribbons are not, however, absolutely useless. They might be disposed of, or arrangement might be made whereby the firms that sold them to the Bureau would take them back. The machines upon which they may be used are still in use although they have been discarded in the various departments of the government.

There are also 12,573 ribbons valued at $10,943.27, which are at present being used on the Smith Premier No. 4 typewriter. A new model Smith Premier (No. 10) is being substituted for the machines using this ribbon, and the demand for this kind of ribbon is likely to decrease greatly. It is probable, therefore, that this stock cannot be worked off before some of it becomes useless through age.

The balance of the ribbons, about 6,000 in number, are useful, and not in excess of the number, which may be required before they deteriorate.

CARBON PAPER.

The stock of carbon paper on hand consists of 11,238 boxes, valued at $36,523.50. This is a supply which, based on the yearly consumption during the last three years, will last for about two years. It is likely that if the paper is held in stock for more than a year from this time what may then be unused will have deteriorated in quality, it will, of course, be useful to a certain extent, but it will not have the life of fresh paper. If it can be done I would recommend that the dealers who furnish this paper to the Bureau should be induced to take some of it back.

As to the balance of the stock there appears to be nothing for comment beyond mentioning that 90 dozen pots of paste have become valueless on account of hardening.

The over stock of paper will not deteriorate with age and may be used up without any loss except carrying charges.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) EDMUND RYDER.

RIBBONS in stock purchased from New York or American houses for machines which are almost out of use in departments.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Little's Brand from Peerless Supply Co. Case No. 38. No date.		
252	For Empire		
180	Remington		
180	Underwood		
612	At 71c	437 52	
	Smith Premier Brand from Peerless Supply Co. Case No. 7.		
720	For Empire. No date		
612	Underwood		
1,332	At 71c	945 72	

RIBBONS in stock purchased from New York or American houses for machines which are almost out of use in departments—*Concluded.*

	Little's Brand from Peerless Supply Co., June 10, 1908.		
252	For Empire		
180	Remington		
180	Underwood		
612	At 71c	437 52	
	Rogers Brand from Rogers Co., July 21, 1909.		
1,152	For Remington at 71c	817 92	
	Websters Brand from G. W. Millar, Mar. 12, 1909.		
192	For Remington		
120	Underwood		
312	At 71c	221 52	
			2,960 20
	Smith Premier Ribbons.		
1,920	For Empire at 71c		1,363 20
2,916	Underwood at 71c		2,070 36
2,924	Remington at 71c		2,076 04
	Little's.		
1,308	For Empire at 71c		928 68
1,380	Underwood at 71c		979 80
1,702	Remington at 71c		1,208 42
	Webster's.		
3,324	For Underwood at 71c		2,360 04
1,572	Remington at 71c		1,116 12
	Roger's.		
1,008	For Empire at 71c		715 68
2,778	Underwood at 71c		1,962 30
1,788	Remington at 71c		1,259 48
24	Tri-chrome Underwood at $1		24 00
204	" Remington at $1		204 00
432	Bi-chrome " at 85c		367 20
	W. S. & B.		
135	For Remington at 71c		95 85
	Underwood.		
246	For Remington at 71c		174 66
21,553			16,905 83

RIBBONS in stock purchased from E. R. McNeill for machines which are almost out of use in departments.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Premier Brand.		
834	For Underwood at 71c	592 14	
205	Empire at 71c	145 55	
			737 69
	And from Bristow Websters.		
168	For Remington at 71c	119 28	
492	Underwood at 71c	349 32	
			468 60
1,699			

RIBBONS in stock which are suitable for new machines in use at present. ½-inch wide.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
831	Smith Premier (no name on boxes) at 80c	664 80	
1,821	Underwood (no name on boxes) at 80c	1,456 80	
485	L. C. Smith & Bro. for L. C. Smith machines at 71c	344 35	
692	Smith Premier Brand for Smith Premier No. 10 at 71c	491 32	
3,829			2,957 27

RIBBONS for Smith Premier Machines—wide.

	No.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	84	Smith Premier Brand	At 0 75	63 00
	102	" "	0 71	72 42
	3,667	" "	0 71	2,603 57
	564	" "	0 71	400 44
	406	" "	0 71	288 26
	357	" "	0 75	267 75
	335			237 85
	2,522	Plain Box	At 0 71	1,790 62
	156	" R.R	1 00	156 00
	24	" Tri-C	1 00	24 00
	28	" "	1 00	28 00
	11	"	0 71	7 81
	76	"	0 80	60 80
	1,556	Little's Brand	0 71	1,104 76
Peerless No. 38, June 10, 1908.	144	"	0 71	102 24
	144	"	0 71	102 24
	408	"	0 71	289 68
Bristow, June 10, 1909	348	Webster's Brand	0 71	247 08
Millar, March 12, 1909	360	" "	0 71	255 60
No name, July 10, 1909	288	" "	0 71	204 48
	367	" "	0 71	260 57
Rogers, Aug. 21, 1909	1,152	Rogers "	0 71	817 92
	3	Paragon "	0 71	2 13
	16	Carter's "	0 71	11 36
	95	Underwood's "	0 71	67 45
	20	Plain Box "	0 71	14 20
	24	Japanese "	0 71	17 04
E. R. M	144	Plain Box "	0 75	108 00
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SUB-REPORT No. 7.

To the Honourable CHARLES MURPHY, P.C.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Early in the course of my recent investigation at the Bureau, you requested me to report upon a number of accounts which had accumulated in the Lithographic room in consequence of your instructions that none of them should be paid till they had been examined and vouched for by some person possessed of the requisite knowledge to properly check them.

There being no person with this qualification at the Bureau, and not having any one immediately available or sufficiently disinterested, I undertook the task myself, and have spent many days since examining and carefully estimating the value of the work done as well as I could determine it from such copy and proofs as were available.

As a result, I have made deductions from almost every account that has passed under my hands, and your order that the accounts should not be paid till they had been properly checked has been amply justified.

I found also that the proportion of work that had been given out without competitive bids, or advance prices of any kind, was greatly in excess of what it should be, or need be, had the man in charge been qualified for the work.

With the wonderful expansion which has been taking place in the western parts of the Dominion came the call for more maps and pictorial information, and the increasing demands upon the Bureau for this class of work, which it was not equipped to do, created the necessity of placing it, and in fact all of the work that was being given outside of the Bureau, in the charge of a special department, which then became known as the Lithographic room.

The mistake was then made of appointing as the head of this department a member of the accountant's staff, Mr. R. E. Cook, who evidently did not have the requisite knowledge or experience to enable him to properly handle work of the intricate and technical character that daily passed through his hands. This mistake was aggravated by the fact that there was no other qualified person connected with the Bureau to whom he could go for advice or counsel. The circumstances should have indicated to the then Superintendent of Printing the wisdom of selecting some capable man with a fair knowledge of the processes involved in the work. But this was not done, and Mr. Cook and his assistants had to learn by experience, and at the expense of the government. That Mr. Cook was slow to learn is evidenced by his continuing in force an antiquated and absurd price list, and by his failure to invoke all possible competition or to secure advance prices in the giving out of the work.

This price list provided arbitrary prices for lithographic press work, and for cheques, with no regard for the relative value of the work to be done. For type work, which the Bureau knew something about, different prices were made for different sized forms, but for litho work, in which there is a wide range of value, the price was $5 per thousand impressions, without any regard to the size of the sheet or the character of the work to be done. Moreover, these impressions were counted in the lithographic room by the unit without any apparent knowledge of the fact that in many cases several units were repeated on the same sheet, printed with one impression, and cut up, after printing, into units before delivery to the Bureau. But in the case of cheques and kindred forms, such as certificates and receipts, the evidence of the duplication of units in the printing was constantly being thrust upon Mr. Cook's attention, apparently without raising the slightest dissent. The price list above referred to read, 'Cheques $5 per thousand up to 4,000, and $4 per thousand for quantities above 4,000,' and cheques were paid for at $5 or $4 per thousand, irrespective of the fact that in many cases the price was nearly ten times the commercial value of the work. In lithographing cheques, for instance, one plate only is engraved. From this ten transfers may be made on the lithographic stone from which the printing is done, and ten cheques are printed in one sheet at each impression. In considering an account for lithographic work the number of units printed from each impression should be considered. Thus I have an account before me for the printing of 100,000 grain certificates at $4 per thousand certificates, equalling $400. Now this work was done on government paper furnished large enough to print ten certificates at one time on one sheet, and it was so done. The charge then should have been for 10,000 impressions at $4 per thousand sheets, and $4 for making the necessary transfer, in all $44, which is a fair price in these days of close margins, as against the price of $400 charged according to the absurd interpretation of the scale. These absurd prices appear to

have been paid for years without protest by Mr. Cook or any other official until I called attention to it during my inquiry, and, by your authority, had it stopped.

That such an excessive price for the printing of such simple work as bank cheques and grain certificates could prevail for years at the Bureau without evoking vigorous and constant protests from the man through whose hands the accounts passed, and who certified them as 'Fair and just,' can best be accounted for on the assumption of his utter ignorance of the lithographic business.

Your suspension of Mr. Cook, following an investigation you made in the early summer, has led to the lithographic room being placed in the meantime in the charge of Mr. F. H. Consitt, a former assistant of Mr. Cook, with Mr. John Neville and Mr. John Daly as his principal assistants. Under my instructions, Mr. Consitt has been getting competitive prices for all the work possible of that treatment, much of which formerly was sent out to be done without any understanding as to what the charges would be. I have also been instructing Mr. Daly in the methods and processes employed in lithographic and kindred work, which in the course of time will enable him to become proficient in the checking of the accounts for such work as circumstances make it impracticable to get competitive bids upon. These accounts, however, under the new system which I have inaugurated, will in the future be reduced to the minimum.

In regard to the antiquated price list before referred to, I am collecting data for the preparation of a new one, which I shall in due course submit for your consideration and sanction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) E. G. O'CONNOR.

SUB-REPORT No. 8.

The Honourable CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

SIR,—At your request I beg to submit herewith a report respecting the standardization of stationery and other kindred supplies, the distribution of such supplies, and the general relation of the stationery branch of the Printing Bureau to the other departments of the government.

In the month of June last a meeting of the deputy heads was held at your office for the purpose of considering means of increasing the efficiency of the Printing Bureau, and the more economical service of the government with respect to stationery and printing, and shortly thereafter, under your direction, I wrote the different deputies for an expression of opinion on the following matters:—

1. Canvassing of departments by agents, and the placing of orders for particular goods.
2. Standardization of stationery and supplies, including letter paper, typewriter paper, carbon paper, ledger paper, envelopes, typewriter ribbons, &c.
3. Supervision of the Bureau over the amounts requisitioned for; suggested change in requisition to show time and quantity of last requisition, and number of clerks using material requisitioned.
4. Distribution by Bureau not only to departments at Ottawa but elsewhere.
5. Investigation and report of quantities of stationery on hand in departments.
6. Checking of requisitions for printing and book and map making, to prevent mistakes and excessive corrections.

Replies received from:—Clerk of the Senate, Department of Trade and Commerce, Department of Finance, Department of Mines, Department of Railways and Canals, Department of Labour, Department of Agriculture, Department of Militia, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Public Works, Department of Inland Revenue, King's Printer, and the Auditor General.

As to No. 1:—Upon this question there is an unanimity of opinion. Agents should be prohibited from canvassing departments for orders. Several of the deputy ministers, however, in giving this opinion qualified it, saying that it is only through canvassers that they have been able to discover new systems and new kinds of material for their offices. It has also been suggested that there should be at the Bureau a competent man whose business should be to make himself familiar with all new devices and material. Samples of filing devices, forms and other office material should be kept at the Bureau for inspection by deputy ministers and officials so that the most modern methods may be at all times available.

There are many systems of filing, so-called time saving devices and other articles, which may be valuable in some offices and for some purposes, but not generally useful. Moreover, many of them are devised not for use but to sell, and it does not always happen that the clerk or official who is to use such article knows what is really the best for his purpose. The advice of a Bureau official, trained and capable and up-to-date respecting such matters, would effect a saving of large sums which are now expended in many of the so-called modern devices which are used for a short time and then discarded. Such an official might be called on from time to time to give advice to the various departments respecting the most suitable office methods and it would be his duty to be familiar with all improvements and material and devices for office equipment. One object to be attained in this is the standardization of such material and devices which would come about by natural process. This would effect considerable saving of cost and bring about efficiency in office details.

Loose leaf and card index systems as at present used by the departments are very costly matters. This work is given out to firms who make a specialty of this class of business. Work done in this way is most costly. These firms claim patent devices, special kinds of punching and special bindings for which large advances on cost are made. There is no reason why all this class of work could not be done at the Bureau. They have punching machinery at the present time. If more machinery is necessary it could be procured at a small cost. The patents for the locking and binding devices being run out they may now be procured from many manufacturers. I have discussed the subject with Messrs. Gage & Co., of Toronto, and I was informed that that firm manufactures loose leaf books very largely although they hold no patents. They procure locking and binding devices from an Ottawa firm. It is merely a question of ruling, punching and binding. The Bureau bindery is at present fully equipped for this purpose. It might, of course, be necessary to employ some additional men and to purchase punching machinery better adapted for this class of work than that which is at present in use at the Bureau.

It appears that the canvassing by agents has been to some extent caused by the Printing Bureau itself. In the past when agents approached the Bureau they were told that there was no demand for their goods, and that it would be necessary to create a demand before an order could be given. As a result the agents then proceeded to canvass the departments to create the demand. The waste through the multiplication of various lines of goods which was brought about in this way is quite apparent.

The canvassing by agents also brings about the requisitioning for particular goods. It is only by this means that the canvassing can be effective. It may also rise from the whim of a particular clerk, who believes that an article of a particular brand is better adapted for his purpose than any other. It should be the duty of the

Stationery Branch to study the requirements of the various departments, to know their needs, and to adopt the most effective means of satisfying them. A properly qualified official at the Bureau should, in fact, know better what is suitable for the various offices than the officials of the offices themselves. This, of course, does not apply to material which is used for technical or scientific purposes, such as engineers' supplies, drawing paper and other articles of that nature. But even in these lines there should be some standardization. The quality of drawing paper, pencils and other articles used for technical purposes should be decided upon by the deputies of the departments in which such articles are used and the most efficient of these should be obtained.

I therefore recommend that by means of an Order in Council or Departmental Regulation, instructions be given in all the departments prohibiting the canvassing by agents for the sale of all goods in which the Bureau deals, and the assignment to some clerk at the Bureau of the duty of making himself familiar with all modern office devices and materials, for the purpose of keeping in stock articles which may promote office efficiency, and of consulting with and advising officials of the various departments respecting office devices and materials.

As to No. 2.—The standardization of paper, stationery and other supplies is highly approved of by all the deputies, and there appears to be no reason why it should not be brought about when the present excess stock of stationery at the Bureau is disposed of.

Standardization may be effected, amongst other things in (1) letter paper; (2) typewriter paper; (3) carbon paper; (4) ledger paper; (5) typewriter ribbons; (6) envelopes; (7) stationery supplies; and there appeared to be some slightly different considerations applicable to each.

First, with respect to letter paper.—The Order in Council of June 26, 1889, authorizing the Stationery List, provides as follows:—

> 'No paper or envelopes for correspondence, bearing relief stamp, cameo or embossed work or devices, either lithographical or engraved, shall be kept in stock or supplied, except for the use of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, the Governor General's Secretary, the Speakers and Members of the two Houses of Parliament, and the Judges of the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court, the Clerk and Law Clerk of the Senate, the Clerk and Law Clerk of the Commons, and the Librarians of Parliament.'

This Order in Council appears to be honoured in its breach rather than in its observance. There are numerous cases in which embossed paper has been issued contrary to the provisions of the above Order in Council. It may be that owing to the creation, since the above Order in Council was passed, of new departments, commissions and branches of departments which carry on important correspondence, the officials referred to as entitled to use embossed paper should be increased in number. Undoubtedly the Order in Council should be amended so as to harmonize with present day conditions as that seems to be the only way in which its terms could be enforced.

There should be but three qualities of letter paper and accompanying envelopes (*a*) the first class quality to be used when embossing is authorized; (*b*) a good bond paper for heads of branches of departments, secretaries and accountants, and (*c*) a quality sufficiently serviceable for ephemeral correspondence. The sizes also should be standardized. At present it is the exception to obtain two orders of paper of the same size and quality. There should, in my opinion, be three standard sizes, namely: single foolscap, quarto, and the latter size folded for note paper.

Typewriter paper.—The same difficulty exists in respect of typewriter papers. It is almost impossible to obtain two orders of paper of the same quality and size. The sheets are a fraction of an inch wider or narrower or longer or shorter, or a slightly different colour, which at times causes inconvenience. Typewriter paper is now, I

understand, purchased in half ream boxes from various makers and of various qualities, there being various sizes, weights and colours. It would be more economical to purchase typewriter paper in sheets as they come from the paper mill and cut the sheets to standard sizes. In this way paper may be purchased by the ton, and made with a water mark for the government exclusively. There should be but one quality of different weights to suit various requirements.

Carbon paper.—At present there are many qualities and colours of carbon paper in use. Coloured carbon papers should be absolutely prohibited. They are made of aniline dyes and are fugitive, fading very quickly. Black carbon paper alone should be used. It should be of several weights, as may be required for manifolding purposes.

Ledger paper.—Very little comment may be made in respect of ledger paper. It differs in colour, weight and size. These should be made certain, so that when an order is given a definite article may be forthcoming.

Typewriter ribbons.—The replies received indicate that the same comment applies to typewriter ribbons in respect of carbon paper.

Miscellaneous Stationery Supplies.—The same reasons apply for the standardization of these articles; for instance, lead pencils, ink wells, rubber erasers, etc. I understand that there is in stock, at the Bureau, a large number not only of pencils but of makes and qualities of pencils. No doubt, many of these have been ordered to suit the whims of clerks who thought certain pencils were alone suitable for their purposes. There should be only one make in three grades, soft, medium and hard. Different considerations, however, apply to drawing pencils, and in fact to all similar articles which are used for more than the ordinary purposes. But even in such cases standardization is possible.

The same remarks apply to all stationery articles. It is a matter of applying judgment, and ascertaining the views of the various departments as to what is most suitable for the purposes of the majority and the most economical.

As to No. 3:—There is a general expression of opinion against supervision by the Bureau of stationery supplies distributed to the various departments. It is generally stated that there is careful supervision in each of the departments, and that their respective officers are in a better position to exercise supervision than an official of the Bureau. This is true to a limited extent. No doubt the character of the work of each department is different and the character of the work of each official may be different, so that at any particular time it might be a difficult matter to say what are the particulalr needs of an office or an official of a department. In large corporations with branch offices, such, for instance, as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the character of the work done in each office is largely the same, and the quantity of stationery which each should receive can be gauged with reasonable accuracy from the business performed at each office, and this in turn is accurately shown by the cash receipts. It is different with the various offices and departments of the government. There is no standard such as I have instanced upon which the requirements may be based. Nevertheless, there should be some means of checking the supplies received by each department and office. While they may not be compared with one another, they may be compared with their own work through different periods. If an office makes an inordinate requisition which may be apparent at the Bureau on comparing it with former requisitions, some explanation should be called for. This is a method by which the supervision of the departments may be checked. It may entail labour at the outset to refer to prior requisitions, but if requisitions are made regularly month by month or quarter by quarter, this difficulty would be simplified. Requisitions should be made at regular intervals. A short experience would show the needs for a month or a quarter or a half year. In some lines requisitions should be made monthly, and in others it would be better to provide a supply for six months at a time. These are matters of detail which should be wrought out in a well defined system.

In large corporations it is the uniform rule to print on each form the date and the number of the last supply. A similar rule would enable the Bureau and the department also to check the requisition and the quantity of the supply.

As to No. 4:—Distribution by the Bureau:—There appears to be considerable difference of opinion upon this subject. Some of the departments now have all their supplies distributed to various agencies and offices directly from the Printing Bureau. They find that this is convenient and satisfactory. One department tried this method of distribution and had to discontinue it because of difficulties which arose, it is said, in its dealings with the Printing Bureau, and their Deputy contends that it is an impossible mode of doing business.

I think that where difficulty has arisen it is largely caused by want of confidence in the methods pursued at the Bureau. It appears to be the most economic method of distribution, and I submit that it would be the most advantageous in all respects if properly carried out. It rests, however, with the Bureau to restore the confidence of the departments before this method can be generally put in practice.

There is, however, a difficulty in the way of distribution through the Bureau caused by the following clause of the order in council of June 26, 1889:—

> A clerk to be named by the head of the department shall under the direction of the deputy, have charge of all stationery and printing and shall receive from the government stationery office and printing offices all printing work and articles of stationery ordered and supplied and grant receipts for the same, superintending also their distribution to clerks and employees for whose use they have been ordered.

The departments which are at present making distribution through the Bureau, appear to be acting in contravention of this order in council. Hence to have general distribution through the Bureau this order in council would have to be varied.

As to No. 5.—Stationery on hand in departments.—Several of the departments furnished, with their report a statement of all stationery on hand. In no case does there appear to be an excess of stock. Other departments while stating that there was no excess stock on hand offered to furnish a list, if required, but suggested that no good purpose would be served thereby, having in view the labour involved in making the list.

Relying upon the reports of the deputies, it appears to me that the stock of stationery in the departments is not excessive, and is well cared for.

As to No. 6.—Checking of requisitions for printing and map work.—It is unnecessary for me to deal at length with this subject It has been fully and carefully considered in the report of Messrs. Hyde and O'Connor.

General.—From many considerations, I submit that the Printing Bureau should, whenever possible, deal with the manufacturers directly, and the supplies purchased should be made for the government of a special design, and should bear some distinctive mark which would indicate that each article is the property of the government. All paper should bear the government water-mark. This would be beneficial in many ways. It would ensure that such paper would not be used for any but official purposes. Water-marked paper, if found in places where it should not be, would indicate immediately that an offence has been committed. Moreover, the water-mark might prevent frauds upon the government There appears to be at the Bureau an opinion adverse to the water-marking of paper. Why this exists I could not discover. An explanation may possibly be found in the methods pursued by the late superintendent of stationery in making his purchases of paper. Lead pencils, rubber erasers, ink bottles, rulers and the bulk of stationery supplies might be marked with the words 'Government of Canada,' or some other distinctive mark to show that they have come from the Printing Bureau. This would be a check on small peculations and to a large extent would protect the government.

As suggested above, the order in council of June 26, 1889, authorizing the preparation of a stock list, and making regulations regarding the supply of stationery, should be amended and made suitable for the present conditions. The amended order, if you approve, might include regulations on the lines above indicated. On completion of the stock lists samples of paper and stationery sundries should be supplied by the Printing Bureau to all the departments for the purpose of enabling them to requisition intelligently.

All of which is respectfully submitted

(Sd.) THOMAS MULVEY.

Ottawa, November 7, 1910.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION BY THE HONOURABLE CHARLES MURPHY, SECRETARY OF STATE, INTO THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

Ottawa, Monday, June 20, 1910.

In pursuance of notice given to Mr. C. H. Parmelee, the King's Printer, the investigation into the general management and business methods of the Government Printing Bureau was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock in Mr. Parmelee's office at the Printing Bureau.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, Mr. Parmelee sent the following telegram:—

Ottawa, Ont., June 20 1910.

Geo. W. Millar & Co.,
62 Duane St., New York.

You are hereby notified that all orders from Mr. Gouldthrite or the Government Stationery Office to your firm, to L. W. May and to the Peerless Supply Co., are cancelled by this telegram.

Do not make any further shipments. Any goods now in transit will be returned at your expense.

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Chge. K. P.

Instructions were also given to the manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Company to obtain a receipt for the telegram in New York from George W. Millar and Co., and forward the same to the Secretary of State in Ottawa.

The following written instructions were then given the King's Printer:—

Ottawa, June 20, 1910.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. PARMELEE.

Notify all the railroads in Ottawa, all the express companies in Ottawa and all the carters making delivery at the Bureau not to accept or deliver any goods, parcels or packages from Geo. W. Millar & Co., L. W. May, and the Peerless Supply Co., all of New York.

Issue the same instructions to the storekeepers or other employees at the Bureau who receive or receipt for goods.

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

In accordance with the terms of the foregoing instructions, the following officials were summoned to the office of the King's Printer: John Hughes, H. A. Lepine, Henry Burns, James Vaughan, C. H. McMorrow and J. E. Boyd.

Having been informed that these officials received all goods delivered at the Printing Bureau, the Secretary of State, in the presence of the King's Printer, read to them the above written instructions.

H. A. Lepine stated that he had this morning received from the United States four loads of goods, comprising eighty-one cases, and that they had been shipped to the Printing Bureau by the following firms: G. W. Millar & Co., of New York; the Gresham Blank Book Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Davids Brothers, of New York, and E. Faber, of New York.

Mr. Lepine produced railway way bills for the above mentioned goods, and was instructed to preserve the said way bills and to set apart unopened and to mark for identification the said eighty-one cases of goods. Mr. Lepine was further instructed not to open any of the said cases or to permit them to be opened.

William Craig Allan was called and examined.

Q. You are employed in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. Foreman of the bindery.

Q. How long have you worked in the Bureau?—A. Twenty years.

Q. Always in the same capacity?—A. Always in the same position.

Q. Where were you employed before you entered the Bureau?—A. To run the Government binding contract for Mr. Woodburn.

Q. I understand that you have occasion for the purposes of your work to order methylated spirits?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you please give me a list of the orders that you have requisitioned for since September 1 last, mentioning the date and the quantity asked for in each case?—A.

Bindery order 595, September 29, 1909, 5 gallons.
" 42, November 22, 1909, 5 gallons.
" 83, February 14, 1910, 5 gallons.
" 129, April 5, 1910, 5 gallons.
" 155, May 16, 1910, 5 gallons.

Q. For what purpose are the methylated spirits used in your department?—A. We put it in the ruling inks for the ruling, and my finishers use it for washing the leather with, and the marblers use it in their colours.

Q. Will you please illustrate the manner in which instructions come to you for your work and how those instructions are carried uot?—A. To begin with, the instructions are sent from a department on requisition. They come to us from the office of the Superintendent of Printing in the shape of what we call a jacket. If it is for binding alone, they simply put down the style of binding and any instructions which may be necessary for us to follow out the order. When I receive that jacket, I enter it in my register. If it is for paper, that is, ruling or books, I send that jacket to the Stationery Office. The Stationery Office supplies the paper and returns the jacket and paper to me. I then send it to the ruler, generally speaking, and see that it is correct. That is the manner in which we deal with that class of jacket. If it is for work that only comes to the bindery, it is transmitted direct from the Superintendent of Printing to the bindery, because there are no operations except binding on it.

Q. In the actual carrying out of these instructions from the Superintendent of Printing, what difficulties have you met with?—A. The paper is the principal difficulty—if we are ready to start to work and we find at the last moment that the paper is short.

Q. What do you mean by saying that the paper is short?—A. There is not enough on the requisition. They come and say, 'This paper is short.' I go over it, and if I find it incorrect, I go to the office of the Superintendent of Printing and get it rectified.

Q. Who makes out these requisitions or jackets in the office of the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Mr. Chamberlain.

Q. Have you found frequent mistakes in estimating the quantity of paper?—A. No, not a great number. We only get a small quantity of that paper direct.

Q. To whom do most of the requisitions that deal with paper go?—A. To Mr. Munro.

Q. Are there any other difficulties that you have met with in connection with the work of binding, for instance?—A. The work is sometimes delayed by not having full instructions on the jacket at the particular time it is issued.

Q. Just explain what you mean by that?—A. A requisition will come down to us from the office of the Superintendent of Printing for the binding of a book and it will say: 'Per instructions in the department,' but no instructions are attached.

Q. What do you do in that case?—A. When I receive the job and as far on as I can go without instructions, I send to the department requiring the work to be done for instructions.

Q. Would it save time and facilitate work if these instructions were sent to you in the first instance?—A. Undoubtedly so.

Q. Do you frequently have to send to the department for these instructions?—A. Not very often now. We have been trying to cut it out as much as possible, but it would be just as well for the department to send instructions when the requisition is sent down.

Q. While there has been an improvement, you think the departments should be notified that they should send full instructions in the first instance when they requisition for work?—A. Yes. Further than that, they ought to look to see that the books are complete when sent to the bindery to be bound.

Q. What do you mean by complete?—A. For instance, we get law books in numbers to be bound, and there will be a missing number or part, and we have to send out for it; that delays the work.

Q. That is, the departments are not careful to see, before sending the work down here, that the material sent contains all the parts that are to be bound?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there any particular departments with which you have difficulty of that kind?—A. No, not particularly. They can all get a talking to. Just when we are ready to go on with the work we find something missing and this causes delay.

Q. I suppose there are some machines in use on that job, and you cannot very well use them for any other purpose until that particular work is completed?—A. Not in that case. It is all handwork we do on that work.

Q. But the operatives?—A. We simply put the job to one side and let them go on to something else.

Q. Is there any other difficulty you have experienced which you would suggest a remedy for?—A. No, I do not think there is anything else I can think of. If we got these little things remedied, it would make quite a difference to us.

Q. Is there any recommendation you wish to make or any complaint you want to bring to the attention of the King's Printer or the Minister?—A. Well, in the management I have great faith in the manner in which they do in Washington. When I was there I took note of it and I thought it worked very favourably. That is, a committee is selected by the men in each room to act in conjunction with the foreman of the room in maintaining discipline and investigating any cases requiring investigation.

Q. Is the report of that committee to the foreman acted on?—A. That is sent to the commissison or the Public Printer as the case may be, and they act on it. If the committee reported a man incapable he was simply dismissed.

Q. And what happens in the case of a disagreement between this committee of the men and the foreman of the room?—A. I do not know of any case of that kind. I got it both from the men and from the foreman that it worked very favourably.

Q. Is there any other complaint or suggestion you wish to make?—A. Nothing I can think of.

Q. If there is any other matter you wish to bring to my attention, you can inform the King's Printer?—A. Very well, Sir.

GEORGE PAUL HARWOOD called and examined.

Q. What is your position in the Printing Bureau?—A. I am the chief of the Proof-reading Department.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since the very beginning, that is, 1890.

Q. Where did you work before that?—A. I used to work at McLean & Roger's, and before that I worked with the King's Printer, Mr. Desbarats, since 1855.

Q. What has been your position in the Printing Bureau since 1890?—A. I have been chief of the proof-reading department.

Q. How many employees have you on your staff?—A. About 24.

Q. In the matter of attendance have you any fault to find with any of your employees?—A. Not now. Since a good while they have been going on very well, I cannot find fault. Lately it has gone on very satisfactorily.

Q. Are you speaking now only of the employees in the room that you occupy or are you speaking of your whole staff?—A. The whole staff.

Q. I understand that there are some members of your staff working in different rooms?—A. Yes, there are four rooms.

Q. And your staff is distributed in these four rooms —A. Yes.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge as to how the members of your staff who are not in your room comply with the rules as to attendance?—A. Oh, yes. There are books to show their attendance.

Q. Do you know whether the members of your staff who are not in your room come at the regular hours or not? Do you personally know that?—A. When I look at the books, that is all. Of course, there is one book I see every day and every hour.

Q. That is the book in your own room?—A. Yes.

Q. I am speaking about the members of your staff who are in your room—can you speak from your personal knowledge as to whether they attend regularly or not?—A. Only from the books, because I do not go there very often.

Q. You do not see these books very often?—A. No.

Q. Once a month?—A. Yes, or when I go there.

Q. Who has charge of these books?—A. The men sign and afterwards it is the timekeeper who has charge of the books, not the foreman.

Q. I understand you to say that some time ago there was trouble about certain employees not coming to work on time?—A. Yes, but that is over.

Q. Are those employees still on your staff?—A. Yes.

Q. Are they in your room?—A. No.

Q. So that you are not as well able to speak about their attendance as the foreman of the room in which they are working?—A. No.

Q. To what employees have you reference as having been in the habit of coming late?—A. There was one, J. W. Patterson. At one time he used to come late now and then. There were others, but they were boys, so I do not take any account of them.

Q. Did Mr. Patterson make a practice of coming late?—A. Not a practice, but he used to come later than others, oftener.

Q. And did he do it so frequently that you had to speak to him about it?—A. I had to speak to him once or twice.

Q. And what excuse was given to you for his coming late?—A. Sometimes he was sick, sometimes he had business, and the like of that.

Q. And did you know, as the chief of that staff, that his coming late had set a bad example to your other employees?—A. Of course I told him so; but that is over now.

Q. Is he in your room now?—A. No.

Q. Therefore you cannot speak of his hours of attendance now?—A. Not so well as I could before.

Q. Who could speak as to that?—A. The foreman, Mr. Shipman.

Q. When did Mr. Patterson leave your room and go into Foreman Shipman's room?—A. A year ago.

Q. Is he now under Foreman Shipman or is he still subject to your orders?—A. He is subject to my orders.

Q. Had he been in the habit of coming late up to the time he left your room to go into Mr. Shipman's room?—A. For some time he was.

Q. Do you say that up to the time Mr. Patterson left your room to go into Mr. Shipman's room he had been in the habit of coming late from time to time?—A. Yes, he was in the habit of coming late now and then.

Q. And when you speak of an improvement, you mean that he has improved since then?—A. Yes.

Q. But as to that Mr. Shipman will have personal knowledge?—A. Yes, he knows more than I do.

Q. Have you any other complaint to make about any other of your employees?—A. No, I have no complaint to make now.

Q. The others are regular in their attendance?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaint to make about other affairs in the Bureau?—A. Not at the present time. Everything runs smoothly so far as I am concerned.

JOHN CARTHY SHIPMAN, called and examined.

Q. What is your position in the Printing Bureau?—A. Foreman in the linotype room.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since its inception in 1889.

Q. Always in the same position?—A. No, I came in as a compositor at the case, then I became a linotype operator and then foreman of the linotype room.

Q. When were you made foreman?—A. In December, 1899.

Q. I understand from Mr. Harwood who is here present that some members of his staff of proofreaders do their work in your room?—A. Yes, there are a number there who have been there some months.

Q. And he has further explained that as far as their attendance, regular or otherwise is concerned, you would have personal knowledge rather than he?—A. Yes, that is right.

Q. He has further told me that one of these employees, Mr. J. W. Patterson, was in the habit of coming late from time to time, and that he had to speak to him about it. I want to know from you what Mr. Patterson has been in the habit of doing since he went into your room?—A. Since Mr. Patterson came into my room he has been practically carrying on the same as he did before. When he came in I raised that question as to what could be done with him, because I did not think that any man ought to carry on in that way.

Q. What do you mean by carrying on?—A. Coming in late, because when a man is supposed to be here at nine o'clock, he should be here at nine o'clock unless there is some reason.

Q. What are Mr. Patterson's hours supposed to be?—A. From 9 to a quarter to 12 and from 1 or a quarter past 1 to 5. If the work requires it, they are to stay until half-past 5.

Q. Mr. Patterson is supposed to report for work at 9 o'clock in the morning, the same as the other proofreaders who are in your room?—A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of fact does he do so?—A. As a matter of fact he does not.

Q. How often would you say he is late in the morning?—A. Four times out of the six days in the week.

Q. How often would you say he is late in the afternoon in coming to work?—In the afternoon, as a rule, he gets in better on time.

Q. Has this state of affairs continued up to the present time?—A. It has continued up to the present time. When he was put under my control I wanted to stop it, but I was told that owing to his connection with the militia and so on and his doing a good deal of work for the officers, he would do it on his way to work——

Q. Who told you that?—A. I could not say who told me. In making inquiries I was told that it would only raise trouble and cause trouble and annoyance to my superiors, and I let it stop at that.

Q. Who told you that it would cause trouble and annoyance to your superiors?—A. I cannot remember in particular who told me, but I got that as a general impression.

Q. Did you complain to the King's Printer?—A. No.

Q. Or to the Minister?—A. No.

Q. So that you could not have got that impression either from the King's Printer or the Minister?—A. No.

Q. Did you complain to the Superintendent of Printing?—A. I did at the time.

Q. What did he say?—A. He talked around the question and did not give me any decided satisfaction as to what to do.

Q. The Superintendent of Printing would be the proper officer for you to make complaint to?—A. Yes.

Q. He is your superior officer?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you spoken to Mr. Patterson recently about coming late?—A. Not in the last month or two, but before that I told him I wanted him to come on time.

Q. Did it have any effect?—A. He came two or three mornings, but it lapsed off again. That state of affairs has lasted a good many years and it would only be a man who had positive authority who would make any change.

Q. I understand from the statements you have just made that Mr. Patterson, since going into your room, has done work for you and reports to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, although he is technically on the staff of Mr. Harwood, you are really the foreman to whom he makes his reports and to whom he is responsible for attending at the proper hours?—A. Yes.

Q. Has Mr. Patterson's habit of coming late had a bad effect on the other employees?—A. No, I do not think it has. The other employees, so far as the proofreaders are concerned, and they are the only ones he could have an effect on, all those in my room have attended on time and looked after their work quite properly right through.

Q. Has it come to your knowledge that any other employee has attempted to come late because of Mr. Patterson being allowed to do so?—A. No.

Q. Have you heard any statement from any of the men that they had as good a right to come late as Mr. Patterson?—A. No, I have heard no word of that whatever. As a matter of fact, those in my room have not come late.

Q. In view of what you and Mr. Harwood have stated, I instruct you, Mr. Shipman, to notify Mr. Patterson to-day that the first time he is late he will be suspended for a week without pay, that the second time he is late he will be suspended for two weeks without pay, and that the third time he is late he will be dismissed?—A. I will be only too pleased to carry out those instructions to the letter.

Q. You will notify Mr. Patterson to-day and report to the King's Printer when you have done so.—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY.—Mr. Harwood, you have heard the instructions I have just given to Mr. Shipman?

Mr. HARWOOD.—Yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY.—If necessary, you are to give Mr. Patterson notice to the same effect. You will be advised as to that by Mr. Parmelee, the King's Printer, after Mr. Shipman reports to him.

Mr. HARWOOD.—Yes, sir.

ALBERT HARWOOD, called and examined.

Q. What is your present position in the Printing Bureau?—A. I am timekeeper. I am attending to the timekeeping and the purchasing of supplies.

Q. Timekeeper for the whole Bureau?—A. For the mechanical staff.

Q. How long have you been employed in the Bureau?—A. Since 1895.

Q. What did you do when you first came in?—A. I was in the proofreaders' room. I was there two years, I think.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As a copy holder and proofreader.

Q. What did you do next?—A. I was then transferred to the office. I attended to the entry of the compositors' time slips, and I helped Mr. Potvin at making the requisitions. I had a little spare time and I gave it to Mr. Potvin.

Q. What position did he occupy?—A. He was requisition clerk. He has left now about five years.

Q. Who succeeded him?—A. The work was done by different clerks at different times—Mr. Snow, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Grison.

Q. What did you do next after making the entry of the compositors' time slips and assisting Mr. Potvin?—A. I was given charge of the accounts and ordering the supplies. I checked the amounts and ordered the materials under Mr. McMahon. That was for three months perhaps. After that I was given the timekeeping to do complete.

Q. That is what you are doing now?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you do anything else besides keep time?—A. In connection with the timekeeping there is a lot of records I keep.

Q. What are they?—A. Lost time and conduct.

Q. That is a branch of the timekeeping?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you do anything else besides keeping time?—A. I revise the orders that go out just now and I attend to all the accounts for the material for the printing branch.

Q. That is, you send out the orders for the supplies and then you revise the accounts when they come in?—A. Yes, and I certify them as being correct.

Q. You say you have some assistance?—A. Yes, I have George Ward and Jim Pelton.

Q. How long have they been helping you?—A. Ward has been with me three years as well as I can remember, and Pelton since eight months.

Q. Are these the only men?—A. There was a messenger given to me also.

Q. Then your staff consists of Mr. Ward, Mr. Pelton and the messenger?—A. Yes. The messenger is supposed to attend to some other rooms, but we keep him busy all the time.

Q. Have you found the work of these men satisfactory?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is your messenger?—A. W. H. Fluker. Just now I have more work than I can do. It is a case of hurrying, but I do the best I can.

Q. Do you mean that you need more assistance?—A. Just now it is work that may not last.

Q. It is some extra work?—A. Yes.

Q. What is it?—A. Certain statements I am preparing.

Q. Is that the only thing in the nature of extra work that you have?—A. There is another one—recording holidays allowed to employees.

Q. These are statements for the minister?—A. Yes.

Q. But there has been no increase in your regular work?—A. No, except the natural increase of the work.

Q. There has been no abnormal or unusual increase?—A. No.

Q. The King's Printer has produced the order books for your branch covering the period from February 1, 1909, to a date shortly after February 1, 1910. In these books I want you to look up Order No. A5 to Daniel Martin. You have found the order?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date of the order?—A. October 19, 1909.

Q. Is the order typewritten?—A. Yes.

Q. And it bears the initials of the minister?—A. Yes, 'C.M.'

Q. The typewritten order is for one barrel of flour?—A. Yes.

Q. You see there is something written in pencil?—A. Yes, there was an extra barrel of flour ordered on November 8.

Q. And this extra barrel of flour appears on this order in pencil?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose handwriting?—A. Mine.

Q. And that order for this extra barrel written in pencil was not on that order when I signed it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you do it?—A. I got the account for this. I do not know how it came in. There was an extra barrel ordered. I do not know whether there were two barrels supplied or one barrel only. All I know is that I got an invoice dated November 8 for one barrel of flour extra. I made inquiries and I was told that this thing had been ordered by telephone, and I went to Mr. Allan and he told me that he was not aware of anything. I went to another man who mixes up the glue. I was under the impression that he might have called for it on account of a shortage of flour and that it was required immediately, but he told me no, that he had not telephoned for it; and seeing that the thing had been supplied and that Mr. Allan had got it I thought of adding it to the order so as to close the matter, and I spoke to Mr. Allan at the time that it was not a proper thing to do, that is, that the thing was out of the way.

Q. Did Mr. Allan admit that he had got this extra barrel of flour?—A. When I gave him the account he said, 'Yes, there is a barrel of flour.'

Q. Did he say it was the particular barrel of flour mentioned in that account?—A. I could not say just now whether it was that particular one.

Q. You say you got the account dated November 7 or 8, and it stated that it was for an extra barrel of flour?—A. This is what I put down. I considered it an extra barrel of flour which was required.

Q. But the account you received did not say that it was for an extra barrel of flour?—A. No.

Q. This order as it now stands in the book contains on its face a barrel of flour which was not there when I signed the order?—A. Exactly.

Q. After you added in pencil this other barrel of flour, did you tell anybody that you had added that to the order in that way?—A. I may have telephoned to Martin that I would make it all right in adding it to the previous order.

Q. Did you——you know whether you did or not?—A. I really do not remember, but I may have. Still, I am not positive.

Q. Did you tell anybody in the Printing Bureau that you had added that barrel of flour in lead pencil to this order No. A5?—A. I do not know. I think I told Mr. Allan that I would have to add that.

Q. What did you tell Mr. Allan?—A. That to make up this extra barrel of flour, I would have to show it on the order so that it would be paid.

Q. Did you show Mr. Allan order No. A5 and tell him that you were going to put that extra barrel of flour on that order?—A. I do not think I told him this.

Q. There would be no sense in telling Mr. Allan, because he is not your superior. Your duty in that case would have been to tell Mr. McMahon or the King's Printer?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not tell either of these?—A. No, I do not think so.

Q. So that the order as it stands in the book is a false order; it is not as it stands in the book the order that was initialled by the minister?—A. No.

Q. Are there any other orders that you have fixed in that way?—A. There may have been some as to machinery.

Q. Why was there any necessity to add that barrel of flour to that particular order?—A. For this reason, on account of certain delay which might occur. This I take it was wanted immediately.

Q. But you do not know?—A. Well, I am not positive.

Q. Why couldn't you have made out a separate and an honest order for that barrel of flour?—A. I could have done so.

Q. Why didn't you do it?—A. The item was such a small one that I considered that I could add it.

Q. Do you consider it a small matter to get the minister's signature to an order, and nearly three weeks afterwards to make an addition doubling the order, and to have the order read as if the minister had approved of that addition?—A. Certainly it is not right.

Q. Did you do that because you had been in the habit of fixing up orders in that way?—A. I may have fixed a few, although very seldom. These are things wanted immediately, and I have to take upon myself to order them. I had instructions from Dr. Dawson that when material was required to get it.

Q. Did Dr. Dawson or any one else give you instructions to add to an order after you had got the minister's signature to it?—A. Oh, no. That is entirely on my own shoulders.

Q. As a matter of fact none of your superiors were told that you had done that—you have said that you did not tell Mr. McMahon or Mr. Parmelee?—A. No, I do not remember speaking of it to them.

Q. Look up order A24 of October 22, 1909, to the National Drug Co.—you find it in the book?—A. Yes.

Q. That also was a typewritten order?—A. Yes.

Q. It bears the initials of the minister?—A. Yes.

Q. And when sent up to the minister what did that order contain?—A. Five gallons of turpentine.

Q. Was there anything added to that order after the minister had signed it?—A. Yes, five gallons of methylated spirits.

Q. On what date was that addition made?—A. On November 27.

Q. How is that addition written on the order?—A. '5 gallons of methylated spirits, November 27.'

Q. Is it typewritten?—A. Written in pencil.

Q. By whom?—A. By myself.

Q. What explanation have you to give for doing that?—A. This I take it was wanted immediately, and seeing that the goods were ordered from the National Drug Co., I took it upon myself again to notify them.

Q. Was it the same as in the other case?—A. The same thing.

Q. Did you not tell your superiors?—A. I do not remember telling them.

Q. Was that a requisition that came from Mr. Allan?—A. No. This was a telephone message, I think, I answered myself.

Q. Was that on a requisition sent out by Mr. Allan from the bindery?—A. Yes, a requisition was given to me, and I telephoned for the goods.

Q. Look up order A-60 of November 23, 1909, addressed to J. L. Rochester. You have found it?—A. Yes.

Q. It bears the minister's initials?—A. Yes.

Q. What is it made out for?—A. Five gallons of methylated spirits.

Q. And the date is November 23?—A. November 23.

Q. On order A24 to the National Drug Co. you added five gallons of methylated spirits on November 27?—A. Yes.

Q. So that assuming your statement to be correct, you got five gallons on November 23?—A. This is dated November 23. I do not know exactly when this order went out. It may have gone out in December.

Q. At any rate, you had an order on November 23 for five gallons, four days prior to the order for another five gallons?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how long a gallon of methylated spirits lasts in the bindery?—A. I think about two months. It is used also by Miss Murray.

Q. Why were you ordering within four days of each other two quantities of five gallons each if as you say you think five gallons last about two months?—A. This one that I got on November 27 was likely wanted immediately.

Q. Do you know that?—A. I would not have telephoned if it had not been so.

Q. Did you telephone?—A. I must have telephoned.

Q. To whom?—A. To the National Drug Co.

Q. That is the only explanation you can give?—A. Yes.

Q. What explanation have you of your adding that in lead pencil?—A. I cannot justify it. It is wrong.

Q. So that as that order stands it is false, as it contains on its face apparently the statement that the Minister had sanctioned the purchase of ten gallons when as a matter of fact he had approved of the purchase of only five gallons?—A Yes.

Q. Do you recollect any other orders which you fixed up in this way?—A. As I said, there may have been something connected with machinery, some items that may have been added to an order so that there would be no delay.

Q. Did Mr. Allan complain about delay in the case of the methylated spirits?—A. I do not remember in this particular case, but very often he has asked us to hurry up supplies.

Q. But you do not remember in this particular case?—A. Not in this particular case.

Q. Do you remember any other order that you have fixed up in this fashion?—A. There may have been another one but I could not say.

Q. What is the other one you think there is?—A. I think the same thing was done in regard to a barrel of flour from the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Q. Do you mean A. G. McCormick?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of that order?—A. A46.

Q. What is the date?—A. November 23.

Q. Is that a typewritten order?—A. Yes.

Q. When it was presented to the Minister for his signature and approval, what quantity of goods was mentioned?—A. One barrel of flour.

Q. So that it was for the purchase of one barrel of flour that the approval was obtained?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any change in that afterwards?—A. On December 27 there was one extra barrel added.

Q. In typewriting?—A. In lead pencil, written by myself.

Q. How did you come to do that?—A. This was a barrel wanted immediately by Mr. Allan of the bindery, and I took upon myself again to add this to the order.

Q. Why?—A. It was wanted immediately.

Q. What excuse do you find in its being wanted immediately for fixing up an order and falsifying it?—A. The intention was not to falsify the thing.

Q. But the effect has been to falsify—any person in taking that order would naturally conclude that the Minister, whose initials appear on the order, had authorized the purchase of all that was written there, both in typewriting and in lead pencil, when as a matter of fact he authorized only a portion of that?—A. Yes.

Q. What was there to prevent you making out a separate order and issuing it in a regular way?—A. There would have been a delay in getting the material. They were short of flour to make the glue, and of course when they have not the material the men have to wait.

Q. That is, there would have been a delay in making the order out and sending it to my office for the signature and getting it back?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say you think you telephoned because of that?—A. That was my reason.

Q. But after telephoning you could have made out an order and sent it up and got it signed?—A. Yes.

Q. Why didn't you do that?—A. That could have been done. It would have been better.

Q. What advantage was there to you in falsifying these orders as you have done?—A. I did not think I was doing anything so wrong. However, I understand it is not right.

Q. How many other records in your charge have you fixed up in that way?—A. I do not remember of any. It may have been done once or twice or three times. I remember these three times of the goods being wanted immediately, and I tried to do the best I could to get the goods in.

Q. And that is your idea of doing the best you can?—A. The goods were got. Of course I erred in not getting it done right.

Q. You take a very lenient view of it—you deliberately changed an order to which you got the minister's signature. Is it not a fact that you were lax in the same way about the attendance books in your charge?—A. I have to revise all the signatures. At a certain time I draw a line.

Q. That is, if you are here?—A. Yes.

Q. Sometimes you are not?—A. It may be.

Q. What time in the afternoon are you supposed to draw the line?—A. It is not mentioned.

Q. Do the employees who sign the attendance books that you look after not sign them in the afternoon?—A. Yes. These attendance books are placed in different rooms and are under the supervision of the head man in the room.

Q. As a matter of fact, you are late pretty often in the mornings, are you not?—A. I cannot say I am late, because I do as much work at home as I would do here.

Q. I am not asking you that. You are frequently late in coming to your office in the morning?—A. I do not consider myself late.

Q. I am not asking you whether you consider yourself late. What time are you supposed to report for work in the morning?—A. Nine o'clock.

Q. Is it not a fact that frequently you are not here at nine o'clock?—A. That might be. I was ill this winter. When I am here I put in a good day's work.

Q. Is the attendance book which would show you on time or late under your charge?—A. No.

Q. In whose charge is that?—A. In Mr. McMahon's charge.

Q. Where do you sign it?—A. In the hall.

Q. You have charge of it before it goes to Mr. McMahon?—A. No.

Q. Who takes it?—A. Mr. McMahon himself.

Q. Does he go around and gather up the books himself?—A. That book is for the civil servants, and he has charge of it. I go and check the books and return them to Mr. McMahon for his signature.

Q. What time are you supposed to report for work in the afternoon?—A. There is

an hour and a half for lunch. It may be that I leave at half past twelve or one. Sometimes I do not leave here until two o'clock.

Q. What are your hours when you are supposed to work regularly?—A. From 9 until 4 in the summer and from 9 until 5 in the winter.

Q. As a matter of fact, you are the master of your own movements in coming and going? —A. There is so much work to be done outside in connection with the ordering of the material and in connection with the accounts. I used to go and see people, sometimes telephone, sometimes wrote. When I went to see them I did it going from or coming to the office.

Q. So that as a matter of fact you are the master of your own movements as to the hours when you come and go?—A. I attend outside officially.

Q. On what business?—A. Not just now in connection with the accounts so much, because I have undertaken some other work, but some months ago I had very often to go out and see the firms, I had to go to different foundries.

Q. Why do you have to go to the foundries to order material? You do not know anything about foundry work?—A. First of all, I delivered the accounts.

Q. Why have you to do that? Are there not messengers for that purpose?—A. Yes, but sometimes there is information to be given.

Q. Could not that be done by telephone?—A. I suppose it could.

Q. To come back to my first question, you do come and go pretty much as you like just as you have explained, so that you do not report for duty promptly as the other employees do, because of the character of the errands you have been going on around the city and the interviews you have been having with people, and so on. That is your explanation why you have not been here on time?—A. It was saving time considerably in place of leaving the office in the morning or the afternoon and taking an hour or an hour and a half. I thought it preferable to do it that way.

Q. I suppose you know the effect that example has on the other employees?—A. Yes, Mr. McMahon called my attention to it several times, but he did not tell me not to do it. I thought I was justified to act that way so as to hurry up matters. I remember I used to gather lead from the different rag stores—that was before we got the metal as we do now.

Q. Are there any messengers here for that purpose?—A. At that time—this was some time ago—I had to take the quantities. A messenger could not do that very well.

Q. You would have the quantities on the order; the order would speak for itself? —A. I dare say I could use a messenger.

Q. There could be no question about it. These are not verbal orders; these are written orders which any person could have delivered, so that the excuse for being late which you give is no excuse at all. As you say, you could employ a messenger?—A. Yes.

The investigation was adjourned at one o'clock and resumed at three o'clock.

ALBERT HARWOOD called and examination continued:

Q. You now produce two accounts from Mr. Daniel Martin—one dated October 18, 1909, and the other November 8, 1909, each being for two bags of flour at $6. Neither of these accounts explains your altering the order on which the goods were ordered on October 19, 1909, being A-5 in your book?—A. When I got this account dated November 8 I showed it to Mr. Allan, and told him as well as I can remember that there was no order from the office covering that. He told me he had got the flour, both quantities, and he signed these two bills. When these bills came up to be checked with Mr. McMahon, I am pretty sure I mentioned at the time to Mr. McMahon that this was got as an extra. All these accounts go through Mr. McMahon.

Q. All the Martin accounts?—A. All the accounts for the printing department.

Q. You told us this morning that you had not mentioned the fact that you altered this order to any of your superiors. Are you stating now that you had done so?—A. I must have mentioned this account to Mr. McMahon.

Q. Do you remember that you did?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Let me understand the method you follow in connection with these accounts and orders. In the first place, you get a requisition from some person in the Bureau who requires goods for the purposes of his work?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, after receiving that requisition, you make out an order?—A. Yes.

Q. That order is sent up to me for my approval?—A. Just now I have instructions to show them to Mr. Parmelee before sending them to you.

Q. That order is first shown to Mr. Parmelee, and then sent to me for my approval?—A. Yes.

Q. After I have initialled the order, it goes back to whom?—A. To Mr. Parmelee, and he sends them to me. Sometimes he hands them to Mr. McMahon and he sends them to me.

Q. In any event they come back to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Then what do you do?—A. I send them out to the different parties.

Q. Who receives the goods supplied under these orders?—A. There is a distribution clerk who receives the boxes.

Q. What is his name?—A. Mr. McMorrow is at the head of the office, with Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Boyd.

Q. Some one of these three men receives the goods?—A. Yes, especially those got from outside the city.

Q. I am not talking of those; I am talking of the goods got in the city?—A. Very often they are sent direct to the department which requires them.

Q. So that there is not a uniform method followed of receipting for the goods delivered in the Bureau?—A. No.

Q. In some cases they may be received by Mr. McMorrow, Mr. Vaughan or Mr. Boyd in the receiving room, and in other cases they may go direct to the foreman?—A. Exactly.

Q. In that case would the foreman receipt from them?—A. The foreman accepts the goods.

Q. Who signs the receipts?—A. Very often there are no receipts

Q. Then very often, if I understand you correctly, you would not have anything at the Bureau to show that the goods had been received?—A. Exactly, very often.

Q. Take the cases of these bags of flour, have you anything to show that they were received in the Bureau?—A. All I have to show is the signed receipt of the foreman.

Q. Have you that receipt in these two cases?—A. Yes, but not here. The receipts are likely with the Auditor Genaral. They are supposed to be sent there. They take note of them, and send them back to the accountant.

Q. You do not know as a matter of fact whether these particular receipts for these particular goods are with the Auditor Genaral or not?—A. I do not know at this moment. I get these bills in triplicate, and I send one to the accountant and keep one.

Q. So that it might happen that there would be goods got in the city and delivered to a foreman in the Bureau for which there would be no receipt on file in the Bureau?—A. Exactly.

Q. The foreman being in the habit of receiving goods but not signing a receipt?—A. Yes. In the case of goods coming from outside the city we receive notice of their delivery from the receiving room. It is only goods coming from the city that might go astray.

Q. Have these two accounts of Mr. Daniel Martin, dated October 18 and November 8, respectively, been paid?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your authority for paying them?—A. Mr. McMahon certified them on the receipt of the foreman. The foreman has to receipt a bill.

Q. You produce two bills which do not bear any receipt?—A. These are the triplicate copies. I only have them sign the original.

Q. What you say is that the other copies of these accounts are with the Auditor General?—A. The original and the duplicate we send to the accountant for payment. He in turn sends them to the Auditor General for inspection.

Q. As a matter of fact, you do not know whether any copies of this account bear the receipt of any person for these goods?—A. I am positive, because these would not have been paid unless he had the receipt of the foreman.

Q. And you say that receipted account is with the Auditor General?—A. It must be with the Auditor General. (The witness made a further search among his papers).

Q. You now produce duplicates of these two accounts of Mr. Martin?—A. Yes.

Q. Does either of these duplicate accounts show that the goods have been receipted for?—A. They do not.

Q. The only respect in which they differ from the accounts you first produced is that they have a stamp marked 'Paid February 15, 1909,' on the face of each?—A. Yes, and a memo which charges the goods to a certain branch of the administration.

Q. Then there are two letters in lead pencil on the bottom of each account which you say means that the goods are charged to the bindery stock, those two letters being 'B.S.'?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose writing are these letters?—A. Mr. Frigon, the accountant.

Q. And he would have no knowledge whether these goods were delivered or not?—A. No.

Q. He would depend for his knowledge on some official's receipt?—A. Yes.

Q. And that receipt is not in his possession or in the possession of anybody in the Bureau at present to your knowledge?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. And if it is with anyone it is with the Auditor General?—A. Yes. I think the original would be attached to the duplicates. The duplicates never bear the receipt stamp.

Q. In your order book will you please turn up an order issued on March 23, 1909, for a quantity of single and double matrices?—A. Yes. The original order of March 23, 1909, was numbered 160, but it was mislaid or lost, and a duplicate was issued numbered 380 on August 5, 1909.

Q. When were the goods covered by the original order or the duplicate received?—A. On April 1, 1909. I remember that there was a letter sent to us by this Montreal firm telling us that they had a supply of matrices which they were offering at quite a reduced rate up to a certain date, and I believe the order was sent in advance of the approved stamp.

Q. The order was sent in advance of your receiving proper instructions?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you that letter?—A. Yes.

Q. You now produce a letter dated Montreal, March 5, 1909, from Mr. J. S. Robertson, manager of the Toronto Type Foundry Company, Limited, stating that a merger is to take place on the 25th of March, 1909, between the American Mergenthaler Company and the Canadian-American Linotype Corporation, and suggesting that Mr. McMahon, to whom the letter is addressed, purchase a quantity of matrices which they have on hand?—A. Yes.

Q. You also produce an account from the Canadian-American Linotype Corporation for these matrices dated March 26, 1909, and having endorsed on its face the statement that the goods were shipped on March 26?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you please let me see the order for these matrices by reason of which order they shipped the goods on March 26, 1909?—A. Yes.

Q. You now produce a letter book in which at page 667, under date of March 23,

1909, there appears a letter signed by the superintendent of printing, and addressed to the Canadian-American Linotype Company, giving the order for these matrices?—A. Exactly.

Q. Are you aware that the King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee, and I conducted a correspondence about these matrices extending up to the middle of April, 1909?—A. I mentioned this matter several times to the King's Printer, and he told me several conversations had taken place on the matter.

Q. I ask you if you know that letters were being exchanged between the King's Printer and myself regarding the propriety of purchasing these matrices, and that this correspondence went on up to April 15, 1909, in any event?—A. I do not know.

Q. Are you aware that it was not until after April 15, 1909, in any event that approval was given of the purchase of these matrices?—A. I am aware of it, because, as I said a moment ago, I mentioned the matter several times to the King's Printer, telling him what had been done, and that these people were asking for their money, but that the approval had not been granted yet.

Q. Then the position of affairs with regard to this purchase is that without receiving the approval either of the King's Printer or of myself these goods were ordered and were received in stock and a receipt was given for them?—A. Yes.

Q. Had the correspondence between the King's printer and myself not resulted in a decision not to buy these goods, what position would you and Mr. McMahon have been in?—A. There is this. When this letter of March 5 from the Toronto Tpye Foundry Company came in offering these matrices at a reduced rate, it was shown to the storekeeper, Mr. Close. I asked him whether any of these matrices might be required. Mr. McMahon's instructions to me were to ask him, and Mr. Close issued an order.

Q. What does Mr. Close know about the purchase of matrices?—A. These matrices are always required for the machines, and his stock of matrices was getting low, and that is why he thought it was a good chance to order them at a reduced rate.

Q. I am not asking that. I am asking what would have happened if Mr. Parmelee and I had decided that it was not a good business transaction to buy these matrices at that time?—A. We would have tried likely to have the company take them back.

Q. It seems to me that the fact that you did not receive any approval or authority for that purchase is the reason you have not got order No. 160 in your book.—A. Yes.

Q. And that the same fact accounts for the order No. 380 being in the book. When my approval was obtained to order No. 380, was it explained to me that that order was in substitution for the prior order issued on March 23?—A. It is marked: 'Duplicate for order 160, dated March 23, 1909.' That is written in ink on the top of order 380.

Q. In whose writing is that endorsement?—A. In my own writing.

Q. Do you know as a matter of fact whether that entry was on the face of order No. 380 when my signature was attached to it?—A. It must have been, judging by the ink.

Q. Your answer is based merely on what you think now by looking at the ink?—A. Showing that order 160 is short. This is a matter I spoke to Mr. O'Connor about a number of times. He could not give me any answer, and this order was issued in its place.

Q. This order was issued in its place, although the goods had been in stock for months before that time. I am asking you whether you know that my attention was directed to the fact that this order of August 5, was in substitution of the order of March 23 when my signature was obtained?—A. I cannot say, except that this is the one I took up to Mr. O'Connor, and I must have mentioned the thing to him, but I cannot say.

Q. Is it not a fact that you have brought other goods into the Bureau before receiving any authority to make the purchases, as well as these matrices?—A. I could

not say. There were three items in this book; there might be more; I do not recollect just now.

Q. Will you turn up an order to J. S. Robertson, dated April 15, 1910?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of the order?—A. A-300.

Q. What are the goods comprised in it?—A. 400 pounds of roller composition.

Q. Does the order contain anything else?—A. That is all.

Q. Does it bear my initials?—A. Yes.

Q. I understand that after this order was signed by me and returned to the Bureau, you had an interview with Foreman Munro, and endeavoured to induce him to send the stocks to Montreal as well as to procure the composition there. Is that correct?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never had any talk with him on that subject?—A. I had. I wanted to know what the intention was. Mr. McMahon, I think, inquired for this order. I showed it to him, and he mentioned that likely some stocks were to be sent along to have the rollers moulded in Montreal. I was not sure. I think Mr. McMahon mentioned that he had some conversation with Mr. Parmelee on the subject. I went to see Mr. Munro and asked him if he knew anything of an order for roller composition going to J. S. Robertson. He told me he was aware of it, but he did not know anything about the stocks being sent to Montreal. I said, this settles the matter; if you are not aware that the stocks are to be sent, then I will see Mr. McMahon and see how the order is to be sent. I think Mr. McMahon took the order to Mr. Parmelee at the time.

Q. Is that the only conversation you had with Mr. Munro on the subject?—A. That is all.

Q. You did not suggest sending them to Montreal?—A. No; there was no reason for it.

Q. Then, when you saw Mr. McMahon after your talk with Mr. Munro, what transpired?—A. He said, 'Have you sent that order out?' or 'Is the order ready?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'How does it read?' I said, '400 lbs. of roller composition.' I said, 'Is it all right?' He said, 'It is all right.' He said he had a few words of conversation with the King's Printer and that the matter was settled.

Q. Did you have any further conversation with anybody after that?—A. Not at all.

Q. Did the order then go out?—A. Yes; I gave the order to Jim Pelton to send it out, as it is here in the book.

Q. It went out then?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was filled?—A. It was filled immediately. The order is dated April 15 and the invoice April 28. The goods were received on May 2.

JOHN MUNRO called and examined.

Q. What is your position in the Printing Bureau?—A. Foreman of the press room.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since August 1, 1901.

Q. Have you been here in the same capacity ever since?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do before coming into the Bureau?—A. Immediately before coming here I was with the Winnipeg *Tribune* in the same position; before that, with the Hamilton *Herald* in the same position, with the *Spectator*, and at some other places from time to time.

Q. So that in the Bureau you occupy a position practically corresponding to that which you filled before coming into the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. I have been examining Mr. Harwood, who is here present, with regard to order No. A-300, dated April 15, 1910, for a certain quantity of roller composition which was purchased from J. S. Robertson of Montreal, and Mr. Harwood has mentioned a conversation that he had with you on the subject. Do you recall such a conversation?—A. Yes, clearly.

Q. Would you please state what that conversation was?—A. The request was made by Mr. Harwood, on the afternoon he came down to me, for me to ship the roller stocks along to Mr. Robertson to have them covered. The original intention, as I took it from the King's Printer and my own idea, was, that it was simply roller composition that Mr. Robertson was to supply. That is how I made the order out originally.

Q. The order came from you originally?—A. Yes.

Q. Had it up to that time been the practice to have this roller composition put on the stocks here in the Bureau?—A. That had been altogether the practice without any exception.

Q. Will you please resume your statement of the conversation with Mr. Harwood?—A. I expressed surprise at his request. I asked him what was the meaning of this, that there seemed to be some misunderstanding. I asked him also if it was an order, to put it down in writing I would accept it and act on it accordingly. But Mr. Harwood pleasantly told me that it was not an order. It was simply a suggestion which I understood him to say he had received from Mr. McMahon, and he was trying to carry out his or somebody else's suggestion by coming to me. I told him then that seeing that there was so much doubt and uncertainty on the question, I would see Mr. Parmelee, the King's Printer, that afternoon, and not be annoyed any further with these requests. He asked me to let him know what was the result. I think that was done.

Q. Did you have an interview with Mr. Parmelee?—A. I saw Mr. Parmelee and he stated most emphatically that seemingly there was too much nonsense about this question and let the order go as it was originally intended.

Q. Did you have any further talk with Mr. Harwood on the matter?—A. I believe I reported the decision to him, as I promised him. There it stopped with me.

Q. Was there any further talk between you and Mr. Harwood on the subject?—A. Not that I recollect.

Q. What did he say when you reported Mr. Parmelee's decision?—A. I have not a clear recollection on that now.

Q. Your present recollection is that you merely reported the decision to him and there the matter ended?—A. It ended as far as I was officially and personally concerned. Whatever his answer to me was, I did not give it any concern.

Q. You did not charge your memory with it?—A. No. It may be important, but I am sorry I have not remembered it.

Q. And you have not had any further conversation with him?—A. Not since on that subject.

JAMES PELTON called and examined.

Q. During the course of Mr. Harwood's examination, he has stated that you and Mr. Ward are his two assistants and you both perform your work satisfactorily. He has also mentioned a certain order, No. A-300, which was issued to J. S. Robertson, of Montreal, for a quantity of roller composition, and in connection with that order he said that after my signature was obtained, he handed it over to you to issue. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. Did any conversation take place between you and him regarding that order?—A. Yes.

Q. What was it?—A. He stated that I should hold the order so that the stocks could be added.

Q. What did you say?—A. I told him that the Minister had signed for composition only and I did not feel that I should put the stocks on.

Q. What else took place?—A. He said all right he would see. It stood there for a day, and I finally found out from him that he still persisted that the stocks should be placed on it.

Q. Do you mean that you had another conversation with him?—A. Exactly.

Q. When—the following day?—A. Yes, the following day.

Q. What was said then by Mr. Harwood?—A. He said he got his order that the stocks should go on that order.

Q. Did he say from whom?—A. No, he did not say.

Q. What else?—A. So I proceeded to Mr. Munro, the foreman of the press room, and had a conversation with him, as I found out from Mr. Harwood that I would be compelled to put the stocks on, as it was evident that Mr. McMahon and Mr. Harwood were anxious to put them on.

Q. What further took place?—A. I went to Mr. Munro and told him that the Minister had signed for the composition and that I was not going to place the stocks on. He said that he had better see the King's Printer so that the matter could be settled. He did that. After Mr. Munro came back from seeing the King's Printer, he told me that the King's Printer would not stand for sending the stocks, and Mr. Munro would not send the stocks away under any circumstances without it being on the order. I was notified by Mr. Harwood, after either Mr. Harwood or Mr. McMahon had received the required information from the King's Printer, that the stocks should not go. I was allowed to proceed with the order, as it was, and sent it away to Montreal.

Q. What was said to you with regard to sending it out finally?—A. Just to send it away.

Q. Did you have any further conversation with Mr. Harwood or Munro about it?—A. None whatever.

Q. Any conversation with Mr. McMahon?—A. None whatever.

Q. Or, with the King's Printer?—A. I think I spoke to the King's Printer about it some time after.

Q. That is, after the order had gone out?—A. Yes.

Q. But not when these incidents took place?—A. No.

WILLIAM C. MCMAHON called and examined.

Q. In connection with an order No. A-300 issued on April 15, to J. S. Robertson, for certain roller composition, it has been stated here by Mr. Harwood and Mr. Munro and Mr. Pelton that after the order had been signed by me, it had been proposed here in the Bureau to send the stocks to Mr. Robertson as well as to ask him to supply the roller composition, and one or more of the gentlemen whom I have mentioned stated that that instruction came from you. I want to ask you for an explanation of the matter?

—A. When Mr. Robertson was here about the composition, he was in this room with myself and the King's Printer, and in discussing this he stated that it was his custom invariably to supply roller composition, not in the manner in which we were accustomed to buy it, but the stocks were sent down, and he would put the composition on and return the stocks, paying the freight. When the order came to give him the roller composition, I called attention to the fact that we would be careful and see if using the stocks——

Q. You called whose attention?—A. I called Mr. Harwood's and Mr. Munro's attention. I then came and called the attention of the King's Printer. He said: 'We will give him a trial order first and then see about the stocks if he is to get any more.' That is how the question came of having the composition put on the stocks. When the order came, I asked, 'Is not this put on the stocks?' Mr. Munro did not know. Then I came to the King's Printer and asked him. He said, 'he was talking about that, but we will give this order first and see how it will be.'

Q. Was there any other conversation about the stocks that you recollect?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. How is it that Mr. Harwood had to go back and forth to you several times, and the matter was held over for a day or more, while there seemed to be efforts to send the stocks to Montreal?—A. Because I understood it to be that until I came to the King's Printer.

Q. You understood, I suppose, the same as these other gentlemen, that there were men in the Bureau who had always put this roller composition on the stocks?—A. Oh, yes, we have our own roller room.

Q. So that to send the stocks to Mr. Robertson was to do something you had never before done?—A. We had never before done but it was the proposition he made here.

Q. But was the proposition that Mr. Robertson made accepted?—A. Not here.

Q. Then why should there have been any question later about sending the stocks if when he proposed to have them sent that proposal was not assented to?—A. I did not know at the time. The first proposition made was to send the stocks.

Q. And now you tell me that the King's Printer did not assent to that proposal?—A. When I left the King's Printer I left with that understanding.

Q. What understanding?—A. That the stocks were to be sent.

Q. You have told me that Mr. Robertson made the proposal, but the King's Printer did not assent to it.—A. After I came back the second time he did not.

Q. When Mr. Robertson made the proposal in the room and you and the King's Printer were present, did the King's Printer agree to let the stocks go to Montreal?—A. Not that I know of. He did not say anything about it, neither did I.

Q. So that leaving the room after a proposal of that kind was made and the King's Printer not agreeing to it, you could not have any reason for thinking that he was going to send the stocks to Montreal?—A. No, nothing but the fact that I gleaned from his conversation.

Q. Mr. Robertson and you were old acquaintances?—A. Yes.

Q. He has done business here before?—A. Yes.

Q. He has done a lot of business?—A. Yes, a lot of business.

Q. So that it was not as if you were dealing with a stranger whose business methods you were not acquainted with?—A. No. Mr. Robertson came here before to deal with this roller composition matter. I told him we had been dealing with it for years and it was good composition. I asked him if he could come down and look at it and see what he could do.

Q. Never mind that—with a man employed in the Bureau to put this roller composition on the stocks what reason could there be for sending the stocks outside the city to have that composition applied to them?—A. It was his way of supplying it to other people.

Q. What reason would there be to justify the Bureau in sending these stocks outside of the Bureau to have roller composition put on them when there is a man in the Bureau whose special work is to put that composition on?—A. The cost was 30 cents. I believe that was the arrangement.

Q. There was no arrangement as a matter of fact?—A. I think he mentioned the price at the time.

Q. I am not asking you that. I am asking you how any person in the Bureau could justify sending out these stocks to have the composition put on them when there is a man in the Bureau to do that very work?—A. I could only justify it by the cost.

Q. What cost?—A. If he was doing it cheaper. But I consider myself that with this roller composition, I do not think it would be as good as the composition we have already had.

Q. That is beside the question altogether; I am not asking you that. I am asking you how you could justify sending out of the Bureau work to be done for the doing of which you have a man here in the Bureau who has no other work to do presumably

but that?—A. Nothing more than it was a change in the sending out of the roller composition.

Q. What are you going to do with the man here in the Bureau?—A. I could not say. There have been changes similar to that made before.

Q. Do you mean to say that there have been changes made since the present King's Printer came, or since I came into office, that work has been sent out of the Bureau which men are employed in the Bureau to do?—A. No, I did not mean that. I meant changes in the different positions in the Bureau. I had in my mind a man named Walsh who worked in the press room and who was changed to the roller composition room.

Q. A change of that kind has no bearing on the matter we were discussing at all?—A. That is what I had in mind.

Q. That is a matter inside the Bureau. The matter we have been discussing is a matter between the Bureau and somebody outside the Bureau, so that your illustration has no bearing on the case. So you do not know of a case similar to this of sending work outside of the Bureau when you have a man inside the Bureau to do that work?—A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Now, what conversation took place between you and Mr. Robertson after you left the King's Printer's room on the day you were here?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did he not suggest to you that these stocks should be sent down to him?—A. In speaking about them, yes.

Q. After you left the King's Printer's room?—A. No, not more than in the ordinary way.

Q. Did he not resume the conversation after you went out of the King's Printer's room, and suggest again that these stocks be sent down to him?—A. He might have done so.

Q. As a matter of fact, didn't he do so?—A. I cannot remember that he did, any more than walking along the hall we may have talked about it. He spoke to me after that again, if I call to mind, that they were accustomed to have the boxes made and to have them shipped in the boxes, and they would send them back and would pay the freight.

Q. So that the whole proposal, you say, originated with him, to have the stocks sent down to him and shipped back?—A. As far as I know. When the order came down, if I recollect rightly, I said to Mr. Munro, 'is it understood that the stocks are to go' because I had an understanding that Mr. Robertson could make them better in that way and he would be responsible. I think I said to Mr. Munro, 'If you send the stocks down, Robertson will make the roller composition on the stocks.'

Q. What did Mr. Munro say?—A. He did not say anything that I can recollect.

CHARLES H. PARMELEE, called and examined.

Q. It might be as well for you to give us your version of this?—A. Mr. Robertson called on me to discuss the question of roller composition. I told him what we had done in the past and that the roller composition we had had given eminent satisfaction, and I did not intend to change unless I was sure to get an equally good composition. During the conversation he mentioned that a great many of his customers who did not want the bother of casting their own rollers, sent the stocks to him and he cast them on the stocks and shipped to them the completed rollers. I said I did not intend, at present at any rate, to do that; I wanted to give his roller composition a thorough test under the same conditions as before; I wanted my men to cast it and handle it. I was not disposed to change our whole policy without more consideration than I could give to the matter that morning, and I did not take the trouble to get prices from him for casting the rollers on the stocks.

Q. And on these conditions he got the order?—A. Yes, he got the trial order.

ALBERT HARWOOD, re-called and examined:—

Q. Do you wish to make a statement with regard to what Mr. McMahon, Mr. Munro and Mr. Pelton said?—A. I wish to say with regard to the conversation with Mr. Munro, that when the question of this roller composition came up, Mr. McMahon said to me 'I think the idea is to send the stocks.' I said, 'The order is ready to go out—will you sign it?' He said no, or if he did, he said, 'Hold the order.'

Q. Did he give you any reason for that?—A. No. He asked me to hold the order. I went to see Mr. Munro and asked him if he could give me any information as to whether the roller stocks were to be sent along or not. He said he did not think so—the order did not call for that and the thing was out of the question; he saw no reason why what had been done should be changed. I agreed with that too. Then I said, 'I will see Mr. Parmelee and try to have a decision.' He said, 'I intend to see Mr. Parmelee too.' Then I said, 'If you do, let me know what took place, so that we can dispose of the order.' In the afternoon Mr. McMahon told me, 'You have an order for roller composition,—what does it read?' I said, '400 lbs. of roller composition.' He said, 'Send it as it is.'

Q. In the meantime you had told Mr. Pelton to hold the order?—A. Yes, Mr. McMahon asked me to hold it, and I asked him to hold it.

Q. Explaining that the stocks might have to go down?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Pelton objected to interfering with the order as it had been signed by the Minister?—A. Yes, I think so. He said the order had been signed and it would not be right to alter it. I said, 'I can hold it until this afternoon anyway, so that we can have a decision.'

Q. That is the explanation you want to give?—A. Yes, because I made no proposal to send the stocks.

GEORGE P. WARD AND JAMES PELTON were called

—and Mr. Murphy stated to them: Mr. Harwood has produced here certain orders which were altered after my initials had been placed on them, and he has told me that in each case the additional item added to the order in lead pencil was placed there by himself. Now, I want you two gentlemen to get from Mr. Harwood or from the King's Printer, or from such other official as may have them, any changes of orders bearing my signature or initials since January 1, 1909. I want you to go over them to-night, coming back here for that purpose, either with Mr. Harwood if he wishes to come or by yourselves if he is unable to come, and I want you to give me a report in the morning of any irregularity or addition appearing on any order, as well as a report of anything else that you may find which you think would require explanation or should be brought to my attention. My instructions are not to be confined merely to these orders, but are to apply to any other record in the office which has been changed in the way Mr. Harwood admits these orders have been changed.

ALFRED T. SNOW, called and examined.

Q. You are employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As audit clerk.

Q. Who is your superior officer?—A. Mr. McMahon.

Q. You are in his branch?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since its first establishment—in fact before it came down here. Since March, 1889. It came down here in October, 1889.

Q. What position have you occupied since you have been attached to the Bureau?—A. That same job. I had more than that at first. I used to enter the work in

the register, in addition to the audit. The work was not so much then, and I was able to do both. These duties of the register are now performed by Mr. Kane.

Q. You have then been here under all the different King's Printers?—A. Yes. Colonel Chamberlin was here when I came.

Q. Have you observed any change in the discipline of the Bureau in your time?—A. Very great.

Q. In what respect?—A. Mr. Senecal was Superintendent of Printing when I came, and the discipline then was very severe indeed. It was precisely similar to that of a strictly conducted industrial establishment.

Q. And after him what did the discipline become?—A. It was pretty much the same for the first few years of Mr. Dawson's tenure. I think it has become more liberal in the course of the last seven or eight or ten years.

Q. What do you mean by more liberal? Do you mean more lax?—A. More indulgence to the staff generally.

Q. That is, the discipline is not so severe?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean that the staff are allowed to have more of their own way?—A. Yes.

Q. How is it now as compared with Mr. Senecal's time?—A. Just as I say—extremely liberal as compared with the severe discipline that prevailed in Mr. Senecal's time.

Q. Do you think there is the same respect for the King's Printer now as there was formerly?—A. I think very much more.

Q. Because of this more liberal discipline, as you call it?—A. Yes. It certainly prevails more throughout the staff.

Q. Is there a greater respect for the King's Printer now than there was in Dr. Dawson's time?—A. Very much more. There was a total want of respect for Dr. Dawson, in the later years especially, notwithstanding his efficiency.

Q. How did that state of things grow up—the total want of respect for him—in your opinion?—A. That is a very vital question. I think it arose because the staff considered that he was under the influence of another gentleman.

Q. Another gentleman in the Bureau?—A. Yes. The next in authority.

Q. That is Mr. McMahon?—A. Yes.

Q. So that I suppose it would be fair to assume that if the staff now had the idea that another King's Printer were under the influence of some other officer, there would be the same lack of respect?—A. Partly from that fact alone. Of course, it would depend on what results were produced.

Q. You think if the employees generally got the idea that any other King's Printer were under the influence of any one of the subordinates, there would be a loss of respect for him?—A. Not necessarily. If he was under the influence of what might be termed a good man, it would not result so at all.

Q. It would depend on the kind of man under whose influence he was?—A. Exactly.

Q. Do you remember attending a dinner that was given last December in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Bureau?—A. I do.

Q. You were not only present on that occasion, but took part in the programme?—A. Yes.

Q. You in fact sang a comic song?—A. Yes, for the first time in my life, almost.

Q. And one verse of that song was a parody on the efforts of the present King's Printer to reorganize the Bureau, was it not?—A. I do not think you would be entitled to put that construction on it, sir.

Q. I heard the song, and that was the inference I drew, and I have taken pains to interview other gentlemen who were present at the dinner, and that was the inference they drew?—A. You were present, sir, so that my opinion cannot enhance yours.

Q. We may differ in opinion, but I am asking you as a matter of fact if the last verse of the song you sang did not burlesque the reorganization or alleged reorganization the King's Printer was making or had made?—A. It was not intended so.

Q. I am not asking what was intended. I ask if as a matter of fact it did not make fun of the alleged reorganization of the Bureau?—A. I cannot offer an opinion on that. I may say that my hope was that it would stimulate in a small way an effective reorganization.

Q. Then I infer from your last answer that you were not only the singer of the last verse of the song but also the author?—A. Certainly.

Q. As the author, your hope was that you would stimulate the reorganization?—A. Exactly

Q. You being apparently of the opinion that ridicule will sometimes effect what argument will not?—A. Yes, in addition to the fact that we had been looking for a reorganization of the Bureau for eighteen years. It was referred to in the King's Speech as a part of the government's programme, but was not dealt with.

Q. And it was in the hope of stimulating that reorganization that you added a verse to the song?—A. Yes, and for a certain amount of amusement, of course. As far as there is anything serious in that, a man has to appeal to his audience, and I thought it would serve a good purpose and would appeal to the audience.

Q. And it did appeal to the audience as a matter of fact, as it was received very vociferously. The title of the song was, 'The Cat Came Back,' and the last verse, of which you were the author, described the cat or some individual standing outside the Bureau and seeing the employees coming out and looking very happy, and to the inquiry what was the matter with them, the response was that they had been reorganized. Was not that the substance of the verse?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you discussed that with some of the other employees before you produced it?—A. No. I rehearsed it once with Mr. Ardouin at the piano, and that was all. To canvass the employees about it would spoil it, and I did not do so.

Q. What did Mr. Ardouin think of it at the rehearsal?—A. He thought it was good.

Q. Is he employed here?—A. Yes—Mr. George Ardouin, in the accountant's office.

Q. So that as a matter of fact, it was your intention to try to effect, by a little burlesque, what was not done otherwise, by way of reorganization?—A. That was my hope.

Q. There were present at that dinner, as I recollect, some one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five of your fellow employees?—A. I daresay.

Q. While the song may not have been discussed or canvassed in advance of the dinner, it was afterwards?—A. It may have been.

Q. You were spoken to about it?—A. Yes.

Q. And the boys rather appreciated it?—A. I think they did.

Q. Any reference they made to it indicated that they did?—A. Yes.

Q. Just as their manner of receiving it at the dinner indicated that they did?—A. I could not realize what they did at that moment.

Q. Do you think it adds to the respect which the employees have for the King's Printer to produce a burlesque of that kind before one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five of the employees?—A. I understood that it was private. I have not met anybody who has expressed an adverse opinion of it.

Q. Did Mr. Parmelee speak to you about the song after the dinner?—A. Never, I think.

Q. Did not reprove you in any way?—A. No.

Q. Did Mr. McMahon?—A. No. Mr. McMahon congratulated me. I think he said I had covered myself with glory. I think these were the words he used.

Q. Although you and he were not on the best of terms?—A. No. We have never been able to see eye to eye.

Q. How did he think so highly of the song, then?—A. I am not aware that he did. I am quoting the words he used. What his real sentiments were in regard to it I am not aware.

Q. Did Mr. Gouldthrite congratulate you on the song, too?—A. I am not sure that he did. Mr. Frigon did.

Q. Did Mr. Cook?—A. I do not know that he did either. As I say, there has never been an adverse criticism.

Q. Who are the men who work immediately around you in the room where you are employed?—A. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Grison, Mr. Kane. They were all in the room, I think, who were present.

Q. What had they to say about the song?—A. They were very much amused. I never had an adverse opinion expressed as to impropriety about it. I canvassed some of the men very closely as to that.

Q. Did not they express the opinion that it was a good thing to rub it in to the King's Printer, or something to that effect?—A. No. They expressed, as I said, the hope that it would further a reorganization. Mr. Allan, in particular, said he did not think there could be any offence at that.

Q. This was before the dinner?—A. No, after the dinner. I did not canvass anybody before. I said, could there be any possibility of offence? No, he said, there could not be; it was such a good joke, there could not be.

Q. So that Mr. Allan's idea agrees with yours, that burlesquing the King's Printer in the presence of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five of the employees of the Bureau is a good joke?—A. You might put it that way.

Q. Is it not a fact?—A. They did not consider it so.

Q. The King's Printer did not reprove you?—A. No, I am not aware that he took any offence at it.

Q. Laying aside the song, is there any statement you would like to make about the working of the Bureau or any particular part of it in which you are interested? You seem to have strong views as to reorganization—what you call effective reorganization. Perhaps you would like to say something on that?—A. There is just one point. I think the best reorganization would flow from the actions of a perfectly competent Superintendent of Printing.

Q. Then am I to understand from what you say that in your opinion the present superintendent is not competent?—A. You call me to account for burlesquing the King's Printer. It would be a much more serious matter to reflect on the Superintendent of Printing.

Q. You are not reflecting on the Superintendent of Printing; you are answering questions asked by the head of this department, and your answers will not reflect on anybody and will not injure yourself. I am asking whether in your opinion the present Superintendent of Printing is competent?—A. I say the result of his actions is not the result of competence.

Q. To what do you ascribe that—the want of practical training?—A. No. I think that in the course of twenty years a man could acquire a practical training. It is especially the way in which he treats responsible officers, belittling the officer in charge before the staff. It is more difficult to control men under government than in an outside concern because when a dividend has to be paid, that will secure a certain amount of efficiency; but in a government service there may not be a profit at all, but a big loss, and it depends very much on the officers in charge what will be the result.

Q. What is the point you are making in your comparison between government service and outside service?—A. This, that if profits are to be made, there must be competency; but if there need not be profits made, there need not be the same efficiency.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to make any statement about?—A. No. I think everything will come right with that, and I have already expressed myself in that tenor—I think Mr. Parmelee will recall—in our first interview.

Q. You and the other members of the staff are interested in what you describe as an effective reorganization, and properly interested; but whom do you recognize as the individual or individuals to make that reorganization?—A. Well, I must answer it exactly as I did to the King's Printer. I do not see any man here who could produce that result better than Mr. Cook, that is, if you are looking at the staff. He has been here from the very first, and he has a good head.

Q. Is that opinion of yours shared by many of the employees, do you know?—A. It is certainly shared by a number.

Q. In discussing the matter among the employees, have you found that there is unanimity on that point?—A. There is not unanimity; there never will be in an institution like this. You have to make a lot of independent men work together, and there are more independent men in the government service than anywhere else.

Q. And for that reason it takes an exceptional man to carry out the work?—A. Yes, a courageous man, a tactful man, and a practical man.

Q. Is there anything else in regard to which you wish to make a statement?—A. No. I think the less I say the better. I have had my difficulties in the office and I attribute them all to the same source. I believe a remedy will flow from a change in that source.

Q. That sums up the situation completely, as far as your opinion goes?—A. It does, because it affects everything.

The investigation was adjourned till Wednesday morning, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock.

(Sd.) ALBERT HORTON,
Official Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 2.30 p.m.

C. H. PARMELEE, King's Printer, made the following statement:—

Mr. Murphy, as I informed you at your office at the Department of the Secretary of State this morning, Mr. Gouldthrite, the Superintendent of Stationery, has disappeared. The facts as known to me are these. Mr. Gouldthrite was at his office until 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Immediately after leaving the Bureau myself, at or near 6 o'clock in the evening, I observed Mr. Gouldthrite from the street car walking down Sussex Street in the direction of his own home. That was the last time I saw him. At 7 o'clock this morning I received a telephone message from Mrs. Gouldthrite asking me to go to her home before I came to my office. I did so, and when I arrived there Mrs. Gouldthrite informed me that her husband had left home the night before—she did not say at what hour—and that his whereabouts were absolutely unknown to her. She also said that before leaving he had stated to her that he had done wrong and had made to her a full confession of the extent of his wrongdoing. She stated further that he had said to her that if he did not leave last night he would be arrested in the morning. After my interview with Mrs. Gouldthrite I at once went to your office and reported to you the facts of Mr. Gouldthrite's disappearance.

Q. Was there any other person present at Mrs. Gouldthrite's interview with you?—A. As far as I know there was not. There may have been a maid in the kitchen

Q. Preceding your interview with Mrs. Gouldthrite, had you seen or talked with any other person who had been informed of Mr. Gouldthrite's disappearance?—A. Yes. I met Mr. G. S. Hutchison, a member of the Stationery office staff, who lives near Mrs. Gouldthrite's house, and who was just coming from the house, where he had been at the particular request of Mrs. Gouldthrite; and before I entered the house he told me what had happened.

GEORGE S. HUTCHISON, called and examined:—

Q. You are employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I have charge of all contracts and the work of seeing that they are carried out, that is, that the goods supplied on contract are up to the standard. In addition to that, I assist the King's Printer and have assisted the Superintendent of Stationery in somewhat of a secretarial capacity in preparing reports and matters of that kind.

Q. How long have you been in the Printing Bureau?—A. About 10 years.

Q. Have you been employed at the same work ever since you came in?—A. No. When I first came in I was employed at entering up requisitions in the entry book. Then I was moved into the Stationery Office and given charge of the invoices and did such book-keeping as there is in connection with them. I have had charge of these contracts between three and four years.

Q. What particular contracts do you mean?—A. Contracts for all papers, all envelopes, twines, I think one line of ink,—any contracts in connection with stationery. There are a great many small miscellaneous contracts, such as for drawing material and things of that kind.

Q. Who is your immediate superior?—A. Mr. Gouldthrite, the superintendent of the stationery office.

Q. You have been under Mr. Gouldthrite, since you came into the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you last see Mr. Gouldthrite?—A. Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock.

Q. Where was he then?—A. He was in this office with the King's Printer and myself opening a small tender for envelopes. I went to his office about 4 o'clock to get him to sign the order, I think it was, and he was there.

Q. Had he said or done anything prior to this time that would lead you to believe that he was going to leave Ottawa?—A. Absolutely nothing.

Q. When did you first hear of his disappearance?—A. This morning between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock.

Q. From whom?—A. Mrs. Gouldthrite.

Q. What took place then?—A. She sent for me. I went into her house, and she was sitting there crying almost hysterically. She said, 'George, there are worse things than death.' I said, 'What's the matter?' She said 'Frank has gone away.' He told me last night that he had been doing wrong, and then he left.' That is the sum of the conversation.

Q. Did Mrs. Gouldthrite say anything as to the length of time that her husband had said that he had been doing wrong?—A. I have a hazy recollection that she said three years, but I would not like to be quoted as saying that definitely.

Q. Was there anything else said this morning when you saw Mrs. Gouldthrite?—A. No. There was some general conversation as to what she was to do or something of that kind—conversation of the kind that would emanate from a woman who was in a very desperate state.

Q. I understand that you left the house when you saw Mr. Parmelee about to enter?—A. I did.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Gouldthrite again to-day after that?—A. I saw her between one and half-past one to-day.

Q. What conversation took place then?—A. She sent for me. She said, 'Colonel Sherwood was down here this morning, and he said Frank did the worst thing he could do in the world by going away. She then started to discuss her situation again and to ask what she could do. She said she felt now that she would not have a friend in the world. I said to her: 'Mrs. Gouldthrite, I want you to rest assured that so far as I am capable of being a friend to you, I will do anything in the world for you; but as far as this particular trouble is concerned, I would advise you to consult a lawyer, who would be better qualified to tell you what to do than I am.'

Q. Why did you think she needed the advice of a lawyer?—A. She was in a very bad state mentally, and I thought perhaps a lawyer might comfort her or give her some advice that would help her a little. Of course when you are ill you call in a physician, and I thought that when in trouble of this kind she should call in a lawyer.

Q. Did she either at the first conversation in the morning or at the one this afternoon say anything as to her husband's whereabouts?—A. She stated definitely to me both times that she did not know where he was.

Q. Did she tell you at what time she had left home?—A. She did not.

GEORGE P. WARD, called and examined:

Q. In pursuance of the instructions given to you and Mr. Pelton on Monday last, have you examined the orders in your branch of the printing end of the Bureau, and made a report for me showing the number of orders that had been altered by having one or more entries added in pencil after those orders had been signed by me?—A. Yes.

Q. I produce a document bearing the signature of George P. Ward and James Pelton, and I ask you if that is your report?—A. That is my report and my signature. (Filed as Exhibit 1.)

Q. That report shows that including the orders about which Mr. Harwood was examined on Monday last, and which he admits that he had altered, altogether between May 15, 1909, and December 18, 1909, 23 orders had been altered in the manner we have been speaking about?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Harwood present when you and Mr. Pelton did this work and prepared this report?—A. He was.

Q. In pursuance of my further instructions, you and Mr. Pelton examined the attendance book from July 29, 1909, to June 20, 1910, and prepared a report to me showing what employees had been late on different occasions between these two dates, including in the number Mr. Harwood?—A. We did.

Q. I produce that report and ask you if that is the document prepared by you and Mr. Pelton?—A. That is the report. (Filed as Exhibit 2.)

Q. In this report I have counted the number of times that Mr. Harwood has been late between June 29, 1909, and June 20, 1910, and I find that they total 123 occasions?—A. Yes.

Q. Then I notice that the report shows that Mr. Harwood was absent, presumably on holidays, for about a month in June and July, 1909?—A. Mr. Harwood went on his holidays on July 2 and returned on July 29.

Q. Upon further scrutiny of this report, I find that on 39 different occasions Mr. Harwood has signed the attendance book as being present at 9 o'clock although the entries under the names of the men who signed prior to him on those occasions showed that these men had arrived at the Bureau anywhere from 9.15 to 9.30. Doesn't that indicate that Mr. Harwood's entries on those occasions were not correct?—A. It shows that on the book.

Q. That is, when a man arrived before Mr. Harwood and signed the book at 9.15 or 9.20 or 9.30, as the case may be, Mr. Harwood could not come in later and sign the book and certify truly that he was here at 9 o'clock?—A. That is the inference I take.

Q. Your report shows that that happened on 39 different occasions. Now, when Mr. Harwood signed the book last, would there be anything to prevent him putting down any hour he pleased?—A. No.

Q. And there is no means of checking any hour that he did arrive?—A. No. Any man could do that.

Q. On scrutinizing the attendance book itself I notice after a number of entries had been made by Mr. Harwood on different days, some person has inserted other figures, apparently correcting the time and making his arrival at the Bureau later than he had entered it. Can you give me any explanation of that?—A. I cannot.

Q. Have you noticed it?—A. I noticed it yesterday on checking over the book.

Q. Do you know any person in the Bureau who can give me an explanation of that?—A. I have not the slightest knowledge.

JAMES PELTON, recalled:

Q. You have heard the evidence which has just been given by Mr. Ward in answer to my questions?—A. Yes.

Q. Is your knowledge of the facts the same as his?—A. Exactly.

Q. Can you give me any information as to who made these entries apparently in correction of Mr. Harwood's entries in the books?—A. I cannot.

Q. Did you notice them in going through the books with Mr. Ward?—A. No, I did not notice them, because I was working on the typewriter. Mr. Ward noticed them and drew my attention to them when he was through.

ALBERT HARWOOD, recalled:

Q. While Mr. Ward and Mr. Pelton are here, is there anything you wish to say?—A. It appears to me that I was only absent on my holidays 21½ days. I returned on July 29. I was here in the afternoon at 1 o'clock, and as it happened to be the end of the fortnight I worked until 12 o'clock at night to finish making up the pay sheet. I arrived here on Wednesday afternoon.

Q. The entry is that you arrived on Wednesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and left at 5.30, so that you did not work until midnight that night?—A. The pay sheet I generally do at home.

Q. Why is it necessary to do the pay sheet at home?—A. We have to hurry considerably on the Thursday morning to make up the pay sheet. It could not be ready in time to have the cheques issued on Friday.

Q. Why don't you begin in advance of Wednesday or Thursday to make up the pay sheet?—A. We do as far as possible on Wednesday.

Q. Why don't you begin before Wednesday?—A. Because the fortnight ends on Wednesday.

Q. There are preliminary things you could do before that?—A. There are, but some people might lose time on Wednesday.

Q. Haven't you any assistants to do that work?—A. Yes. Just now Mr. Ward has been helping me considerably with the pay sheet.

Q. The preparation of the pay sheet is your ordinary work?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say?—A. As concerns those 39 entries, very often, on account of some work to be got out early in the morning, I remain as much as possible the evening before, and that would account for my putting down an hour earlier than the one who preceded me.

Q. Your opinion was that if you worked the night before you were entitled to make an improper entry in the book the next morning?—A. Not exactly that.

Q. That is the fact, is it not? Is there any other statement you wish to make? —A. No. As to the late arrivals, I accept the statement of the book.

Q. Mr. McMahon has stated in your presence that he was obliged to speak to you about coming late?—A. He has.

Q. So that it is a matter that was brought to your attention by your superior, apparently without correction? (No answer).

JOHN GOODEN, called and examined:

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Storekeeper.

Q. Where?—A. In the Long Room of the Printing Bureau.

Q. How long have you been employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. About sixteen or seventeen years.

Q. What did you do when you came first?—A. I was a packer.

Q. What work were you given next?—A. Laying out goods.

Q. What do you mean by laying out goods?—A. Filling the requisitions.

Q. What work were you next given?—A. I was unpacking goods for a while, handling invoices.

Q. What next?—A. I was laying out goods and on the stock for a while, and then I was put on the stock entirely and in charge of the room.

Q. And that is the position you now occupy?—A. That is the position I now occupy.

Q. And as storekeeper you have charge of the storehouses that are used by the department outside the Printing Bureau building?—A. Yes.

Q. How many of these storehouses are there?—A. Three.

Q. Give the street numbers of them?—A. No. 1 storehouse is, I think, 103 St. Patrick St.; it is in the end of the Laverdure block, next to the Printing Bureau. No. 2 is in the stone building on the corner of St. Patrick street and Mackenzie avenue—there is no street number on it. No. 3, is 462 Sussex street.

Q. I understand that it was in this No. 3 storehouse that the damage occurred to the typewriter ribbons and carbon paper owing to the leaking of the roof?—A. To the carbon paper, not to the ribbons. The ribbons were upstairs and also some carbon paper, but the carbon paper that was damaged was down stairs.

Q. How did it happen that these goods were damaged?—A. The only cause I can give for it is on account of no fire being in there, when it commenced to thaw in the spring of the year the ice which accumulated on the edge of the roof melted, and there was no one there to take the water off. The roof was not very good any way.

Q. How long had you used that building as a storehouse?—A. Probably two years.

Q. That is, at least two winters?—A. Yes, two winters.

Q. Who first discovered the damage to the goods at 462 Sussex street?—A. I first discovered it. Mr. Gouldthrite discovered the leakage and reported it to me. I then went and examined the goods.

Q. In what condition did you find the premises?—A. At the back of the room where the carbon is, where you go up four or five steps, that is where the leakage from the roof occurred. The water ran down the steps into the room where the carbon was stored. We at once removed the carbon, unpacked some of the cases, and found that some of it was damp and some musty. I reported to Mr. Gouldthrite. He asked whose carbon it was. I said there was an assortment. So he got Mr. McNeil down. We got a sheet and made some tests, and after making the tests we shipped a case containing 125 boxes of 100 sheets each to the Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Toronto.

Q. For what purpose?—A. To pass their opinion on it according to a letter that was sent.

Q. Was the paper which you shipped to this company their own manufacture?—A. Yes.

Q. Well?—A. Their reply is there, to the effect that the carbon was useless.

Q. That was not all that was damaged?—A. Oh, no.

Q. There was a considerable quantity besides?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. Roughly, there might be seven or eight cases.

Q. And you have informed me that up to that time you were not aware that moisture or dampness would affect carbon paper?—A. No, I was not.

Q. You have prepared under my instructions a report showing all the carbon paper and typewriter ribbons in storehouse No. 3, and also showing all the black-bordered paper and envelopes in storehouse No. 1?—A. Yes.

Q. Your report further shows the quantity of black-bordered paper you had on hand in the Bureau at the time of the King's death and before you sent out any new orders?—A. At the time of stock-taking on March 30.

Q. And there was no black-bordered paper used between that date and the date of the King's death, May 6 last?—A. Not to any extent. There might be a small quantity, but so small that it is not worth speaking of.

Q. You have also given me a small file of letters showing the correspondence that passed between the Stationery Office, Mr. E. R. McNeill and the Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Company regarding the boxes of carbon paper sent up after they were damaged?—A. Yes.

(Report and letters filed as Exhibit 3.)

Q. Will you please describe the nature of your daily work, the routine you carry out?—A. As stockkeeper, in the first place, I have to look after the stock, see that it is kept up so that there will be no shortage in keeping the departments waiting for goods, also to look after the staff and see that deliveries are promptly attended to, and to answer all questions in connections with stock.

Q. You have a staff of men under you?—A. Yes, twelve men.

Q. Are they all satisfactory to you?—A. Yes, every one of them. I have no complaint whatever.

Q. Can you suggest any change in the way of improvement of the methods of carrying on the business?—A. No. I have no suggestions.

Q. In your opinion matters are running as well as they can be run?—A. Yes, as far as I am concerned.

ALBERT HARWOOD, recalled:

Q. You now produce seven memo. or address cards containing the names and addresses of persons who have been appointed to work in the Bureau during the present week?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you get these names and addresses?—A. From Mr. Draper and Mr. McMahon.

Q. Do you remember which of these you got from Mr. Draper and which from Mr. McMahon?—A. I got from Mr. Draper five names: Parnell Hickey, John Leek, Louis Raymond, J. E. Vézina and Miss A. Charbonneau. I got from Mr. McMahon the name of James Steacy. I got from Mr. Parmelee the name of A. E. Sheppard.

Q. These seven people are now at work in the Bureau as far as you know?—A. Yes.

Q. I have asked you to bring Mr. Draper here to the room?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you made inquiry about him?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is he?—A. He is absent to-day.

Mr. MURPHY.—Now, Mr. Harwood, I want to point out to you the seriousness of the offence you have been carrying on here for some months, and perhaps longer. Under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, by Section 84, it is made an offence punishable by dismissal from office and on conviction by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for any term not exceeding a year to wilfully make or sign any false entry in any book, or to wilfully make or sign any false certificate, or return in any case in which it is the duty of an officer or person acting in any office or employment connected with the collection or management of the revenue to make or sign a proper entry or certificate. In my judgment you have brought yourself within the provisions of that section of that Act, and while at present I make no statement as to what will be done ultimately, in the meantime you will be dismissed, and you may consider yourself dismissed from the Bureau from now on. Mr. Parmelee will give you the requisite notice. That is all for the present.

C. H. PARMELEE, recalled:

Q. You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Harwood as to the people who have been employed this week, and you have seen the cards he has produced bearing their names and addresses?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you give me any information as to why Parnell Hickey was employed?—A. Parnell Hickey was employed on the special recommendation of Mr. McGiverin and after I had ascertained that he was a competent printer.

Q. Did Mr. McGiverin see you personally, or did he write you a letter?—A. He wrote to me. I produce the correspondence in regard to Mr. Hickey.

Q. You say you got a letter from Mr. McGiverin, dated June 14, asking you to appoint Mr. Hickey?—A. Yes.

Q. But you did not receive any instruction from me to appoint him?—A. No.

Q. But as a result of the request made by Mr. McGiverin you appointed him after having satisfied youself that he was a competent printer?—A. Yes.

Q. I am going to put in a file of correspondence, which I will read to you. (Correspondence read and filed as Exhibit 4.) Having heard this correspondence read, you realize the position in which your acting without instructions in the case of Mr. Hickey has placed me. That is, I received a letter from Mr. McGiverin asking for this gentleman's appointment, and I replied that owing to the investigation I was conducting at the Printing Bureau I would be unable to recommend any appointment until I had the whole inquiry completed; and then, without waiting to hear from me, you appointed Mr. Hickey?—A. Well, I appointed him in good faith, and I had no idea that he was employed in the *Journal* office in the way stated by Mr. Ross in his letter.

Q. But you did not make any inquiry?—A. I inquired of Mr. Hickey, and he said he was employed temporarily in the *Journal* office, and was free to leave at any time.

Q. But did you not inquire of the *Journal* office?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Mr. Raymond was also employed in the *Journal* office?—A. He told me he was employed there but that his job was not permanent, and what I said in both cases was, 'You are to go to the *Journal* and inquire if it is perfectly satisfactory.' They came back to me and said it was perfectly satisfactory. I may have placed too much reliance on what they told me.

Q. In the Raymond case, had you any instructions from me to employ him?—A. All these people had been applying for a long time. There is a requisition.

Q. Upon looking through the file of correspondence which you have just handed to me in regard to the case of Mr. Louis Raymond, I cannot find that I recommended

him for employment at any time?—A. Except the customary referring it to me, which I took to mean to exercise my judgment.

Q. When did I refer it to you?—A. Isn't it in these letters?

Q. You are looking for a letter from me recommending Mr. Raymond——what did I as a matter of fact send to you in Mr. Raymond's case?—A. A letter dated the 26th of May, 1909.

Q. The correspondence shows that I made absolutely no recommendation, that I merely passed on some letters which I received from Mr. McGiverin a year ago last May. There has been no word from me about Mr. Raymond since?—A. No, but I have always taken it, when you passed these men on and the men were competent and were needed, that I had power to put them on. But I certainly did all these things in good faith and in the best interests, as I thought, of the place

Q. As a result of the irregular way in which these men have been employed, you will be kind enough to tell them that their services are dispensed with?—A. That is, Hickey and Raymond?

Q. Yes. As to the others, I will make inquiry and tell you what is to be done with them. You reported to me some months ago that while I was absent in the west last summer a boy named Gerald Murphy had been employed in the Bureau at the request of his father, who is also an employee, so that the boy might have work during the vacation and be kept off the streets, and you expressed the view at the time that he should not remain in the Bureau Was the understanding with his father at the time the boy was allowed to go to work, such as I have just mentioned?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you changed your opinion as to its being a bad thing for the boy to remain in the Bureau?—A. I certainly have not changed my opinion, because the only future open to the boy here is that of a labourer. He is learning no trade.

Q. Is the boy still in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY.—Then in view of the circumstances under which he was appointed, and the opinion that you have expressed more than once and have repeated now, I desire you to notify him to leave.

JOHN MUNRO, called and examined:—

Q. I understand that requisitions for paper come to you from the office of the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Not strictly speaking.

Q. What requisitions or jackets do go to you from the office of the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Strictly speaking, they come to me from the composing room which has the job in hand. Others that would come from the Superintendent's office to me direct would be advance jackets, possibly from the Requisition Clerk, asking me how I purpose printing them, that is, whether I wish to print them on a cylinder press or a platen press or the Harris press or possibly the Webb press. Each of these choices makes a little difference on the procedure of work—the class of type or how it will be sent down to the press, and also a difference as to the paper required, as to whether it shall be a small-sized sheet or a large-sized sheet or roll paper or flat paper. This would all be sent down asking me how I would be situated to make these go through my room.

Q. That inquiry would be made from the office of the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Yes.

Q. Who has charge of these matters?—A. Between Mr. Chamberlain and me this work passes back and forth.

Q. In giving evidence a few days ago, Mr. Allan mentioned certain errors that occurred in connection with these requisitions or jackets, and it was in connection with that also that he stated that other requisitions of the same character went to you. What has been your experience with Mr. Chamberlain in that regard?—A. Of course

there is nothing to be concealed. The work has given myself and I presume many others—the stationery, I know, for a fact—additional work on account of errors.

Q. Just explain that?—A. A requisition would call for double royal printing paper, twenty reams, six quires and fifteen sheets. On the face of it, it might show 128 pages of a job. When I would collect that paper from the stationery—twenty reams, six quires and fifteen sheets—and proceed with the work, by the time I had progressed with it I might discover that instead of twenty reams it should have required fifty reams or sixty reams or thirty reams, and either I would add an additional ten reams to expedite matters, going out of my individual official duty to do it, but had become so accustomed to do it that I just sit down and do it and send the jacket into the stationery. By that means that would give the stationery a second handling of that requisition, a second entry in their books.

Q. Owing to the omission in the first place?—A. Yes, or the reverse operation could take place. Instead of additional, it would be too much, and instead of my adding that as additional, I would have to put that amount and mark 'refund' and give it back.

Q. So that the errors have been committed both ways—sometimes there is an underestimate and sometimes an overestimate?—A. Yes.

Q. And the work of correction is placed on you?—A. I will not boast of that—part of it.

Q. But very often?—A. In self-protection and for the smooth running of the press-room I found that continuous inquiry was a waste of time, and I simply sat down and calculated the amount and put it through. It expedited the jobs.

Q. Have you had any other experience of errors occurring in connection with the work that came to you from the office of the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Nothing specific that I can name just now. I suppose I have to class them as printing office petty errors that come and go, and go and come, and we have just to grapple with them.

Q. In every office?—A. In every office.

Q. Coming back to these jackets, do you attribute the cause to lack of knowledge on the part of Mr. Chamberlain or to inattention?—A. I would give my opinion as inattention; I would not go to the extent of lack of knowledge. He could put the figures right if he gave the attention and care.

Q. Do these things happen frequently?—A. There has been a marked improvement since our new King's Printer has come, while it has not been entirely remedied, in his conduct and everything coming from him.

Q. Prior to that, had these errors been the cause of waste?—A. Not necessarily waste. It was the cause of additional entries and exchanges—collecting additional and refunding excess collections. Occasionally there would be a waste. I would get a sheet of paper that would require to be cut for a job into four pieces, and the man at the cutting machine cuts additional, and says to me that in checking off he will call my attention to anything he thinks is not right. It will slip him, he is busy, and he cuts that paper. After he finds out, or the pressman has found out after it passes the cutting machine man, that there is too much paper, that paper is cut. The Stationery office does not wish to accept that cut paper, as they are odd sizes, and they never know when they could dispose of them again. We might get an order no doubt to take that paper up, or I might hold it for a month or two and work it off on some job for which it would be suitable.

Q. Generally speaking, there has been an improvement in the office of the Superintendent of Printing in regard to these requisitions or jackets and the relations between Mr. Chamberlain and yourself?—A. Oh, yes, very decidedly.

Q. So that you have had very much less cause for complaint than you formerly had?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you please state the facts regarding a request by the Superintendent of Printing made to you on one occasion to sign a voucher or invoice regarding some

machinery or plant in the Bureau boxed up, and which I understand you declined to sign?—A. Yes. I am not quite clear as to the date. I think it would be the close of the fiscal year—March, 1908. There were two Miehle book presses, six platen presses and one envelope press lying on the floor cased up as they came from the several factories.

Q. How long had they been there in that condition?—A. Fully twelve months—likely more. I have no absolute record of it.

Q. Lying there in the boxes as they have been received by the Bureau from the manufacturers?—A. Yes.

Q. And what took place with regard to them between Mr. McMahon and yourself?—A. If I am correct in that date, It was the closing of the fiscal year, and the accounts were presented to me to be checked.

Q. By whom?—A. To be checked by myself.

Q. By whom were they presented to you?—A. By Mr. McMahon, Superintendent of Printing.

Q. The accounts for these machines?—A. The accounts for that machinery.

Q. What occurred?—A. I informed Mr. McMahon that I would sign the accounts 'goods received' only—not in any impolite or rough way—in a suggestive way, as I thought that would be acceptable to him. He would not have that. He was very blunt and decisive in letting me know that would not do, if I could not complete the accounts in full—that is, 'goods received, prices fair and just,' was the customary signature I had to give to all accounts relating to my department, and I told Mr. McMahon I could not conscientiously put the latter part of the approval on the accounts.

Q. That is, the phrase, 'prices fair and just'?—A. Yes, and even the first part was simply an extent of willingness, knowing that the fiscal year was closing, and I was willing to co-operate, not to appear as if I was a clog on the wheel. However, I was angrily put off and sent away without any further thing done.

Q. Had you been brought to Mr. McMahon's office to have this interview which you have just detailed?—A. Yes.

Q. What further took place?—A. I was informed that he would get some one else to do that, and I would have nothing further to do with the accounts for my room.

Q. Who informed you that?—A. He did.

Q. What further took place?—A. Some week or two later I was brought back to Mr. McMahon and the same accounts were handed to me, and pleasantly informed that I could do with them as I liked.

Q. Who handed them to you?—A. Mr. McMahon.

Q. What did you actually do with the accounts?—A. I took them home, took time to look over them, and found them to all appearance correct, reasonable and fair. One little clerical error, I think $50 or $75, I noted, and I came back with them all signed 'goods received subject to approval.'

Q. You made an endorsement on the accounts, 'goods received subject to approval'?—A. Yes, the machinery still being in the cases.

Q. And you up to that time not having accepted the machinery?—A. I had not seen an article of them. The scene that followed I cannot describe—it was hot, excitable, and some other things.

Q. That is, between Mr. McMahon and yourself?—A. Between the two of us. What was imputed to me were motives that were treacherous or something else, suspicion or something else, and anything but for the good and welfare of Mr. McMahon or the institution. The accounts were torn before my face.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. McMahon, and I was told that I could go and he would attend to them. He called Mr. Harwood in just as I was leaving.

Q. What were the subsequent occurrences?—A. A day or two later I was called up again to Mr. McMahon's office, and Mr. Close, the storekeeper, was there. Perhaps Mr. Harwood was there, but I cannot vouch for that. I was informed by Mr. Mc-

Mahon that Mr. Close would take charge of those accounts, to vouch for them and check them off, and press-room accounts and orders for the future. Of course, I would give Mr. Close all the assistance that I could give him. I gave him no refusal and no answer more than to feel the silent sarcasm of the request following the preceding interviews, that I was to turn around and assist or instruct Mr. Close in his new duties.

Q. Mr Close up to that time——?—A. Being storekeeper, and not having anything to do with the press-room supplies.

Q. And this, I take it, was the carrying out of the statement made at time of your first interview, that if you did not attend to those accounts he would get some one else to do it?—A. He would get some one else to do so, and other warm expressions which possibly it would be as well not to put down.

Q. Has the change which Mr. McMahon made on the occasion you last referred to been carried out ever since?—A. Carried out latterly to the letter.

Q. That is, you have not had anything to do with orders or invoices or accounts for your room since?—A. Not one since. I felt personally and officially aggrieved. I felt also that there was no redress at the time under the management. Since then I felt that it would be unwise to spring my official or petty grievances upon a new King's Printer, who had one hundred and one troubles crowding on him, and I simply kept that in the background and did not put it before any one.

Q. I understood you to say a few minutes ago that Mr. Close had absolutely had no experience up to the time he was given charge of these orders and accounts qualifying him to look after them?—A. Yes, of the pressroom.

Q. In consequence of the change you have described, have any ill results followed?—A. Nothing serious or very noticeable, after all.

Q. Any loss or waste of time, material or money?—A. No, strictly speaking, there is not. There has been a loss of time, operations, and going and coming.

Q. Is Mr. Close's room adjoining yours?—A. No, it is on the top floor.

Q. And you are on what?—A. The ground floor.

Q. So that in the communications back and forth regarding the material required in your room, Mr. Close has to travel up and down?—A. No—send a note with a messenger.

Q. If these matters had not been transferred to Mr. Close, you would send in direct to the Superintendent of Printing?—A. I would send in direct to the Superintendent of Printing, as previously.

Q. Do you know of any reason why these machines were left boxed up in the Bureau for about a twelvemonth?—A. No, not officially whatever.

Q. Were they required in the actual running of the Bureau at that time?—A. I was very anxious officially and personally to get them going—to have them in operation every moment of that time.

Q. Had you ever asked the Superintendent to get them set up or installed?—A. I had.

Q. What replies were given?—A. The replies were mostly vague, of a not very clear character. I could not really quote what they were.

Q. In any event, he did not act on your request?—A. Not at all.

Q. And you were in consequence retarded in your work?—A. I had put in at the request of Mr. McMahon a written estimate of all that machinery.

Q. That is, prior to its being purchased?—A. Yes, and I certainly thought serious enough of the question to urge, after it was purchased, that we should get it.

Q. What reason suggested itself to you for the course of Mr. McMahon with regard to these machines?—A. One mooted question would make me believe it is some personal—it is rather a hard word—perhaps egotistical idea that he would have the honour and pleasure of installing those in his own way when he might possibly become King's Printer.

Q. Was the office of King's Printer then vacant?—A. It was.

Q. That is, Dr. Dawson was no longer in attendance at his office?—A. No.

Q. And Mr. McMahon was acting as King's Printer?—A. Yes. That is only my individual opinion.

Q. When were these machines actually set up?—A. The Miehle presses in December, 1908, the Colt's Armoury presses in 1908-09, Falcons in August, 1909, Chandler & Price in 1908, Harris in 1909.

Q. Can you say approximately as to the time at which you requisitioned for these presses, having regard to the fact that you say that on the 31st of March, 1908, they had been in the Bureau about a twelvemonth?—A. It would be just about the close of the fiscal year, 1906-07.

Q. Generally speaking, what in your unbiased judgment has been the effect of Mr. McMahon's management of the men in the Bureau?—A. Well, it has been very bad—so much so that any one requested to go to him from the pressroom would try to induce me to have it called off in any shape or form. I witnessed one or two instances that were really almost enough to make me revolt, privately and officially too, where a workman, and a very gentlemanly chap too, in audience with Mr. McMahon, myself among the audience included, and about half a dozen pressmen, was so incensed and insulted that he had to get up and refuse to remain—walked out. The ultimatum was put to me that I was compelled and officially demanded to bring that man back.

Q. Do you mean that he left the Bureau?—A. He left the presence of the Superintendent on the occasion I am citing.

Q. And the Superintendent asked you to bring him back?—A. Demanded me to bring him back to that audience instanter. It was a predicament which almost made me feel like revolting myself. I could not openly do so before the balance of my own workmen, and yet I had and was bound to have sympathy with the individual who left the room.

Q. That is an individual case, a particular happening, but I am speaking generally—what has been the effect of Mr. McMahon's management?—A. Well, it has an unsettling, unnerving effect. If they thought they were getting things a little too severe from Munro or the foremen, they would easily get over him—they would settle it upstairs.

Q. What would that mean?—A. They would get Mr. McMahon to side with them.

Q. If the men felt that they were being dealt with too severely by the foreman, they would either say to the foreman—A. No, they would do it by their actions.

Q. That is, they felt that the foreman was in bad odour with Mr. McMahon, and they could appeal to Mr. McMahon with success as against the foreman?—A. On occasion. I would qualify that. If I had a difficulty with an individual and it was a marked, clear-cut case for discipline, Mr. McMahon's assistance was clear with myself, and I could depend on it. With simple petty questions, which are more numerous, I might suspend a man and he would agree with me, but later on the working would be to try and induce me to relax from the original position taken—in a polite, nice way, but still I believed then and believe now, it was not conducive, once an action was taken, to stand by it.

Q. Was not conducive to the maintenance of discipline?—A. When I had taken a course, if I could be coaxed around to change my opinion. The Superintendent was still agreeing with me all the time and coaxing me to do it, and the culprit winning out in the end if I changed my original decision.

Q. In what other respects in your judgment has Mr. McMahon had a bad effect on the men here?—A. It is a little difficult to be specific.

Q. Generally speaking is the opinion that you hold the opinion of the rest of the foremen in the Bureau, to your knowledge?—A. I believe so. I am not an exception. I foolishly or otherwise at one time thought I was an exception, as being in bad odour officially with him, but that might be a weakness of mine, of viewing that too seriously.

But the general result—the chief thing I could say was that myself as foreman was not given enough standing to be respected by the workmen under me. That is, if I had those eight or nine presses that we have been speaking about, and I have got sketches that I have done leisurely at home and other times, and figured where I would put them around the room to good advantage—I would want to put the two Meihles side by side, and I would want some other arrangement for the small presses, blocking them out in a square here and putting others there—when I had done that, I would in courtesy go to Mr. McMahon and show him this as the best probable arrangement for those machines. His reply would be 'Tut, tut, you leave that alone,' as if it was none of my business. 'I am going to put a wash room here, with glass sides—you won't have anything to do with that at all.' As it finally turned out, in this instance there is a Miehle press alongside the cutting machine, projecting perhaps two and a half feet outside the line of the row of machines on that side of the room.

Q. You mean that one of these machines is misplaced?—A. Misplaced according to my ideas.

Q. In the location in which it was ultimately placed, which was fixed by Mr. McMahon?—A. Yes. That is about the most specific instance, speaking generally, of the bad effect. In a place like this it becomes generally known—'All right, Munro, you think you are it, but you are not.'

Q. You have been turned down, to use the slang phrase of the day?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the men that respect for Mr. McMahon that they should have for their superior officer?—A. I should say they have, just as far as the strength of their officialism would compel them.

Q. That is, they show an outward respect for fear that if they did not they would lose their places, but it is a respect which they really do not feel—is that your opinion?—A. That is my opinion.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say about the Bureau generally?—A. I am not prepared to go along any special subject; but coming back to jackets, papers, orders, there is something that has occurred between three of the foremen—Mr. Allan, Fred. Roger and myself.

Q. What is that?—A. As regards the requisitions, I receive the requisitions to begin the operation of printing. The moment I begin to report, I begin transmitting copies of that report into Fred. Roger's room or Mr. Allan's room, that is, the folding room or the binding room. It is commencing to go consecutively several times a day as I progress with that report. The requisition in the meantime is with me. It belongs to me officially until I am through with my operation. They are getting the work into their rooms, and they have to come back and forward from their rooms to me or send a messenger to borrow this requisition. Both courses are adopted, and quite often the requisition is lost. Whose fault it is we do not begin to guess. Eventually we will get a duplicate requisition made out by the requisition clerk. One of these gentlemen has suggested to me at one time, why not get a duplicate or triplicate of that order at the beginning? This duplicate or triplicate jacket would start out with the composing room and finally come to me. The moment it came to me I would detach the extra pieces of this and send them to the two rooms, the chief rooms that would have operations on this work, the folding room or the bindery or both. They would receive that before they received any binding. They would be watching and waiting for it, with all the particulars before them, and would not borrow the original from me at all. Mr. Allan was the other objector, having charge of both the folding and binding divisions. He complained to me that he would sometimes receive a jacket three or six or more months old, with the delivery shown on it all complete before it came to his room.

Q. What do you mean by the delivery?—A. The job is complete and the delivery is made to the original one who ordered that work to be done—the Geological Survey, the Interior, the Mines or any other department.

Q. And are you explaining that deliveries are entered in some cases before delivery is actually made?—A. No. What I am explaining is that delivery is shown on the jacket before it goes to Mr. Allan who has charge of the closing and charging of all operations in those two divisions. All that time he is without knowledge or information on that when suddenly it is dropped in on him all complete, and he has to have a practical knowledge and grasp of that at once. The suggestion was made then by Mr. Allan to myself originally, and I invited Mr. Allan to come and try to put it in operation at once. We went immediately to Mr. Snow and had an interview with him.

Q. That is the audit clerk?—A. Yes, and put the case before him. I felt impelled to ask him in the end what he was afraid of, he seemed so timid to grasp the suggestion or think it could be feasible. I told him I was not anxious to impose on him or his office undue additional work, nor was I anxious to reap any great glory—he could appropriate the idea and launch it as his own; Mr. Allan was not proud, and I think I could afford to sit back, too. The result was that it fell flat.

Q. What did Mr. Snow have to say as to your suggestion?—A. Nothing at all except a slight dubiousness or quietness, indicating that he did not seem to think as much of the suggestion as Mr. Allan or I seemed to see in it.

Q. Do you mean that Mr. Snow of his own motion took no action in the matter?—A. That is what I mean.

Q. Not that he was impelled or induced to do anything by any of his superior officers?—A. No, it was straight between the three of us. He had an opportunity and privilege to consider the question.

Q. So, if I understand this part of your story, Mr. Allan, Mr. Fred Roger and yourself got together and evolved what you thought would be a method of facilitating and improving the accuracy of your work?—A. Yes.

Q. And you brought your suggestion to Mr. Snow, to whom I infer you suppose it was necessary to bring it?—A. I think so yet—that he is the recognized official in regard to that.

Q. And he did nothing?—A. He did nothing.

Q. And I presume the matter still remains in that state?—A. It remains in that quarter in that state. In other quarters we have not been so very active, except that Mr. Fred Roger's assistant came to me recently and informed me that he thought the Mortimer Company had a system somewhat similar to what we have been thinking about.

Q. Who is Mr. Fred Roger's assistant?—A. Mr. W. Calvert.

Q. How did he come to speak to you about the matter?—A. I presume his foreman and himself had been discussing the question, and also himself and Mr. Roger and myself and my assistant have discussed these questions—not always in the most peaceable philosophical way. We sometimes become a little warm. It becomes a little irksome or annoying as there is a missing jacket.

Q. So that your idea was that if you had a jacket in duplicate or triplicate, and one happened to be lost, there would be another available to have the work go on?—A. That was not so much the point, though that would be the case, so much so as to give them working assistance to proceed with their work. The men always prefer the original jacket to work with at any time, because we have the marks on it that will not go on the duplicate.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to add?—A. No, there is nothing at the moment.

Mr. MURPHY.—If there is anything else that occurs to you before the inquiry ends I shall be pleased to have you make another statement.

Investigation adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 23, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 10 a.m.

J. O. PATENAUDE, called and examined:—

Q. You are employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. Assistant superintendent of stationery.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. Officially by Order in Council since the first of April last year.

Q. Prior to being appointed by Order in Council how long had you discharged the duties of assistant superintendent?—A. Since 1899 when Mr. Gouldthrite was appointed superintendent.

Q. Before that what did you do?—A. I was first taking charge of the stock book and the ledger and the invoices. I did almost every kind of work in the stationery office as a rule except the packing cases.

Q. I understand that you mean that when you first came into the Bureau you came into the stationery branch, and that you have gone through all the grades in that branch to your present position?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been in the Printing Bureau?—A. Since December, 1888.

Q. What did you do before coming into the Bureau?—A. I was in a retail stationery store in Montreal.

Q. What have you had to do with the purchases made by the Stationery Branch of the Bureau since you became Assistant Superintendent?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. Were you not consulted in the purchases that were made?—A. No.

Q. Were you not asked as to the quantity of the stock on hand in any special line?—A. No. Nothing to do with that.

Q. Had you anything to do with the placing of the orders outside, that is with the sending of them to the particular people from whom goods were bought?—A. No, nothing to do with that. I was never consulted.

Q. Who did all that?—A. The Superintendent, Mr. Gouldthrite.

Q. On November 27, 1908, I wrote a letter to Mr. McMahon, who was then acting King's Printer, notifying him not to make any purchases or to give any orders outside without first consulting me. Were these instructions to the acting King's Printer communicated to you?—A. No.

Q. Then on March 30, 1909, I wrote to Mr. Parmelee, the King's Printer, a letter in which, among other things, I say: 'As you are aware, I gave instructions that all of the orders for goods except those purchased under contract should be sent up to me from the Bureau for inspection before being approved.' Were these instructions ever communicated to you?—A. No. I had nothing to do with them.

Q. Then, on October 12, 1909, I again wrote to Mr. Parmelee a letter in which I say: 'Complaints have been made to me from time to time regarding the manner in which small orders are placed in the city. It is impossible to know whether these complaints are well founded or not; but, that I may be in a position to judge, I beg to request that the practice hitherto followed of sending out small orders from the Bureau without reference to me to be discontinued, and that all orders of every kind and from every branch be submitted for my approval.' Having heard that letter read, I wish to ask you if the instructions contained in that letter were ever communicated to you?—A. No.

Q. Then on April 7, 1910, I again wrote to Mr. Parmelee substantially in the terms of the letter that I have already read, and enclosed a copy of my letter to the acting King's Printer of November 27, 1908, and asked that appropriate action on the communication I then sent to him should be taken. Were any instructions similar to those I have just described given to you since April 7, 1910?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether any such instructions were ever given to Mr. Gouldthrite?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you, as a matter of fact, know whether any of the orders for goods sent out from your branch were submitted to the King's Printer for his approval or not?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do I understand your answer to be that orders were sent out without the King's Printer's approval?—A. Yes.

Q. And that was done notwithstanding the several instructions I have just read to you as contained in my different letters?—A. Very likely.

Q. What do you mean by very likely?—A. That is to say, I never read nor saw those instructions.

Q. I am asking you if the practice which must have existed before these letters were written was continued after these letters were written?—A. Yes. I might say that in the beginning, when you came in, for a few days, I do not know how long, Mr. Gouldthrite used to take the orders to you for your approval. Then this was discontinued, I do not know why.

Q. That is, when I came in charge of the department in November, 1908?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was at the end of that month that I wrote the first letter notifying the acting King's Printer that all orders were to be submitted to me, as I have just read?—A. Yes.

Q. Your branch of the Bureau has been in the habit of purchasing large quantities of toilet paper?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you state roughly what the lowest price of the cheap grades of that paper is?—A. We have bought specially for the Militia and Defence Department paper as low as $4 a case or $8 a double case of 200 rolls.

Q. That would be about four cents a roll?—A. Exactly.

Q. Are you still able to buy as cheap paper as that?—A. I know we are now buying at $5.34 a case.

Q. That is your cheapest grade?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be five and three-quarter cents a roll?—A. Yes, delivered here in the Bureau.

Q. Where do you buy that?—A. Some from Eddy and some from J. C. Wilson of Montreal. Their prices are about even.

Q. What is the price of the most expensive grade of toilet paper your branch has been buying?—A. The last invoice I have seen only a few days ago was $12.75 a case in New York.

Q. To that there would be added 30 per cent duty, express or freight charges as the case might be, customs brokerage and other charges that would, I suppose, bring that paper to sixteen or seventeen cents a roll?—A. Exactly, something in that neighbourhood.

Q. I notice by the Auditor General's report that you have paid as high as $14 a case in New York?—A. That was a special paper for the I. C. R. $14 would be for a double case.

Q. Then I notice a large number of purchases in New York at $13.75 a case?—A. That is a special paper.

Q. That would be at the rate of thirteen and three-quarter cents a roll in New York?—A. No, I think it is in Ottawa. It is $10 a case in New York.

Q. When that paper is delivered here it represents a cost of $13.75 a case?—A. Yes, or fourteen cents a roll.

Q. So that all your expensive toilet papers are bought in the United States?—A. Yes.

Q. Leaving out the I. C. R. toilet paper, which I understand is a special paper because it is used in a special kind of holder, what reason was there for going to the United States for toilet papers when there are so many manufacturers of them in Canada?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever know of any requisition being sent from any of the departments asking for United States toilet paper?—A. I have never seen any.

Q. In the course of my investigation into these matters I had occasion to write to the King's Printer for an explanation as to the purchase of toilet papers, and I received this letter from him, dated Ottawa, June 15, 1910. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit 5). Having heard that letter read, your attention is directed to some of the statements contained in it. For instance, take this sentence: 'Requisitions for toilet paper are filled by the Superintendent of Stationery to the best of his judgment as to what is required to suit the particular needs of the department concerned.' As a matter of fact, is it not true that the requirements of all the departments in Ottawa in the inside service with regard to toilet paper are filled by Mr. Brittain, the Accountant of Contingencies?—A. Yes.

Q. I hold in my hand a file of correspondence from Mr. Brittain showing that he objected to the use of the more expensive kinds of toilet paper in the several departments in Ottawa. Are you aware of that fact?—A. Yes, I remember that.

Q. Are you further aware that in consequence of Mr. Brittain's objection, the departments in Ottawa have always been supplied with one of the cheaper grades?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the statement put into Mr. Parmelee's mouth and repeated by him in this letter as to the Superintendent of Stationery exercising his judgment as to what is required in these departments is not true?—A. Not so far as the departments in general are concerned.

Q. For the reason that has already been given, that Mr. Brittain, the Accountant of Contingencies, directs what toilet paper is to be supplied for the inside service?—A. Yes, and the paper is sent to him and he distributes it.

Q. He is the man in charge and not the Superintendent of Stationery?—A. Yes.

Q. I wish to draw your attention to this further sentence in Mr. Parmelee's letter: 'For instance, a requisition to supply the penitentiaries would be filled with the cheapest grade.' That I understand is not borne out by the facts as disclosed by the orders that you have sent out to the different penitentiaries. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not true that in many cases the most expensive grades of toilet paper purchased in the United States have been sent to the penitentiaries and to the militia posts at a distance from Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Then this statement in Mr. Parmelee's letter, that the penitentiaries are as a rule supplied with the cheapest grade, is also not correcet?—A. It is not correct, for the reason that when some question was asked the other day, we went through the books and in preparing a statement we found that some of the expensive papers had been sent to the penitentiaries. It may not have been to the knowledge of the Superintendent.

Q. Do you know as to that?—A. No, I could not say.

Q. Is it not true that the penitentiaries have always been supplied with the cheapest grades?—A. No.

Q. Since you have prepared a statement showing that in many cases the most expensive toilet paper has been sent to the penitentiaries—for instance, the statement

shows that in June, 1909, Dorchester penitentiary in New Brunswick was supplied with five hundred rolls at 13¾ cents a roll. That is correct, is it not?—A. That is correct.

Q. The statement further shows that a great many of the offices of the departments of the Interior and Militia and Defence outside of Ottawa were also supplied with this expensive paper at 13¾c. a roll?—A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. Then I draw your attention to this further statement in Mr. Parmelee's letter: 'On the other hand, a requisition for a Minister, Deputy Minister or other high official of the government would be filled by the best brand in stock.' That statement is not correct, is it?—A. No.

Q. Do you know of any case in which a Minister or a Deputy Minister or any person for a Minister or a Deputy Minister requisitioned for this expensive toilet paper?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. And in as much as Mr. Brittain supplies all the lavatories in the several departmental buildings in Ottawa with what would be used by a Minister or a Deputy Minister, then it follows that the toilet paper for the use of the Ministers and Deputies is the cheaper grade of toilet paper?—A. Yes.

Q. So that that statement put into Mr. Parmelee's mouth and repeated by him in this letter is incorrect?—A. Yes.

Q. On the same date that Mr. Parmelee wrote, namely, June 15, 1910, Mr. Gouldthrite supplied a statement regarding toilet papers which I will read to you. (Statement read and filed as Exibit 5.) Having heard this memorandum, prepared by Mr. Gouldthrite, I want to know if you had anything to do with the preparation of it?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever see it until I showed it to you?—A. No.

Q. There are several misstatements in that memorandum; some of them have already been indicated by the evidence you have given; but there are other misstatements as well. For instance, the memorandum says that three kinds of toilet paper have been purchased in the United States, but five samples are supplied to me. Here is one of them endorsed 'Toyama,' and the memorandum attached to it says: 'Toyama bought from W. H. Addoms, New York; name of mill not known at Bureau.' That particular brand of toilet paper is not mentioned in this memorandum?—A. No.

Q. Can you tell me what the price of that paper is?—A. I think this is one of the expensive ones, but not the most.

Q. You note that in the memorandum prepared by Mr. Gouldthrite he speaks about a change having been made in the Bureau some years ago regarding toilet paper, and he assigns a reason for it. Can you tell me what the facts are connected with that?—A. The facts as stated are correct. Dr. Dawson wanted to have a special coloured paper to prevent the girls using it for curl papers and we have to get that paper.

Q. And you did get it?—A. Yes.

Q. What kind of paper?—A. Yellow.

Q. From whom did you buy it?—A. I cannot say. I know it was bought in Canada.

Q. What was the price?—A. I could not say offhand.

Q. What do you think was the price?—A. Something like $8 a case. It may be a little lower.

Q. Do you know the price paid for this paper now?—A. As far as I was told, it is 14c. a roll.

Q. That would be a very great increase in price over what was paid for it when it was purchased in Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. It is now purchased, according to the sample handed to me with the report of the 15th of June, from W. H. Addoms of New York—that is a sample of the paper,

is it not? (Showing)—A. Yes, that is the paper. (Samples of toilet paper, with memoranda attached, filed as Exhibit 6.)

Q. Don't you think it would have been cheaper to have allowed the girls to use the cheap grades of toilet paper for curling their hair rather than to go into the purchase of this expensive toilet paper?—A. I think it would.

Q. Was it a fact that the girls did use the toilet paper for curl papers, or was that merely a statement made to Dr. Dawson to secure his approval of the change?—A. Well, I never saw a girl using it.

Q. And you have been here twenty years?—A. Yes. That statement was made by the caretaker, John Foran.

Q. That is, you heard he made it?—A. That is all.

Q. You do not know that he made it?—A. No.

Q. Do you think Dr. Dawson was told of the increased price of the toilet papers that were going to be substituted for the cheap ones then in use?—A. I would like to know the price we were paying then; I do not think it was very high.

Q. I am not asking you that. I am asking, do you know or think Dr. Dawson was told of the difference of price between the paper you were then using and the paper that has since been bought?—A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Let me illustrate, by a reference to the Auditor General's reports, how the government has been defrauded in connection with the purchase of these toilet papers. If you look at the Auditor General's report for 1907-8, you will find that in that fiscal year there were purchased 489 cases of toilet paper at a total cost of $2,505.79?—A. Yes.

Q. If you turn to the Auditor General's report for 1908-9, you will find that 546¼ cases of toilet paper were purchased at a total cost of $4,320.88, and that all this toilet paper was purchased in the United States, with the exception of two lots from Wilson of Montreal and Eddy of Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. For the purposes of comparison, and in order to find out how much money was paid unnecessarily for toilet paper in 1908-9, if you multiply the excess number of cases for that year, namely, 57, by the average price paid in Canada, say $7 a case, you will get as a result $399, will you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, the difference between the total of the purchases in 1907-8 and the total of the purchases in 1908-9 is $1,815.09?—A. Yes.

Q. And if you deduct the $399 for the excess number of cases purchased in 1908-9, you will have a net difference between the totals for the two fiscal years of $1,416.09. Is that not correct?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the department paid out unnecessarily the sum of $1,416.09 on the one item of toilet paper alone?—A. Yes.

Q. I have had you prepare a statement showing the dates upon which and the places outside of Ottawa to which all this expensive toilet paper has been sent during the past year?—A. Yes.

Q. I produce this statement and show it to you now for the purpose of identification. Is that it (showing)?—A. Yes. (Statement filed as Exhibit 7.)

Q. I wish to ask you a question or two as to the cutlery you have in the department, and as to the purchases which have been made. I understand that after scrutinizing the requisitions and the supplies sent out from the department for a year, you find that it takes about 1,800 knives to meet the requirements of the service?—A. I have looked at that lately, and I find that there are between 1,800 and 2,000 knives—what we call a special knife; and we supply the post office officials with buckhorn-handled knives, and jackknives to other officers in general—about 1,500 of these two classes. Altogether there would be about 3,500 for both the inside and outside service.

Q. How many knives did the stocktaking show you had in stock on the 1st of April this year?—A. 3,823 knives.

Q. Since then how many knives have you purchased from Vom Cleff and Harrison, Fisher & Co.?—A. From Vom Cleff, 2,736, and from Harrison, Fisher & Co., 1,440.

Q. So that adding what you had in stock to those you purchased since the 1st of April, you have now in round numbers about 8,000 knives in stock?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any occasion for making such heavy purchases?—A. I do not know.

Q. The requirements of the public service do not justify such purchases?—A. No, we only give these knives at the end of every year.

Q. And according to your own statement you had practically a year's supply in stock on the 1st of April?—A. Yes.

Q. Has the same extravagant style of purchase been applied to other branches of cutlery—scissors and shears, for instance?—A. We have been buying scissors, too.

Q. In large quantities?—A. I could not say offhand.

Q. Look in the stock book which you have before you, and tell me from that how many scissors and shears were in stock on the 1st of April?—A. 1,663.

Q. Do you know how the purchases came to be made through the Vom Cleff company?—A. No, nothing at all about that.

Q. That is a company with a house in New York?—A. Yes, an agency in New York, I understand.

Q. And the purchases you have been making have been made through that New York house?—A. Yes, and the goods came direct from Germany.

Q. Why were not the manufacturers in Germany dealt with directly?—A. I do not know.

Q. You never had any personal connection with that?—A. No.

Q. The Harrison, Fisher & Co. orders, I understand, have been filled by a gentleman named Max Klaas, of 298 Broadway, New York, although the manufactory of Harrison, Fisher & Co. is in Sheffield, England. Do you know that?—A. Yes, I know that.

Q. Why were not the purchases from that firm made direct from the head office in Sheffield?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Max Klaas?—A. No.

Q. Can you give me any information about any of these matters other than what you have already given?—A. No.

Q. You say that Mr. Gouldthrite did not consult with you in issuing orders for stock, but that he usually consulted with the stock-keeper, Mr. Gooden?—A. Yes; that is, for the small store; but for the paper and envelopes to be used principally in the printing branch he would consult with Mr. Hughes.

Q. What do you mean by small stores?—A. Everything except the paper and the envelopes for the printing branch.

Q. So that outside of the paper and envelopes for the printing branch, Mr. Gouldthrite used to consult with Mr. Gooden?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Gouldthrite, then, would rely to some extent upon Mr. Gooden for his information on which to base his orders for goods?—A. Yes.

Q. I understand that in your judgment one of the reasons why the Bureau is so terribly overstocked is that agents have been allowed for years to come in here to solicit orders, and that Mr. Gouldthrite was in the habit of giving them in your opinion too many orders?—A. Yes, being too good to them.

Q. Did you ever speak to him about that?—A. I did call his attention once to it.

Q. When was that?—A. Two or three years ago.

Q. What did he say?—A. Oh, well, he said, what can you do?

Q. Mr. Scott was then Secretary of State and Dr. Dawson was King's Printer?—A. Yes.

JAMES PELTON, re-called:

Q. As instructed by me yesterday you have prepared a summarized statement showing the employees in the printing branch who have arrived late for work during

the period from June 29, 1909, to June 21, 1910, and the number of times that each man has been late, excluding Mr. Harwood?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the statement now produced the one you prepared?—A. Yes. (Statement filed as Exhibit 8).

Q. Did Mr. Ward check over this statement with you?—A. Yes.

C. H. PARMELEE, re-called: -

Q. When examining Mr. Patenaude this morning in your presence, you heard me read a number of letters that had been written to Mr. McMahon as acting King's Printer and to yourself as King's Printer, containing specific instructions as to the sending of all orders to me for approval before they were sent out from the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. You received the letters addressed to yourself?—A. I suppose so.

Q. I produce a letter of yours written to me on April 3, 1909, in which you say: 'Replying to your esteemed favour of March 30, I have to say that so far as I am aware, your instructions that all orders for goods excepting those purchased under contracts should be sent to you for inspection and approval, have been carried out to the letter. If it should turn out that I am misinformed on that point, you may be sure that I shall know the reason why.' To whom did you communicate my instructions after receiving these several letters?—A. I communicated these instructions to Harwood, to Colter, the caretaker, to Mr. Gouldthrite, the Superintendent of Stationery, and I would not be sure that I did to the Superintendent of Printing, though I must have done it.

Q. Do you remember particularly that you communicated these instructions to Mr. Gouldthrite?—A. I certainly do.

Q. And how is it that from the time you came into the Bureau up to the present moment there has never been a single order for any of these enormous supplies which Mr. Gouldthrite ordered, submitted to me for approval?—A. I do not know. Mr. Gouldthrite never consulted me about the purchases themselves.

Q. How is it that when you received these successive letters from me after that letter of March 30, 1909, stating specifically in some cases and indicating generally in others that the orders were not being sent to me, you did not make further inquiry?—A. I did make inquiry at the time, and I was assured that everything was all right and was being done as you wished.

Q. At what particular time?—A. At the time I replied to those letters.

Q. Some of them you did not reply to? Take this letter of April 7, 1910, when I was aware that a whole carnival of mismanagement and worse was at its height, I wrote to you in these terms. (Letter read and filed as Exhibit 8½). What did you do after receiving that letter?—A. I gave these orders again in the most emphatic way.

Q. To whom?—A. To Harwood, Colter, Cook and Mr. Gouldthrite.

Q. Were you aware, at the time you say you repeated those orders to these employees, that some of them had not been securing your approval or mine to the orders they had been giving?—A. I knew, as far as the stationery was concerned, that Mr. Gouldthrite did not submit any of them to me. He did not to my predecessor, and I supposed that he was consulting you and was in close touch with you in reference to the matter.

Q. You could not have supposed that when you got the letter of the 2nd of April?—A. I mean prior to that time.

Q. You could not have supposed that when you got the prior letters from me indicating that such was not being done?—A. I suppose I could not.

Q. As you admitted, you knew on the 7th of April, 1910, when you got that last letter from me, that he was not submitting to you or to me any of the orders. What did you do after that?—A. I told him to do it. I did not do anything else—take him

by the throat or anything else. I had confidence in him as a responsible officer that when he said he would do a thing he would do it.

Q. Is it your idea, when you receive instructions of that kind over and over again, that you discharge your whole duty by telling an employee that he is to do so and so?—A. I certainly do not know that an employee cannot be trusted to carry out the orders given him. In this particular case that proved to be the fact.

Q. You did not take any steps as a matter of fact after that to see whether or not he had done that?—A. No.

Q. And you yourself, occupying this office, within a few yards of his every day, took no means to ascertain whether or not the Secretary of State was being consulted as to the orders that were going out, you yourself knowing that you were not consulted in any particular case?—A. No, I took no particular means beyond what I have stated.

GEORGE M. LA MONTE, called and examined:—

Q. In what business are you engaged?—A. Manufacturers of safety paper.

Q. What is the name of your firm?—A. George La Monte and Son.

Q. Where do you do business?—A. Principally in New York City, at 35 Nassau Street.

Q. Have you or has your firm in the past done business with the Government Stationery Office in Ottawa?—A. We have ourselves, and our precedessors have done business for six or seven years.

Q. Would you be kind enough to detail how you first met a representative from this department, and what followed that meeting leading up eventually to the opening of business relations with the department?—A. In the spring of 1903 an officer of the American Bank Note Company invited us to their office to meet a representative of the Canadian Government who was looking for a special safety paper, and introduced me to Mr. Gouldthrite. The result of the interview was a promise from Mr. Gouldthrite to send us orders for such safety paper. But in the meantime the treasurer of the Kingsland Paper Mills, who were making a somewhat similar paper, also met Mr. Gouldthrite, and as I afterwards learned the orders eventually went to that company. This continued until the early part of 1905, when my company and the Kingsland Company formed a selling company known as the Hudson Trading Company, and this company received the Canadian Government orders during its existence, which was of one year. Thereafter the Kingsland Mills and George La Monte and Son became one company doing business as George La Monte and Son, and they continued to receive such orders until January 11, 1908, which is the date of our last order.

Q. Did your business relations with the department then cease?—A. Entirely.

Q. For any reason known to you?—A. None whatever.

Q. Did you make any inquiry as to the person or firm to whom the orders for this safety paper were given after they ceased coming to you?—A. I did not find any such record at the time. The orders did not come more than once or twice a year, and prior to that time we had written several letters asking for a continuance of the orders, and we were just about to write again when this inquiry developed.

Q. Did you receive any reply to any letters you wrote asking for a renewal of the department's business?—A. Never.

Q. To whom were such letters addressed?—A. To Mr. Gouldthrite, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Canada. We formerly addressed our correspondence to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, Canada, and on the 5th of April, 1906, we received from Mr. Gouldthrite a letter asking us to have correspondence addressed hereafter to the Superintendent of Stationery, Department of Public Printing and Stationery; and thereafter we addressed our letters

to Mr. Gouldthrite, Superintendent of Stationery, Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

Q. Have you brought with you any other letters than the one to which you have just referred, written to the firm of George La Monte & Son by Mr. Gouldthrite, and bearing his signature?—A. A number of them.

Q. Would you just mention them by date?—A. The original order to the Kingsland Paper Mills, dater May 27, 1903, and the following letters to George La Monte & Son: letter dated February 5, 1905; letter dated March 13, 1905; letter dated March 20, 1905; letter dated March 24, 1905; letter dated April 20, 1905; letter dated May 18, 1905; letter dated April 5, 1906; letter dated June 12, 1907; a printed circular dated December 3, 1907, notifying us that thereafter bills would be rendered in quadruplicate; and the following month we got our last order, on December 24, 1907. These are all the letters.

Q. Have you any orders from the department to your firm bearing Mr. Gouldthrite's signature?—A. Yes, orders extending over a period of about three years.

Q. Mention their dates, if you please?—A. The original order with the letter of May 27, 1903; May 23, 1904; June 24, 1904; February 1, 1905; February 15, 1905; March 24, 1905; May 1, 1905; September 28, 1905; March 6, 1906; and the last order, which has no signature, January 11, 1908.

Q. Did you, from the time the orders ceased until you received a letter from me about a week or ten days ago, hear anything further from the department?—A. Not a word.

Q. You recall having received a letter from me enclosing six samples of alleged safety paper?—A. I do—a letter dated June 15, 1910.

Q. And after examining the six samples that I forwarded to you, you wrote to me stating that five were spurious and one only was your *bona fide* safety paper?—A. That is true.

Q. Since coming here to-day, have you, in company with some of the employees of the Government Stationery Office, made an inspection of the safety paper now in stock in the Bureau?—A. We looked through the stock very hastily, looking at open packages to see the kind of paper in the package, but the different stocks were easily checked up, apparently, by the different wrappings. The La Monte paper was always wrapped with a red wrapper, with a special label on the end marked 'Bankers' safety paper,' and bearing the name of our firm as manufacturers. The other paper was wrapped in a brown wrapper with a long white label marked, 'I Ream 17 x 28 — 30 lb. Saftey Check Paper = Blue.' The man in the warehouse stated that these labels were sent to them to put upon the paper. Taking account of the paper in this way, I found 597 reams of what I call the bogus safety paper and 33 reams of the George La Monte & Son paper.

Q. Were you told by whom this bogus safety paper was supplied?—A. We were advised by your letter of June 15 that the paper was supplied by G. W. Millar & Co., and this information was corroborated by the employees in the Government printing office, and the cases were marked 'From George W. Millar & Co.'

Q. Being in business in New York, I presume you know the firm of George W. Millar & Co.?—A. Know of them very well, but do not know any of them personally.

Q. What is the special line of goods made by that firm?—A. Heavy papers—manilla wrapping papers and rough papers of that class; coarse goods.

Q. In which lines they do a very large trade?—A. They do a very heavy business.

Q. I produce for your inspection an invoice from George W. Millar & Company, dated January 10, 1910. Would you be kind enough to look at that and state, for the purposes of the record, what the relative prices have been of your genuine safety paper and of this bogus paper supplied by the Millar firm?—A. This Millar & Co. invoice, dated January 10, 1910, invoices paper of the size 17 x 28, 30 lbs. to the ream, at $6.49 per ream in New York city, whereas the genuine safety paper made by George La Monte & Son was always invoiced at $5.62½ per ream in New York city.

Q. When you met Mr. Gouldthrite in New York on the occasion of your interview at the office of the American Bank Note Company, did he tell you why he was in quest of a safety paper for Government cheques?—A. Not specifically, but that the government were interested in using the best securities they could, and had sent him to New York to hunt them up, and the American Bank Note Company had referred him to our firm.

Q. Did you have any interview after that with Mr. Gouldthrite?—A. No. He came from the Bank Note Co.'s office to my office to look at the samples of paper we had. That was the last I saw of him. I never heard from him again until we united with the Kingsland Mills. Then his orders came as I have stated.

Q. What quantity of safety cheque paper was ordered from your firm in the year 1906?—A. 191 reams.

Q. How much in 1907?—A. None.

Q. How much in 1908?—A. 155 reams in January.

Q. So that apparently the order for 191 reams covered two years' requirements?—A. Yes.

Q. And now you have found in stock here of the alleged safety paper——A. About 600 reams.

Q. Or enough for how long?—A. Over five years.

Q. Having compared the samples that I sent you in New York of the Millar paper with your own genuine paper, what have you to say regarding the Millar samples? -A. The Millar sample appears to be merely a printed paper, the tint being printed upon it, possibly the tint on the wrong side being produced from an offset of the press. I would not like to be quoted as an expert on that. It presents to a limited degree the appearance of our paper only. Chemical tests made with Carter's ink eradicator or any ink eradicator would show that it has no safety feature of any kind. It can be readily and easily altered without leaving any indication of the alteration.

Q. How about the writing quality of the Millar paper as compared with that of your paper?—A. It is not as good. The paper seems to have a softer finish and the paper itself is of more tender quality—weaker.

Q. As stated in your letter to me of June 17, this Millar paper is a fraudulent imitation?—A. Yes, and a violation of our trade mark rights.

Q. Your trade mark rights registered in the Department of Agriculture here as No. 49 of May 3, 1907?—A. That is correct. (Letters filed as Exhibit 9). All our paper has also, as a further indication of its genuineness, the word 'Kingsland' watermarked in the paper. This appears in every genuine sheet of the bankers' safety paper manufactured by George La Monte and Son, and the same watermark appeared in all their paper which bore the special mark of the Canadian government. In support of my statement I produce a sample sheet and ask the privilege of having it filed as an exhibit. (Sample filed as Exhibit 10).

Q. In view of a signed statement sent to me by Mr. Gouldthrite that he had from the beginning purchased all safety cheque paper from the Millar firm, I would like to know if at any time you received a letter from him expressing his approval with the paper furnished by your firm?—A. I did, under date of May 18, 1905, in which he says that the paper made by La Monte and Son is found satisfactory in every respect, and we were requested thereafter to fill all orders with this particular paper.

Q. As a person familiar with the trade, can you say whether the Millar firm have ever been known as makers of safety paper of any kind?—A. They have never been spoken of in this connection.

Q. And the only knowledge that the trade has of the Millar firm is as manu-

facturers of heavy papers, as you have described?—A. Yes, and I never knew that they had made anything called safety paper until I received your letter.

Q. You have been handed a further invoice from Millar & Co. showing a difference between the price they are charging now and the price they charged in 1909. Do you observe any similarity between their price in 1909 and the price your firm charge for the paper?—A. The price in 1909 was exactly the same price as the La Monte price.

Q. Did you at any time receive an order from Mr. Gouldthrite by wire?—A. Yes, on March 11, 1908, for one ream of blue safety cheque paper, as he called it bearing our ordinary watermark, meaning thereby the bankers' safety paper. I find that I did not include this among the orders I have already mentioned because they came in due course by mail.

J. O. Patenaude, recalled:—

Q. Do you remember Mr. Gouldthrite going to New York in the fall of 1907?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he leave you in charge on that occasion?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you look at your letter book and tell me what period Mr. Gouldthrite was absent?—A. He was absent from October 9 to October 17, 1907, inclusive.

Q. How do you fix these dates?—A. I signed all the letters between those dates, acting for him in his absence.

Q. Up to that time, I understand, your records show, and the Auditor General's report also shows, that you had not done any business of any kind with the firm of George W. Millar & Co.?—A. No.

Q. What is the date of the first order sent to George W. Millar & Co.?—A. October 24, 1907.

Q. Mr. La Monte has produced a telegram dated March 11, 1908, asking him to send the government stationery office one ream of his safety cheque paper, and his supposition was that this comparatively small quantity was obtained for the purpose of enabling the firm of George W. Millar & Co. to imitate this paper. On what date was the first order given by the Bureau to the Millar Company for safety cheque paper?—A. October 7, 1908.

Q. On what day were the goods received that were covered by this order?—A. January 7, 1909.

Q. In the course of Mr. La Monte's evidence you produced a label which it was explained had been sent here by the George W. Miller Co. to be pasted on the packages containing the alleged safety cheque paper that they have been furnishing. Where did you get that label?—A. I got it from one of the bundles in the storeroom.

Q. What were you told regarding it?—A. In company with Mr. La Monte and Mr. O'Connor, I was told by Mr. Harry Lepine that said label had been sent by the Millar Co. to be pasted on the end of the bundle of safety cheque paper sent by that firm. I did not know anything about it before. It was something new to me.

Q. So that from the information you got from Mr. Lepine your understanding is that the bundles of this paper arrive at the Bureau without any identification mark on them, and these labels are afterward placed on them in the storeroom?—A. Yes.

Alban E. Chamberlain, called and examined:—

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Seventeen years.

Q. What positions have you occupied during that time?—A. I entered as copy-holder, and I have filled the positions of proof-reader, clerk in the office, time-keeper, and requisition clerk, which position I hold now.

Q. How long have you held the position of requisition clerk?—A. I think about five years, since the superannuation of Mr. Potvin.

Q. Then you are in charge of the requisitions that issued from your office?—A. I am in charge of requisitions coming into the office from the departments to the Printing Bureau. They all come to me first.

Q. Then they issue to whom?—A. I make out a working jacket.

Q. Based on the requisitions you receive from the several departments?—A. Yes.

Q. And these jackets or requisitions go from you to whom?—A. They are distributed to the different foremen in the building, and they act on the instructions they carry.

Q. I understand from some of the foremen—two of them who have been examined, and also from the King's Printer—that in times past there have been a good many mistakes made in connection with these jackets?—A. There have been some.

Q. And these mistakes have resulted in more or less friction between you and some of the foremen?—A. We have had some sharp disputes.

Q. And what is worse, in one sense they have resulted in loss and waste?—A. Well, I do not concede that any mistakes that have occurred have resulted in serious loss.

Q. I am not speaking of serious loss—waste of material in some cases and a good deal of time wasted?—A. There has been some waste.

Q. I had an explanation from one of the foremen as to what in his opinion caused these mistakes to be made in the jackets. What explanation have you to give about it?—A. As far as errors being made in the face of the jacket, I do not believe I can say any more than they are clear errors of mine; but I do not think there are very many. Any that have occurred that might have meant a loss to the department would have been in the miscalculation of the paper supply. In the three months of this year I have made 4,000 working jackets, and each jacket represents clerical work, I suppose, on an average of six or seven minutes; some may take half an hour. We are very much rushed; we are handicapped by a shortage of clerks there, as far as my corner of the business is concerned, and in my haste the calculations have not been given perhaps the serious attention they might have been. This is probably more from rush of business. For instance, if I were ordering a very heavy job involving a great amount of paper, I would be very careful that the paper was correct. That might mean a calculation of some hundred reams of paper which would have to be specially ordered from the manufacturer. In the ordinary case the jacket would perhaps mention on the average only a few quires of paper. In the annual reports, which would involve the consideration of the text paper and the plate paper in relation to the ordering of the different plates and maps and the cover paper, these would receive more consideration and careful attention than the ordinary jackets. I think probably in the first year of my experience in that office, I may have made a few mistakes, but I do not think any of them have been very serious; but in the last year of my service I do not think any of the foremen will make the statement that there has been any serious mistake. I do maintain that the foremen demand too great a percentage for waste. That has been the cause of our contending from time to time.

Q. Just explain what you mean by too great a percentage of waste?—A. For instance, we have a job going through that involves one operation. They ask that I give them three per cent, and they demand the same on a job of three or four operations. What I mean by three per cent is that if I were supplying 5,000 sheets I would provide 150 additional sheets to come and go on. In an order for 20,000 copies of 16 pages, which practically means only one operation on the press, I maintain that three per cent is excessive. They can work on at least two per cent, and in the long run of work on the printing done here it would mean a great amount in twelve months of saving or waste as the case might be.

Q. But the higher the percentage of excess would be, the more favourable it would be for you—the less likelihood there would be of your making a mistake in under-

estimating it?—A. That would not affect me very much. It is too small an amount, because the calculations are made for reports for the different forms at different times. Sixteen pages are calculated for at one time. That has been the point on which the foreman of the pressroom and I have always had contention.

Q. Is that the only ground of contention between you?—A. Yes, that is the only real point of contention we have had.

Q. You complain of lack of assistance in your office. How many assistants have you?—A. I have only a young man assisting me.

Q. Who is he?—A. Mr. Reardon.

Q. How long has he been assisting you?—A. About a year.

Q. And before that?—A. I did the work myself.

Q. Do you mean to say that the work has increased so much during that time that you need other assistance?—A. Up to last year I was here Saturday afternoons and holidays endeavouring to keep my work up to date and it was impossible to do it. I could not give it the atention that should have been given to it, and even now the work has increased. From the time I first took that office it has increased at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. We now make about fifteen thousand jackets a year. Then it was about ten thousand jackets.

Q. Did you complain about not having assistance?—A. I asked for assistance, with the result that I eventually got this man Reardon to help me.

Q. Since you got Mr. Reardon did you ask for further assistance?—A. Yes, I represented that I needed more assistance.

Q. To whom did you make the representations?—A. I made these representations to the Superintendent of Printing, Mr. McMahon. I am not sure, but I have an idea that I spoke to the present King's Printer about it also.

Q. The Superintendent of Printing is your immediate superior?—A. Yes.

Q. You report to and take instructions from him?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you been in his office since you came into the Bureau?—A. Yes.

WILLIAM MCMAHON, re-called:—

Q. You have heard what Mr. Chamberlain has just said in regard to the lack of assistance in his branch of the office. What have you to say about that?—A. He did speak to me about it. I thought he had sufficient assistance at the time, for the reason that Mr. Reardon, who has been working with him now for some time, works during the session at night, and also does a part of that work.

Q. What does Mr. Reardon do during the session at night?—A. Making out the jackets for the work that comes in, the sessional work, and attending at night to the work that comes into the office; and when off the sessional work, he comes back to the day work with Mr. Chamberlain. It is a piece of work that requires experience and knowledge, and it cannot be gleaned by everyone. So that he was kept on for that purpose. Of course, Mr. Chamberlain did make that representation, but it is difficult to get a person well versed to make out the jackets.

Q. What have you to say about the condition of things in that office now?—A. I thought they were working very well.

Q. I mean more particularly as to the sufficiency of clerks?—A. We are short.

Q. Have you made any representations to that effect?—A. Yes.

Q. To whom?—A. To the King's Printer.

Q. When?—A. Some two months ago or three.

Q. Did you state the number of clerks you wanted?—A. I think I did. I stated that we wanted one in the office and one upstairs at the same time. The one upstairs was to take Arbique's place. At that time he went away on leave of absence, and it was about that time I spoke of it.

Q. You have not got any man since?—A. No. Arbique was employed in taking down the hours of work from the slips made by the men. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murphy are doing it now. When Arbique went away, that fell behind very seriously.

Q. Does that retard the general work?—A. It does very seriously.

Q. Just illustrate how it keeps the work back?—A. Not so much the work as the accounting of the work, the number of hours. Every man in the composing room has a time slip on which he states the hours he is working and the nature of the work he is on. These time slips are then taken upstairs to a book kept by Mr. Lewis, and the time on each slip is entered against that work, so that we have the number of hours worked by the workmen in that book, and if the accountant should want to know at any time how he stood, if these books are properly kept he will have an account with the hours, because there is a record of the work as it is being done.

Q. That account or record seems to me to be a very necessary thing if any person wanted to find out how any particular job stood and what the charges against it should be. That record should be entered up to date, should it not?—A. Most assuredly. It is very serious to allow it to go behind.

Q. And it has gone behind?—A. It has gone behind. I might explain. If the King's Printer wanted to ascertain how he stood financially, he would know the disbursements of his advance account up to the present time. Now, what was there to charge against that? There are wages. He charges wages against it amongst other things. If he were to close up or balance at once, he would want to know what work was in transit. He would know the hours of work in transit from these books without going to the jackets in the different places around and picking them up. The book being kept so would give the work that he had to charge up, and he would know better how he stood.

Q. That is, if he had to issue a bill for work that would require to be paid for by some department or individual, he must have this record entered up in order to make the proper charge for the work?—A. Yes. That is also kept on the jackets.

Q. Else he would have to go to the different departments to get the details of that rather than to have it in that one record?—A. Yes.

Q. And that record, you say, is not entered up, due to this man's absence and the want of a man in his place?—A. Yes.

Q. And your recollection is that when he went away you spoke to the King's Printer for someone to replace him?—A. Yes, and the seriousness of the book not being kept up.

Q. How long has Arbique been with you?—A. Some years. He was first a copyholder.

Q. Worked his way up?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a trusted employee, was he?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. I understand he did pretty much as he liked?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Signed the book when he felt like it—is not that a fact?—A. I could not say.

Q. Hasn't he the reputation in the Bureau of going out after signing the book and remaining out? I am told he has by men who know all about his movements. Surely some of that came to your knowledge did it not?—A. No.

Q. Never heard of Arbique signing the book and then going out and remaining out?—A. No.

Q. Do you think you could find out from any person if that was an occurrence or if it was a continuous practice?—A. I could ask the proofreaders or Mr. Lewis.

Q. Who is Mr. Lewis?—A. He is the man who kept the book of other people's working.

Q. Arbique was not in your office?—A. No, he was upstairs.

Q. It is a matter of common knowledge in the Bureau that Mr. Arbique signed the book, went out and remained out, and did it so often and so long that it is common talk about town, and it never reached you?—A. No.

To Mr. PARMELEE:

Q. Did you ever hear anything of that, Mr. Parmelee?—A. Mr. Parmelee: No.

To Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

Q. Have you, Mr. Chamberlain?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Yes, I have.

Q. Often?—A. I heard it remarked very often by the proofreaders when he was a copyholder, and at the books.

Q. Up to how recently did he have that reputation as far as you know?—A. As far as I know, I heard it up to his departure. I do not know it as a fact, but I have heard it by rumours.

Q. You are not speaking of personal knowledge, but from the talk you heard around the Bureau?—A. From the talk I heard around the Bureau.

W. C. McMAHON, examination resumed:—

Q. Who is Mr. Lewis that you spoke of?—A. He is a compositor.

Q. Is he here now?—A. Yes.

Q. How long will he work now?—A. Up till half past five.

Q. Lewis and Arbique worked together until Arbique went away?—A. Yes.

Q. So that this common knowledge should be known to Lewis?—A. Yes. I did know that Choquette signed the book and went out, and I spoke to him about it.

Q. Who is Choquette?—A. Joseph Choquette. He is in the accountant's office.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that he was in the habit of signing the book and going out?—A. Yes.

Q. Up till recently?—A. Yes.

Q. How recently?—A. I suppose up to three or four months ago.

Q. How long would he remain out when he would go out after signing the book?—A. I have known him to remain out a couple of hours.

Q. Did you ask him to explain?—A. I did.

Q. What did he say?—A. He had to go to this place and that place. I told him not to do it; he musn't do it.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said he would not do it.

Q. Did he persist in doing it to any extent after that?—A. I do not think so. I spoke to him several times and he continued to do it, but on the last occasion I spoke to him I think he stopped. I think that was three or four months ago.

Q. Do you know of any other employee who is in the habit of doing that, signing the book and going out?—A. One man who is dead.

Q. Any others who are living?—A. I cannot call to mind.

ALBAN E. CHAMBERLAIN, recalled:—

Q. There has been filed as Exhibit 8 a summary of the attendance book from June 29, 1909, to June 21, 1910, and in that period you have a record of being late 61 times. What have you to say to that?—A. I do not dispute the record at all. I very likely have been late that many times in the morning. I attend many funerals at a certain church and take part in the service, and I have done that for some years. I have done that with the knowledge of the management, and there has never been any objection raised to it, and I get down after the service as quickly as I possibly can. I may also point out that I sing at these services, sometimes at an early hour, which brings me down to the Printing Bureau sometimes as early as half past eight.

Q. And you state that you have attended these morning services connected with

funerals with the knowledge of the management. What do you mean by that?—A. I have asked permission to do so.

Q. To whom?—A. The superintendent of printing, Mr. McMahon. I never asked the King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee.

Q. You do not pretend, though, that you were at 61 funerals in less than twelve months?—A. No, but there are services that are not really funerals. There are anniversary services.

Q. Are you paid for attending these services?—A. Yes.

To Mr. McMahon: Q. What have you to say to that, Mr. McMahon?—A. I called his attention to it more than once for being late, and he told me that he had been at these funerals. I have told him that would not do; that some day or other he would find it would not do.

Q. Did you find that Mr. Chamberlain's frequent coming in after the hour at which he should arrive was having a bad effect on the rest of the staff?—A. It had a deterimental effect on the others; that is what I told him, and it would have to stop.

Q. Was there any improvement after that?—A. None. I called attention to it on the score that, just as remarked, being late, no matter what it was for, it would not be taken into consideration.

A. E. Chamberlain, examination resumed:—

Q. I notice that in addition to these 61 late attendances you have been absent several times—September 27, 1909, absent all day, marginal note says 'on leave;' October 2, 1909, absent all day, marginal note says 'attending a funeral.' What funeral was that that would keep you away all day?—A. That was a funeral of a personal friend who was buried at South March.

Q. October 16, left at 11.10; December 28, absent all day; February 1, 1910, absent in the afternoon; March 17, absent in the morning, and so on. So that it cannot be pretended that these 61 times late and these rather frequent absences were all due to these services of which you speak?—A. No, I do not wish to give that impression that all the absences are due to the funerals or services at any church. But my average absence I do not think exceeds that of any other of the clerks.

Q. That is not the question?—A. All of them are not due to services.

Q. What have you to say with reference to Mr. McMahon's statement that he spoke to you about coming late?—A. Mr. McMahon called my attention to the fact that I was coming in late, and I informed him of the reason why, and he told me that he did not think it would do; he intimated that it should stop, but he never gave me an emphatic order to stop. Had he done so, I would have desisted.

Q. You did not think the speaking quietly to you meant an order to stop?—A. No. I did not accept it in that way. I did not think he meant it in that way, and I continued to do it afterwards.

Mr. Murphy.—All I can say is that the next time you are late you will be suspended for a week without pay, the second time you are late you will be suspended for two weeks without pay, and the third time you are late you will be dismissed.

Mr. Chamberlain.—All right, sir.

Q. Now, I want to draw your attention to some other things in this book. I notice that on Thursday, September 9, 1909, you sign the book in the morning as having arrived at eight o'clock, although the person who signs it before you, and who, therefore, was in the Bureau earlier than you, signed it at 8.30, and the person immediately after you signed at 8.50?—A. I remember that case particularly, and I think that if Mr. Draper's attention was called to that he would acknowledge that he made a mistake—that that should be a seven instead of an eight. I have never yet done that.

Q. Let us look at September 11. I see there you are entered as having arrived at 8.30, and the name immediately preceding, Mr. Draper, also at 8.30, but the three names preceding Mr. Draper's and yours, and they are the three first to arrive that morning, are entered as having arrived at 8.45?—A. Most likely Mr. Draper and myself took the time from the clock in the hall, and the others must have looked at their individual watches. I always enter my time from the clock in the hall.

Q. That is the only explanation you can give us of that?—A. That is the only explanation.

Q. Again, on Monday, September 13, I see you have made an entry in this book as arriving at 8.50, while opposite the name immediately preceding yours there is entered the time 9 o'clock.—A. Yes, and I think that will appear in that way more than three or four times throughout the book, and whenever that was done it was done with the full knowledge that I was in at the hour I put down.

Q. How about the man preceding you?—A. It might have been his carelessness. Some of the clerks would go out and I know they made a practice of putting down a regular time for their arrival and departure. They may come in at a quarter to 9 in the morning and they will record 9, and they may leave at 5.15 in the afternoon and they will record 5.

Q. I am sorry to say that the book and the individual in this case do not bear out your explanation. The person whose name precedes yours on September 13, and who enters his time of arrival at 9 o'clock, is Mr. J. Gleeson. Going back to the working day immediately preceding that, Saturday, September 11, I see that Mr. J. Gleeson enters himself as arriving at 9.30, so that taking that entry and the entry that the same man makes on September 14, when he records his arrival at 9.10, it is evident that he has not a fixed hour for arriving at the Bureau?—A. No. I have not any particular reference to Mr. Gleeson.

Q. But you gave that as an explanation of your entering 8.50 when he immediately preceding entered 9 o'clock?—A. From my own knowledge of the clerk who signs that book, Mr. Neville, and I called his attention to it at the time, he goes out at 5.10 and he records it as 5.

Q. On September 13 I see Mr. Neville records his having arrived at 9 o'clock, on September 11 he is entered as having come in at 9.20, and on September 14 he is entered as having come in at 9.10, so that even in Mr. Neville's case your explanation is not borne out, without going into any of the records for any of the other days in this book; and a hasty glance through the book shows that he makes an entry varying apparently according to the time at which he arrives. That does not seem to be an explanation—certainly not an excuse for your making improper entries. What have you to say further?—A. All I can say is that Mr. Neville has told me himself that he has often done that, and he has done it in my presence. I called his attention to it when he was registering the time.

Q. Admitting what you say to be correct, although the book disputes it and furnishes proof after proof that it is not so, if Mr. Neville were in the habit of making false entries, is that any reason why you should?—A. No, sir. I do not concede that I make false entries.

Q. The book says you have?—A. The figures say I have, but I maintain that the figures I put down there are correct.

Q. How can they be correct when the man who precedes you puts fifteen or twenty minutes after the time of your arrival, although they have been before you?—A. Whenever I recorded the time, when parties were recorded as having arrived later, I was particular to note the time, and noted it correctly, and I can take an affidavit to that effect.

To Mr. McMahon.—Q. Have you noticed any of these things, Mr. McMahon?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever speak to any of the employees about them?—A. Yes.

Q. Spoken to Mr. Chamberlain?—A. Yes. Sometimes they will go away and not sign the time of their departure—forget to do it—go out in a hurry. I have repeatedly had to call them back for that, and when I did so I called their attention to the manner in which the book was kept.

Q. I am not speaking of their time of leaving, but the time of their arrival in the morning?—A. They would sign their arrival in the morning. Sometimes they would go out and not sign the time they went out. When I called them back for that purpose I explained the other.

Q. I am asking if you drew the attention of any of these employees to the fact that they were making improper entries in this book when they arrived after others whose after arrivals were entered?—A. I drew their attention to it.

Q. Did you draw Mr. Chamberlain's attention to it?—A. I did.

Q. What explanation did he give?—A. Just the explanation he has given now.

Mr. MURPHY (to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN): I am sorry I cannot accept that explanation, and, Mr. Chamberlain, you will be suspended for a week without pay. I want to draw your attention to the provision of section 84 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. (Section read.) Now, I am sorry to find that this habit of making improper entries in these attendance books is one that has generally spread throughout the Printing Bureau and apparently the employees have no consciousness of how serious an offence it is. I am drawing your attention to this section of the Act to show you what might happen if that continues. I am satisfied that in your case it will not. In the meantime, you are relieved from further attendance here, and Mr. Parmelee will take note of your suspension for a week without pay.

JOHN THOMPSON, called and examined:

Q. How long have you been in the Printing Bureau?—A. I think about five years. I was on during the night for three sessions.

Q. What work were you put at when you came in first?—A. At the night work.

Q. What do you mean by night work?—A. During the session I used to carry the papers from the reporters into the linotype machines.

Q. What did you do after that?—A. Then I was put in with Mr. Foran, and now I have been working with Mr. Colter.

Q. In what capacity?—A. Cleaning up, bringing up ice, helping to move anything, and any other thing he asks me to do.

Q. Mr. McMahon is your superior officer?—A. Yes, he has been.

Q. He is still?—A. I suppose so.

Q. He is the Superintendent of Printing?—A. Yes.

Q. He states that you do not do your work?—A. I do what I am told to do.

Q. The King's Printer, who is here present, says you do not do your work?—A. I do what I am told to do.

Q. He says that when told to do your work, you make a bluff at doing it, and when the man's back is turned you quit?—A. I do? When Mr. Fluker was away I used to do his work—took the books down to get them signed by Mr. McMahon.

Q. I am not talking about the things you do, but the things you do not do. I am told that you disobey orders?—A. I do not disobey orders, Mr. Colter knows very well.

Q. I do not want to ask Mr. Colter. The King's Printer and Mr. McMahon say you do?—A. I have been busy all day to-day. I am generally kept going.

Q. I am not talking about to-day. You do not suppose you can stay here and do no work?—A. I do what I am told.

Q. That is what your superiors say you do not do.—A. I do not refuse to do it.

Q. That may be, but the fact is that you do not do it, and set a bad example to other men?—A. I go and clean up things.

Q. There is not anything clean here; I have seen it; it is not clean. Why don't you do your work when ordered to do it?—A. I have done it.

Q. Both Mr. Parmelee and Mr. McMahon say you do not?—A. I do not think Mr. Parmelee said anything to me about it.

Q. In addition to that, you have been here under the influence of liquor?—A. No, never.

Q. Yes, Mr. Parmelee says so, and Mr. McMahon says so?—A. Good God! They have never seen me with liquor on me, so help me God!

Q. Mr. McMahon says you have been under the influence of liquor as recently as three weeks ago?—A. I never came here with a drop of liquor on me.

Q. He says you have been here in the building under the influence of liquor?—A. I have not done so. It is the last thing I would do.

Q. Unfortunately I have to take Mr. McMahon's statement for that, because it is corroborated by other people whom I can call if necessary. I want to know right now whether you are going to do your work and are going to stop drinking?—A. I am not drinking. The first time any man finds me with liquor on me in this building, I will report to Mr. Parmelee and go.

Q. Your promise is that the first time you are under the influence of liquor here, you will go?—A. Yes.

C. H. PARMELEE, recalled:—

Q. I have received a letter to-day from the proprietors of the Citizen complaining of the employment here of a man named James Steacey who they say was in their employ, and who was induced to leave their employ by an invitation to come to the Bureau. What do you know about the facts?—A. The facts are these. My chief foreman reported to me recently that we were in urgent need of seven or eight printers, and he said that we should get them as soon as we could. This man Steacey was here last fall, recommended as a good printer. He turned up here, and I questioned him very strongly as to what he was doing. He told me he was working in the Citizen only temporarily. I said, 'That won't do, I cannot take you unless you give proper notice, and unless your leaving is perfectly satisfactory.' He came back to me and said it was. I learned that there is no agreement at all between the Union and employing printers as to notice. A printer may leave at an hour's notice and the employing printer may discharge at a moment's notice. But the other feature of the situation is that if I can only hire the fellows out of a job, who are most likely to be the misfits and poor printers, I shall certainly be up against it in having any sort of a staff here.

Q. The point about Steacey is that he reported that he had made satisfactory arrangements with the Citizen, and you did not inquire further?—A. No, I did not.

Q. The Citizen writes a letter practically the same as the Journal wrote a day or two ago, complaining that this was in breach of a working arrangement supposed to exist between the employing printers and the Bureau, and that this man came to the Bureau without giving them proper notice, and they ask for redress. As I did not give any authority to have Mr. Steacey taken on here, he will have to be let go?—A. All right.

Q. Has the Citizen Company taken any men away from the Bureau?—A. Not that I know of.

Investigation adjourned at 6 p.m. till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, June, 24, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 3.30 p.m.

FRANCIS ASKWITH, called and examined:—

Q. What is your occupation in the Bureau?—A. I look after the machinery. I am a millwright by trade.

Q. In looking after the machinery, do you set the knives in the cutting machines in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. Just describe how you set them?—A. I first go to work and put them on the table and sharpen them well. Then I take them to the machine, take out the old knife and put the new one in. Then I fasten it with bolts.

Q. How many bolts?—A. There are two knives of different lengths, and there are seven bolts in one length and eight in the other. Sometimes on the one machine there is used a knife with seven bolts and sometimes a knife with eight bolts to hold it in place.

Q. Do these seven and eight bolts respectively hold the knife very securely in place?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it possible for the knife to move?—A. No. It fills the space in the holder so tight that it cannot move either sideways or lengthways. The head of the bolt is pressing on the surface prepared for it.

Q. So that it prevents any movement?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been putting these knives in these cutting machines?—A. These new ones we have only had for three or four years.

Q. Have you fastened the knives in them during that time?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been engaged in fastening the knives on the other machines?—A. Sixteen years before that.

Q. Did you ever hear of one moving?—A. No.

C. H. PARMELEE, recalled:—

Q. You produce a sheet of paper with a mourning border on which there appears this notice:—

'Aug. 13, 1909.

'Hereafter persons desiring small loans are to pay at least the full legal rate of interest on same.

'J. E. B.'

Will you please state where you obtained the notice copied on this sheet of paper?—A. I copied it from a little written notice posted up on the wall of the third flat near the elevator.

Q. In what department?—A. In Mr. Allan's department.

Q. What do you call that?—A. The bindery.

Q. The notice bears the initials 'J. E. B.' Whose initials are those?—A. I do not know. I can try to ascertain.

Q. Is the notice printed or written?—A. Written.

Q. In ink?—A. In ink.

Q. Had you ever seen it before you copied it this afternoon?—A. No.

Q. Had you ever heard of it?—A. No.

Q. Have you any suspicions as to who the person is who put the notice up?—A. I have not the slightest. I do not know the handwriting.

Q. What inquiry did you make this afternoon in the bindery about this notice?—A. I went to Mr. Allan and asked him if he knew anything about a notice of that kind, if he could point it out to me. He said there used to be a notice there; he said it was put up as a joke by some one of the employees on some other employee who had a little money ahead and occasionally accommodated the other fellows with a small loan. That was his explanation of it.

Q. Did he say who this man was who had a little more money than the others?—A. No, he did not. (Copy of notice filed as Exhibit 11.)

NAPOLEON MOISAN, called and examined:—

Q. When did you begin working in the Bureau?—A. In March, 1909.

Q. What do you do in the Bureau?—A. Bookbinder.

Q. Who is your foreman?—A. Mr. Allan.

Q. Did you live in Ottawa before you began to work in the Bureau?—A. Yes, seven years.

Q. Is there a man employed in the Bureau with you of the name of Bailey?—A. Yes.

Q. What does he do?—A. He is a bookbinder.

Q. What is his first name?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you know him before you begun to work in the Bureau?—A. No.

Q. Does Mr. Bailey sometimes lend money to the men in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Has he lent you some money?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. One time he lent me $5 for two days. I gave him a quarter interest. Another time he lent me $5 for a week for a quarter. Another time $10 for a month. For that he charged me a dollar.

Q. What other money did he lend you?—A. That is all.

Q. Then I understand that he sued you in the Division Court?—A. Yes. The $10 he lent me for a month, and when the month was up I went to him and said, 'I cannot pay you the $10, but here is the dollar interest, and will you let me have the $10 for another fifteen days?' He said he would for a dollar more, and before the fifteen days were up he sent me a letter demanding payment of the $10.

Q. Did you pay him the $10 then?—A. No. I made arrangements with a lawyer.

Q. You produce a copy of the summons served on you by the bailiff in the suit brought against you by Mr. Bailey?—A. Yes.

Q. You also produce two letters written by Mr. Bailey's lawyer?—A. Yes.

Q. You also produce three receipts signed by Mr. Bailey?—A. Yes. (Papers filed as Exhibit 12.)

Q. Have you paid all this loan now?—A. No. I paid $4.

Q. And you owe $6 or $7 yet?—A. Yes.

Q. How are you paying that—by the week or the month?—A. By the month.

Q. Did you and Mr. Bailey have trouble about this loan in the bindery?—A. Yes. He would put on his coat and go out into the passageway and bring me out and threaten me. He made me afraid. One day he said he would bring me down to the King's Printer, and I said, 'Come along.' But he would not come. Another day he presented me with a note for $15 which he wanted me to sign, and I would not sign it. Then he said, 'Do as you like,' and he made a bluff that he was going to telephone to his lawyer.

Q. Did all this happen in the building here?—A. Yes.

Q. About what time did that take place?—A. At 2 o'clock or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Was the foreman, Mr. Allan, in the room when all this went on?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he hear him?—A. Some one said to me that Mr. Allan knew he lent money. That was told me at the time I received the letter from the lawyer.

Q. When Mr. Bailey would put on his coat and call you out into the hall, was the foreman in the room?—A. One time.

Q. Did he see you going out?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he hear Bailey calling you out?—A. Yes. One time Mr. Walsh, the assistant foreman, came to me and said, 'Bailey wants to speak to you.'

Q. Where was Bailey?—A. He was down-stairs in the corridor, near Mr. McMahon's door.

Q. Did you come down?—A. Yes.

Q. What did Bailey say to you?—A. He wanted me to sign a paper, and if I did not he would send it to his lawyer and send a bailiff to my home. The day after, another man told me that Bailey wanted to see me at the same place, and when I was going out the assistant foreman, Mr. Walsh, said, 'Do not stay as long as you did yesterday.' When I went downstairs I said to Mr. Bailey, 'This is no place to make arrangements, I will see you to-night.' Then I caught him by the arm and said, 'Come in and see the King's Printer,' and Bailey refused to come.

Q. Was there anybody else in the passage?—A. Yes. The messenger, Harry James, was in the hall and I think he heard the talk.

Q. Has Mr. Bailey spoken to you about the money lately?—A. No. The matter is with the lawyers.

Q. Do you know Mr. Bailey has also lent money to Mr. Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Where does Mr. Bureau work?—A. In Mr. Allan's room.

Q. Do you know any other man in the Bureau to whom Mr. Bailey has lent money?—A. He has lent money to several—Auger, Pittman, Chateauvert, Shore and I think Butler. All these work in the bindery.

OSCAR BUREAU, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the bindery in the Printing Bureau.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Fifteen years.

Q. Who is your foreman?—A. Mr. Allan.

Q. Has he been foreman during all that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man named Bailey in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. What does he do?—A. He is supposed to be a book-binder.

Q. I take it that the rest of the men do not think that he is a very good book-binder?—A. I cannot tell what kind of a book-binder he is.

Q. Do you know that he lends money to the men?—A. Yes, he lent me money

Q. How much did he lend you?—A. I think it was $10 or $11 altogether.

Q. At different times or all in one lump?—A. At different times.

Q. How much money did he lend you the first time?—A. $5.

Q. For how long?—A. A fortnight.

Q. At what rate of interest?—A. 50 cents for the fortnight.

Q. How much did he lend you the second time?—A. I forget the second time. I think I got $3 and then $2.

Q. How much interest did you pay on the $3?—A. I could not tell. I know I paid 10 per cent for a fortnight on the whole amount I owed him.

Q. How much was that?—A. That went up to $10 or $11.

Q. Have you paid the whole amount of it?—A. No.

Q. How much do you owe him?—A. He sent me a bill I think for $13.25.

Q. When did he send you that?—A. About three months ago.

Q. What did you do?—A. I did not pay him yet. I paid him the interest, and a couple of days afterwards I got a letter from a lawyer.

Q. How much interest did you pay him?—A. A dollar.

Q. When was that?—A. About three months ago.

Q. Then you got a letter from his lawyer—who was this lawyer?—A. Nellis, Matheson & Thompson.

Q. Has he spoken to you about the money in the bindery?—A. Yes, he spoke to me a couple of times. Three days after I got the letter from the lawyer I got a Division Court summons.

Q. Did you go to court?—A. No, but I went up to the lawyer and arranged with him to pay $2 a month. We did not carry out the arrangement. Then Mr. Bailey came to me while I was at work and wanted to make arrangements with me saying he did not care how long it took so long as I paid him. I said I was going to start paying him as soon as I could. He said it was all right but about three or four days ago he came to me again and said he did not care if it took five or six years to pay him that amount, he was not depending on the money, as long as he knew it would come some day. Then he said he was going to take it out of the lawyer's hands and I could pay him.

Q. Did you and Mr. Bailey ever have any dispute in the bindery about this money?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever have any loud talk?—A. No. One day he came over and said if I did not pay him he would have me lose my job. This was a couple of days after he sued me.

Q. Did he tell you how you would lose your job?—A. No. He said, 'you might lose your job over it.' I said he could not do it.

Q. Have you ever heard him talking to other men in the room about the money they owed him?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever seen or hear any talk going on between him and Mr. Moisan?—A. No.

Q. You knew he sued Mr. Moisan?—A. Yes. Mr. Allan one day gave me two letters from the lawyers; one was for Mr. Moisan and one for myself.

Q. Did Mr. Allan ever say anything to you about borrowing money from Mr. Bailey?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?—A. He asked me if I had borrowed some money from Mr. Bailey. I said yes. Mr. Allan said, 'Why don't you pay him? You should not have anything to do with him.'

Q. When was this?—A. That was a couple of weeks after I got the summons.

Q. Did the bailiff come in and give you the summons in the bindery?—A. No.

Q. Where did he give it to you?—A. In the hall.

Q. In the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you called down to see the bailiff?—A. Yes.

Q. Who came up for you?—A. I think it was Mr. King, one of the messengers.

Q. Does it often happen that bailiffs come in here and that men are called down to the hall to be served with summons?—A. I do not know that it happened to others.

Q. Have you seen a notice on the wall in the bindery near the water tap in these words: (Reading Exhibit 11)?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose initials are these, 'J. E. B.'?—A. They are supposed to be Bailey's.

Q. Do you remember when you first saw that notice?—A. No.

Q. Until you saw that notice did you know that Mr. Bailey lent money?—A. No.

Q. And it was after you read that notice on the wall that you asked him for money?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was because of your seeing that notice on the wall, I understand, that you went to Mr. Bailey for the loan?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear who put that notice up?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever heard any talk about it among the men?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever speak of it to anybody?—A. No—only to Moisan after he told me he sued me for the amount.

Q. Did you ever speak about this notice to any of the other men?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. When you saw the notice first on the wall, what did you do?—A. I went to him to get money.

Q. What about talking to any of the others about the notice?—A. I do not remember talking to any of the others.

Q. Did any of the others talk to you about it?—A. Mr. Moisan spoke to me about it.

Q. Are you a married man?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the bailiff make a seizure at your house?—A. No.

Q. Have you any receipts for the money you paid?—A. No.

Q. Didn't he give you a receipt when you paid the money?—A. No, he had a new note, and he used to give us little coupons.

Q. Like those Mr. Moisan has handed in?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I threw them away.

Q. Have you the summons which was served on you?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you the letters written to you by Nellis, Matheson & Thompson?—A. Yes, I have them at home.

Q. Bring them in an envelope and leave them with the King's Printer?—A. All right.

GEORGE P. WARD, re-called:—

Q. I understand that part of your duties consist in going to the bindery and checking up the time of the employees there as disclosed by certain time checks that are used in the bindery and a book called the attendance book?—A. Yes.

Q. My further information is that the method used to indicate the time of arrival in the bindery is the following: There is a case on the wall containing a number of brass checks, these checks being numbered and each number indicating one of the employees?—A. Yes.

Q. The employees on arriving in the morning are supposed to be in the Bureau at 8 o'clock, and I am informed that they are given five minutes grace, so that any of them in the bindery before 8.05 is supposed to be able to take his or her check as the case may be out of this case on the wall and drop it into a box which is provided for the deposit of these brass checks?—A. Yes.

Q. Then I understand that the part of the attendance book plays is that if an employee arrives on time forgets to take his or her check out of the case on the wall, that employee is allowed to sign the book and the correct hour of arrival is supposed to be placed after his or her name?—A. That is so.

Q. For instance, 8 o'clock or 8.03 or 8.04 as the case may be?—A. Yes.

Q. Then the employees whose names appear in the book as having arrived at any time before 8.05 are credited with being in attendance at the proper hour?—A. Yes.

Q. The book also contains the names of those who arrive late, and the hour at which they arrive is supposed to be denoted in the same way?—A. Yes.

Q. For instance, if after a person's name 9 o'clock appears that means, as I am informed, that that person will lose an hour?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is this book in charge of in the bindery?—A. It is in charge of the foreman who is in charge of the room.

Q. Who is that foreman?—A. In that particular case Mr. Allan.

Q. Does it not depend altogether upon the honesty of the foreman as to whether the entries in the book purporting to show those employees who have arrived on time but who have forgotten to take out their checks, correctly show the hours at which the employees arrived who are not marked late?—A. Yes.

Q. In other words, if the foreman is lax or if he has the desire, he will allow an employee to record his or her arrival at the Bureau as before 8.05 when as a matter of fact the person so entering his or her attendance may arrive after 8.05?—A. That could occur.

Q. Would there be any way of checking entries of that kind by the book?—A. No.

Q. Would there be any way of finding out whether entries of that kind were improperly made except through some person in the room who may have noticed such occurrences and kept track of them?—A. That would be the only channel.

Q. Who would have charge of the book in Mr. Allan's absence?—A. Mr. Walsh, the assistant foreman of the bindery.

Investigation adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, June 27, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 2.30 p.m.

HENRY JAMES, called and examined:—

Q. Are you employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been at work here?—A. I will be two years here in February.

Q. Do you know a man named Moisan who works in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you also know a man named Bailey who also works in the bindery?—A. Yes, I am slightly acquainted with him.

Q. Do you remember an occasion when these two men had an altercation in the hallway?—A. Not in my hearing. If there was an altercation it was beyond my knowledge.

Q. Do you remember any occasion on which you saw these two men there?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you remember any other two men having any dispute in the hall?—A. No, I cannot say that I have heard any unusual disputes in the hall or loud talk of any kind.

Q. You have not heard anybody discussing loans or money lending?—A. No.

JOHN BUTLER, called and examined:—

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. It will be four years next November.

Q. What do you do?—A. Apprentice in the bindery.

Q. Do you know Mr. J. E. Bailey in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that he has been in the habit of lending money?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever borrow any from him?—A. Yes.

Q. How long ago was it that you first borrowed from him?—A. About two years.

Q. When was the last time you borrowed from him?—A. Somewhere around last Christmas.

Q. I suppose you have only borrowed small amounts?—A. Yes, not higher than a dollar.

Q. What rate of interest did you pay him on the dollar?—A. 7½ per cent a week.

Q. And you would repay the dollar at the expiry of two weeks?—A. Yes.

Q. At the time your fortnight's pay would come?—A. Yes.

Q. What then would you pay him?—A. $1.15 for the dollar.

Q. Did you ever sign any notes?—A. Yes.

Q. For how long were the notes?—A. Two weeks, from pay day to pay day.

Q. What would be the rate of these notes?—A. He made out two or three different kinds. He used to have white coloured notes instead of pink ones which he has used lately.

Q. What is the rate of interest on those?—A. On the first I think he had 12 per cent per annum.

Q. What afterwards?—A. 10 per cent. He used to have it on the note per annum, but he charged it for the week.

Q. That is, when you came to pay him you found that it was 12 per cent per week instead of 12 per cent per annum as stated on the note?—A. Yes.

Q. When Mr. Bailey began lending, as I understand, he began lending in small sums, but later on he got some money from the sale of some land grant on a South African veteran's warrant, and then he went into the business more extensively?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the men in the bindery generally understand that he had obtained this money?—A. Everybody knew he had. It was in the papers that he was buying these grants. He got one himself.

Q. He went to South Africa?—A. Yes. That is how he got the money—from the sale of his land grant.

Q. What appeared in the newspapers?—A. 'Land Warrants. South Africa, highest price paid; apply to J. E. Bailey, Printing Bureau.'

Q. Do you say this was a notice that Mr. Bailey had inserted in the newspapers?—A. Yes, he had an advertisement in the newspapers.

Q. Did people come down here to sell him land grants?—A. I never saw any of them.

Q. Did you know of any of them coming?—A. No.

Q. You have seen the notice that is up in the bindery about lending money with Mr. Bailey's initials on it?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember when he put that up?—A. I would not be quite sure.

Q. Was it before or after he got this money from the sale of the veteran's land grant?—A. It was after.

Q. Do you owe him anything now?—A. No.

Q. Did the men generally in the bindery know about his putting the advertisement in the papers stating that he would purchase these land grants?—A. No, not until after he sold his own, that he could buy one.

Q. Did the men in the bindery know, as you appear to have known that he inserted this advertisement in the newspapers?—A. They all saw it.

EDOUARD AUGER, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the paper ruling department in the Printing Bureau.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Three years now. Previously I worked for another period of nine years, after which I left and was away for nine years.

Q. Do you know Mr. J. E. Bailey in the bindery?—A. I know him since I started to work here.

Q. Have you borrowed any money from him?—A. Yes. I borrowed $2 and paid him $3.

Q. How long had you the money when you paid him $3?—A. Two weeks.

Q. What amount did you next borrow?—A. $5.

Q. Have you paid him that yet?—A. I paid him that on the 14th January, 1910, with interest.

Q. And you produce your receipt for that sum?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you borrow any more from him?—A. I borrowed $5 after that.

Q. When did you borrow that other $5?—A. On the 18th of January, 1910.

Q. Have you paid him that yet?—A. No.

Q. Then Mr. Bailey sued you for the second $5 that you borrowed?—A. Yes.

Q. And you produce the summons that was served on you?—A. Yes.

Q. After you were sued, I understand you went to Mr. Bailey's solicitors, Messrs. Nellis, Matheson & Thompson, and arranged with them to pay on the 17th of June?—A. Yes.

Q. And after you had made this arrangement you got a letter from Mr. Bailey, which you also produce?—A. Yes.

Q. In which he says he will not carry out the arrangement?—A. Yes.

Q. And he suggests that you should pay him how much?—A. $10—that $10 should be kept out of my wages to pay him the $5.

Q. And the letter concludes in these words: 'It is a case of doing time, or have the red flag hanging out at your home?'—A. Yes. (Summons and letter included in Exhibit 12.)

Q. Have you settled with him yet?—A. No. I offered him to go and see a lawyer. He told me it was no use for me to go and see a lawyer. So I offered to pay him $4, which is all I owe him.

Q. Has he accepted that?—A. No.

Q. So the matter is still unsettled?—A. Still unsettled. I was told not to pay him, but to go and see a lawyer and to settle with the lawyer.

Q. Who told you that?—A. A friend.

J. E. Chateauvert, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the ruling department of the bindery.

Q. How long have you worked in the Bureau?—A. Nineteen years.

Q. Do you know Mr. Bailey who works in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever borrowed any money from him?—A. Yes, two or three times.

Q. How much did you borrow first?—A. $2.

Q. How much did you pay him for that?—A. 10 per cent for the fortnight. I paid him back $2.20.

Q. How much did you borrow next?—A. I think it was $3 and $5.

Q. Did you pay each of these amounts back on the next pay day after you had borrowed them?—A. Yes.

Q. How much did you pay back for the $3 you borrowed?—A. For the $3 I paid $3.30 and for the $5 I paid $5.50.

Q. That was 10 per cent for the two weeks?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you know that Mr. Bailey lent money?—A. I saw his notice up there, and I knew he lent money—he said so.

Q. Have you any of the papers or receipts he gave you?—A. No. The last receipt was for the $2.

Q. When was that?—A. Some time in December.

Q. When did you first begin borrowing from him?—A. In September.

Q. Did you ever have any trouble with him about the money?—A. No, because I have never borrowed very much. I have not done any business with him for six months.

Harry E. Pittman, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. The bindery department of the Printing Bureau.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Since November, 1907.

Q. Do you know Mr. J. E. Bailey?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you borrowed any money from him?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you first begin borrowing from him?—A. Somewhere around October, 1909.

Q. You borrowed only small amounts, I suppose?—A. Yes, small amounts.

Q. And these amounts, I understand, you repaid at the end of each two weeks?—A. Yes.

Q. And you paid him for these loans at the rate of 10 per cent for the two weeks?—A. Some were 10 per cent. The first one or two were 10 per cent, and for the next he charged me, I think, 7 per cent for the two weeks.

Q. Have you any receipts?—A. No. They were little stubs and I tore them up.

Q. Do you owe him anything now?—A. No. It is over six months since I got any money from him.

Austin E. Shore, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the bindery.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Twenty-one years.

Q. Do you know Mr. J. E. Bailey there?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever borrowed any money from him?—A. Yes.

Q. Small amounts?—A. Yes.

Q. And these small amounts you repaid him, I understand, on the pay day succeeding the date on which you borrowed them?—A. Yes.

Q. What rate of interest did you pay?—A. 10 per cent for the two weeks.

Q. Do you owe him anything now?—A. I owe him $3.

Q. Have you ever had any trouble with him at any time?—A. Never had the slightest trouble.

Q. Do you know anything about his having inserted an advertisement to the effect that he would purchase veterans' warrants?—A. Well, I heard—I could not say anything sure.

Q. Did you see the advertisement yourself?—A. No. I heard some of the fellows talking about it.

Q. Were you aware that he had obtained money from the sale of one of these land warrants himself?—A. I heard he had sold one.

Q. Did he tell you that?—A. No, he did not tell me, but it was common talk in the bindery.

C. H. Parmelee, recalled:—

Q. You recall my receiving a letter here one day last week while the inquiry was in progress, in which it was stated that a certain number of volumes of statutes were being cut up, and I asked you to make inquiry at the time of Mr. Allan, the foreman of the bindery?—A. I do.

Q. You returned to the room with Mr. Allan, and the explanation given by Mr. Allan was that the books were not being cut up, but that in the first instance the knives had slipped and the books had been trimmed too small, and that in consequence the cases or covers prepared for them were too large and new cases or covers had to be prepared. That is the explanation given of the incident?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom was that explanation given?—A. By Mr. Allan, the foreman.

John Edward Bailey, called and examined:—

Q. Where are you employed?—A. In the bindery.

Q. How long have you been employed there?—A. Since May, 1905.

Q. You wrote a letter to Mr. Parmelee on June 25, which he transmitted to me. Is that the letter (showing)?—A. Yes.

Q. And you wrote a somewhat similar letter to me to-day, June 27?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that the letter (showing) ?—A. Yes. (Letter filed as Exhibit 13.)

Q. In these letters you explain how you came to lend money in the Bureau and also how you came to put up a notice in the bindery regarding the lending of money?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you anything to add to what is stated in your letters?—A. Nothing other than what would prompt me to have entered into the business if you would term it a business.

Q. What is that?—A. Since coming to the Bureau I have loaned small sums to the men, more or less, never receiving any interest, and last year I had sold my own land warrant—I am a South African veteran—and the boys, naturally under the impression that I was desirous of purchasing land warrants and selling again at a commission, as all people around the city were doing, naturally were under the impression that I had considerable money. They came to me then in greater numbers. I found that it was detrimental, troublesome, I was getting nothing but thank you for it; and having in many cases a hard job to get my money. So I placed my notice

on the sink, which was a sort of sarcastic notice, thinking possibly that if they had to pay money for it they would not come to me so often. They came to me then in greater numbers. I obliged them. First I used a white sheet of paper written by hand, never anticipating it was going to be a business.

Q. What did you use the white piece of paper for?—A. Just an ordinary piece of paper, simply for the purpose of writing a promissory note and getting their signature to it—'I hereby agree to pay to J. E. Bailey on such a date the sum of so many dollars at 12 per cent per annum.' But they could pay me what they liked. For instance, if they borrowed $2 and gave me 10 cents I would take it; or if they gave me 15 cents I would take it; but if they paid me a quarter, I would put back 10 cents. In one particular case the first man to borrow from me under interest was Napoleon Moisan, a degraded individual, a man who came over to me in a rush five minutes after the notice, and he wanted $5 very badly. He said, 'I only want it for three or four days—how much will you charge?' I said: 'I am not charging any specified rate at all; if you want the loan, I will let you have it, and you can give me what you think is right.' He said: 'I will give you 50 cents.' I said: 'That is too much; I will not take anything like that much from you; I will take whatever you like.' So he came on pay day and handed me 50 cents. I gave him 25 cents back. He repeated two weeks after a similar loan. I gave it to him and only charged him 25 cents. Then he asked for $50. I told him I could not lend him any such money as that—I did not have it. I said: 'I don't mind lending you $10 if you want it.' He wanted to go to Montreal to the Old Boys' Re-union. He said: 'What will you charge?' I said: 'The legal rate; the law will not allow me to charge more than 12 per cent per annum.' He was willing to give me anything for the money. I gave it to him for six weeks -$10. At the end of six weeks he came to me and handed me a dollar.

Q. You had him sign a note?—A. Yes. At that time I got some pink printed notes, the same as I had in manuscript, and on the end I had a little stub. I gave him a receipt for the full amount of what he gave me. When he handed me the dollar at the end of six weeks, I asked him what it was. He said interest. I said: 'You cannot give me that much interest; the most you can give me is 50 cents; I will apply that to the principal, and you can have it for the remaining six weeks,' which he insisted upon having. He wanted it for another six weeks. He might have said two years and it would have been all the same.

Q. Then you and he did not come to a settlement?—A. No, he did not pay me, so I sued him.

Q. In the meantime you and he had several interviews here in the Bureau about the debt?—A. Oh, yes, I explained to him all I could do.

Q. And on one occasion he had told us the foreman or assistant foreman told him to go down stairs and see you—you were waiting in the hall or passage to see him. Do you remember that occasion?—A. Yes.

Q. Who told him on that occasion that you wanted to see him?—A. That would be most likely Mr. King, a messenger.

Q. I think it was Mr. Walsh who Mr. Moisan said told him?—A. Yes, Mr. King would have to tell the foreman, and the foreman would ask Moisan to come down.

Q. You had asked Mr. King to do that?—A. Yes. My object was to explain to him that if he would make some kind of settlement, no matter how long it would take, it would save me going through the legal process, that is all.

Q. Was that the occasion on which you told him that if he did not pay he might lose his job?—A. Yes.

Q. And this conversation took place in the corridor on the floor below the bindery?—A. It was not exactly in these words. It intimated something like that was to happen, if I was to garnishee his wages, that would be the result, but I did not threaten him.

Q. You knew you could not garnishee his wages?—A. I did not find that out until afterwards.

Q. You have had other loan transactions with Mr. Bureau?—A. Some. They mounted up to the specified amount of $13 in one case. They were $1 and $2 loans extended over a year.

Q. You have had other loan transactions with Mr. Auger, Mr. Chateauvert?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Butler, Mr. Shore?—A. Yes.

Q. And some others?—A. Oh, a number of them.

Q. Have you had any trouble with any of the others?—A. No, not really trouble—a kind of sentiment. There are only three individuals who are really bad customers.

Q. Who are they?—A. Napoleon Moisan, Auger, and Oscar Bureau. Their contention is to get as much as they can from a man, and use tact in getting him to receive an illegal rate of interest, which was certainly done and positively refused. Then they have you, as the saying is. I realized that shortly after they tried to get me once to take interest and so on.

Q. What do you regard as an illegal rate of interest?—A. I asked my lawyer. He said the law does not consider anything so long as you do not receive more than 50 cents or under on any occasion. I told him I never received more than 50 cents.

Q. Did your lawyer explain anything further to you about the legal rate of interest than you have just told us?—A. Merely explained that 12 per cent per annum was the legal rate. Any costs for lawyers' fees or otherwise that amounted to more than 50 cents would be illegal.

Q. Who was your solicitor who told you that?—A. Mr. Matheson.

Q. Mr. R. B. Matheson, of Nellis, Matheson & Thompson?—A. Yes.

Q. You have spoken about an advertisement being inserted in the newspapers asking persons who had South African veterans' warrants for sale to apply to you?—A. Yes.

Q. What was that?—A. Any person who had a warrant to sell they would notify me.

Q. Your advertisement read how?—A. 'South African warrants bought and sold; highest prices paid for same.'

Q. Was your name signed to that?—A. Yes.

Q. What address?—A. Government P. P. & S. Department.

Q. When did you insert that advertisement in the papers?—A. A year ago this past spring.

Q. In what papers?—A. The Ottawa *Citizen*.

Q. Did you have many applications?—A. I had numerous applications.

Q. Came down here to the Bureau to see you?—A. No. There were only three cases where they came to see me. I disposed of them as quickly as possible, and went to their places of residence in the evening.

Q. Who were the people who came here to see you?—A. I cannot remember positively, because I did not do business with them.

Q. Did your foreman know you had inserted this advertisement?—A. Not to my knowledge. No doubt he did.

Q. The men all seemed to know?—A. Yes, the men certainly knew, but the foreman may not realize that it was I.

Q. Did the foreman speak to you about it?—A. No, I do not think he realized that it was me.

Q. Or the assistant foreman?—A. No.

Q. Where did you see these three people who came to see you in the Bureau?—A. They were called and I was asked downstairs.

Q. Where?—A. In the hall. If I remember rightly, there was a Mr. Benbow and a gentleman who lives on Division street who wanted to buy two of my warrants which I had for sale, but did not purchase them.

Q. The foreman, I would take it, also knew of your lending money to the employees?—A. No, he did not know. He treated it as a huge joke.

Q. Who is that?—A. Mr. Allan. The other man I do not think knew anything about it.

Q. Who is the other one?—A. Mr. Walsh.

Q. You say Mr. Allan treated it as a huge joke?—A. He was not aware of the fact until spoken to the other day.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Parmelee.

Q. Who sent you word to come and see the people who were waiting to see you in the hall?—A. I cannot recall the gentleman's name. An elderly gentleman with white hair on one occasion and a gentleman employed as a messenger, who looks after the 'phone, on another occasion.

Q. Who on the third?—A. The same gentleman who looks after the 'phone.

Q. Did these men speak to the foreman or to you direct?—A. They must have spoken to some one, as they did not know me. Most likely the men as they passed through and I was pointed out to them.

Q. Do you recall whether that was what happened or not?—A. I draw that from the ignorance of my foreman of what I was doing.

Q. You mentioned that Mr. Allan treated your money lending as a huge joke?—A. Yes.

Q. Just explain what you mean by that?—A. In the first place, he would not calculate that I would be capable of lending money. In the second place, I suppose he would think I would have more sense than to lend money in an institution like this where there are so many deadheads, and, as he made the observation to me when he asked me the other day, 'Is it true, John, that you loan money? Did you put that notice there?' I said 'Yes.' He said: 'You have made a bad mistake, that should not have been there.' I said: 'That was to keep the men away I put that up, not to solicit trade.' He said: 'Why didn't you take it down?' I said it was smudged over like so many other notices there that it was neglected. I stopped lending money on December 1, since which date I have not loaned any money—threw all my papers away. I had a hundred more applications, but threw them away.

Q. You must be in error, because papers filed here show that an amount that was loaned was repaid on January 14 and a new loan made on January 14, so that your memory is at fault?—A. It may be an old debt that continued on from back in the summer. I kept a few cases. These fellows would come down and want to make a new note and possibly ask a dollar more. If they wanted an extra dollar, I would destroy the old note and make out a new note and continue it on.

Q. I do not understand yet how Mr. Allan treated your money lending as a huge joke?—A. I would not like to make the assertion that he did treat it as a huge joke. That is my conclusion.

Q. How could he treat as a huge joke a thing which you said a few minutes ago he did not know anything of till his attention was drawn to it by Mr. Parmelee?—A. He did not make the assertion that the landing of money was a joke. He thought the notice was a joke on me.

Q. What did he say as to your lending money to the employees in the Bureau?—A. He said I had made a terrible mistake.

Q. Did he never speak to you about it before?—A. No, he was not aware of it before, I am positive.

Q. How is it he was the only man in the bindery who did not know?—A. Because he did not know any dealings with me in that respect.

Q. How is it the men in the bindery knew you loaned money although they had not any dealings with you?—A. Because there is a large space between the men and the foreman.

Q. They all knew, and the foreman surely knew as well as the men in the room?—A. I do not know whether he did or not.

Q. What about Mr. Walsh, the assistant foreman, did he know?—A. Likewise I could not say.

Q. Did he ever speak to you about it?—A. Never.

Q. You did not require Mr. Allan to tell you the other day that this was wrong—you knew that what you had been doing was wrong?—A. I do not know even to this moment that I have really done wrong.

Q. Do you think it was proper to run a business of that kind in an establishment like this?—A. I had it intimated to me in the course of discussion that there was a rule prohibiting it, which led me to take it seriously, otherwise I would not have taken it seriously.

Q. You thought until then that it was quite proper?—A. I did not give it any consideration. I gradually drifted into it without realizing.

Q. In one of these letters filed as Exhibit 13 you have written this sentence: 'I might also state that I have lost much time since being employed at the Bureau owing to the many business enterprises I have been interested in.' What does that mean?—A. Referring to looking after music, choir work and so forth; running after land warrants at the time these men would phone me that they had one, and I would go down to see them.

Q. Where?—A. At their house or wherever they would be. It was a very foolish thing for me to do, I realized when explained to me; to lose so much time would go against me, and I stopped it. This year I did not follow up that line of business at all.

Q. You have lost quite a lot of time these last six months?—A. Yes, I realize I have.

Q. I see here a statement compiled from the attendance book in your branch, and I notice that you have been in default as to attendance 125 times since November 2, 1908?—A. I have no excuse to offer in that respect. Everybody, more or less, seemed to have a little laxity, and as there were no stringent measures forced upon me, as I stated the other day, if that is detrimental to a man's well-being here, I will adapt myself to the rules of the house. Once before Mr. Allan spoke to me when Mr. McMahon made a rule that there should be no loss in signing the book, and I lost an hour or two in the year.

Q. Did one of your foremen speak to you about being late?—A. Yes.

Q. Which one?—A. Mr. Allan.

Q. What did he say?—A. 'John, you must not lose so much time.'

Q. Is that all?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever fine or suspend you?—A. No.

Q. Did any of the other foremen?—A. No.

Q. Didn't you think you were dealt with pretty leniently after having so many hours of lost time credited to you in the book—125 times since November 2, 1908?—A. In an outside shop I would expect to lose my situation immediately. In fact, I did not act that way in an outside shop. In a government institution, however, where the employees come at 9 o'clock, I thought there was a certain laxity and I took advantage of it, but not through deception or anything of that kind.

Q. What is the nature of this employment outside of the Bureau that you speak of?—A. I have no employment outside of the Bureau.

Q. What you spoke of a few moments ago?—A. I am an eccentric individual, and I run out to get articles made up involving new ideas.

Q. And you have gone out of the Bureau to look after these things?—A. I have not come in until 9 o'clock. I have lost very little time in leaving the Bureau. The occasions when I have been permitted to leave the Bureau are very few. Most of my irregularities in that respect would be coming in at 9, and that would never have been had I not noticed so many doing so. Of course, their hours are 9.

Q. You were supposed to be here when?—A. At 8 o'clock.

Q. Did you have permission from any of the foremen to do business with people in the Bureau?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Did you have permission from any of the foremen to bring people to the Bureau to see you on business?—A. No.

Q. That was something which, I suppose, as explained in the case of the money lending, you just drifted into?—A. Yes, drifted into, and drifted out of very quickly when I realized what it meant. It was really good nature, nothing else. I had no desire from the profits, because I have not derived any—I am in the hole.

Q. I have been told something about some work that was entrusted to you in connection with the statutes of last year. Do you remember cutting a number of volumes too small for the cases or covers that had been prepared for them?—A. Yes, I remember that distinctly.

Q. It was stated at first that the mistake had occurred through the knife slipping, but I have had a look at the machines and I have examined one of the men, and I have satisfied myself that that was an impossibility?—A. Quite so; I agree with you. The mistake was that I was given a wrong sample, the cutting not being my line of work. There were a number of parts the exact size for cutting by, and the one I was given, I presumed, was the right one. On looking at a similar file of the same work further down, I found that they were apparently the same size, and I went ahead. The line of work was entirely out of what I was doing.

Q. How is that?—A. I had not been working on that work and did not know what the exact size was.

Q. How did it come to be given to you?—A. Slackness in my line of work, although my line is any line.

Q. Who gave you that work?—A. I think Mr. Walsh, the assistant foreman. I am not certain.

Q. After you cut the first volume too small, why did you proceed with the rest?—A. I only cut one batch, and I was not aware that it was too small until it was all finished. I got through the job smartly, and it was not until the men began to put in the cases that they saw the mistake.

Q. Shouldn't you have fitted the first copy and seen that it was right?—A. Not in this case. I was entirely under the instructions of the men who did the work. I went to two of them and asked them. There was a little sentimental feeling, and one of them said to me: 'Go and ask your foreman.' One of them told me to get the sample size to cut, marked 'statutes.' I took the part and asked: 'Is that it?' He said, 'That is it.'

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Carnochan, Mr. Riley and Mr. Payne were the three gentlemen to whom I spoke. I did not look on these gentlemen as being responsible for my mistake. We who are doing the work were accustomed to go and take off our own sample.

Q. Is it not a fact that the man who does that work and is careful would fit the first copy, and then do the rest?—A. They have always been in the habit of that, but this was the first time I had been put at this work.

Q. I understand there were some two thousand copies?—A. I do not know the figures. I presume that would be possibly correct.

Q. And the cases prepared for them, being too large, had to be put to one side and new cases provided?—A. I am not aware of these facts.

Q. What became of the old cases?—A. I am not versed on the subject. I did not know but that the books were fitted, and went ahead. I did not know the matter was taken notice of.

Q. You did not hear about it again?—A. Mr. Allan asked how these cases came to be too large. I said it was no fault of mine. The job was finished. The next batch I got I made sure that the cases were right before going ahead. I am not naturally a careless man, as I have been a foreman myself.

Q. Did Mr. Allan speak to any person about it when he drew your attention to the mistake that had been made?—A. I do not know.

Q. I understand that there were two thousand copies, and the old cases had to be abandoned and new cases provided at an expense of over $100?—A. I do not know as to that.

Q. And the old cases have been since cut up and used to place between plates stored in the upper flats?—A. I have seen such cases lying around, but never knew how they came there.

Q. There has been something said to me also about an index box which you spoiled?—A. I am aware of that too.

Q. How did that happen?—A. The week previous to that I had played with the boys a hockey match, in which I was injured and lost over a week's time. My glasses were incidentally smashed, as I played with my glasses on. I started to cut the books right, setting three gauges. I had about twenty books cut right. I left the machine, went over to my bench, put my glue pot in to warm, got a drink, went into the lavatory and waited my turn, the whole thing occupying about twelve or fourteen minutes, possibly fifteen, returned to the machine, went ahead in the same system of work, turned around to take the next pile and push it in to make the three cuts. In carrying the books away I realized that the last three piles were larger than the others, although I could only go by feeling, my eyesight not being the best, and not having my glasses at the time. It was then I noticed that the others had been cut too small. The gauge had been shifted by some one during my absence.

Q. How many of the books were spoiled?—A. I cannot recollect the number I had.

Q. How many approximately?—A. 300, I think.

Q. For what department were they?—A. I cannot recollect that.

Q. Do you remember any other work you spoiled?—A. That is the only work I spoiled to my knowledge.

Q. Do you remember any other instance of work being spoiled with which you were connected?—A. None.

Q. Or mistakes made?—A. No, I am almost certain there have been none. In fact, I do not see why I should make mistakes, being a competent man.

Q. You have told us of two cases?—A. Those are two cases for which I was not directly responsible. It was not through negligence, carelessness or otherwise. There are not sufficient machines up there for the number of men, and if a man leaves his machine for a moment, or even if he is there, some one comes along and wants to cut, and changes the machine. Then he walks away and leaves it as it is, and the man who follows is likely to not change it unless he notices, as I have done one hundred and one times. That time I had not my glasses, and that is the reason I did not notice it at that time.

Q. Are these outside business enterprises that you referred to in your letter of June 25 still going on?—A. No, sir, they were trivial and frivolous. No, sir, I realize the situation of late.

William J. Hull, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the bindery under Mr. Allan.

Q. How long have you been employed in the Printing Bureau?—A. Six or seven years.

Q. Your trade is that of a book-binder?—A. Yes.

Q. You have produced jacket No. 10766 giving the details of the work connected with the production of twenty-five books for the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior?—A. Yes.

Q. You have also produced one of these books themselves?—A. Yes, one of the old books.

Q. Why do you say the old books?—A. Because the order called for twenty-five new books.

Q. What was the matter with the twenty-five that you call the old books?—A. I could not tell exactly.

Q. According to this jacket the department received instructions to make twenty-five new books?—A. Yes.

Q. What are these books to be used for?—A. Homestead entries.

Q. Are they expensive books?—A. Yes, I think they would be, because they are of handsome paper.

Q. What does the paper alone cost? Can you tell from the jacket?—A. The total amount for the paper alone appears to be $107.50.

Q. That does not take into account the ruling, the printing, the numbering, the binding?—A. No, only the paper.

Q. As I understand, twenty-five of these books were made in the first place for the Interior Department and there was something wrong discovered about them, and twenty-five new books are being made to replace the old books?—A. That is the correct supposition.

Q. What have you been doing with these twenty-five books?—A. I have taken the books as they came to me, and first took the outside basil cover off and took the inside of the old book out, and saved the cover for the binding of the new books.

Q. What was wrong with this first edition of twenty-five that made necessary the making of twenty-five new books?—A. I cannot exactly say unless by reading the order, which says that the numbers in the book are to commence with the figures 379,335, and noticing that the first number in the book as finished was 37,933. I assume that the mistake is in connection with the numbering.

WILLIAM C. ALLAN, recalled:—

Q. I have been examining Mr. Hull, one of your men, with regard to the work he has been doing under jacket No. 10766, and his knowledge does not extend further than that a mistake has occurred, but the nature of that mistake and why twenty-five new books are necessary he is unable to explain. Will you kindly explain?—A. Yes. We received an order from the Department of the Interior for twenty-five books of six quires each, numbered commencing with 37,933. When the books were finished and sent back to the Department of the Interior, they found that they had duplicated the numbers; that is, that they had a set of the books which they had ordered, and which we had completed for them already, in the Department. Therefore they had to get a new set made. I suggested that if they would return the books with the covers, I would use the covers again for the new books. That is what Mr. Hull is now working on.

Q. What was the cost of the first edition of twenty-five approximately?—A. About $240.

Q. What is the approximate value of the material you will now be able to save and use on the new edition?—A. About $75.

Q. So that the net loss is the difference between $240 and $75?—A. Yes.

Q. Due to the mistake of some clerk in the Department of the Interior?—A. Yes, undoubtedly.

Investigation adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, June 28, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 10 a.m.

CHARLES E. WALSH, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Bureau?—A. Deputy foreman of the Bindery.

Q. How long have you been employed in the Bureau?—A. From the beginning, since 1889.

Q. Have you always filled the same position?—A. No. Next February will make five years that I have been filling my present position. Previous to that I was working at the bench.

Q. There has been evidence given here of several irregularities, not to apply a stronger term, that have gone on in the bindery, and your name has been mentioned in connection with some of them. Do you know a man named Bailey who works in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you know about the money lending he has carried on?—A. Nothing further than that I know he has been lending money.

Q. Do you know anything of the rows he had on more than one occasion with Moisan and Auger?—A. Only as hearsay, because I was not mixed up in the matter at all. So I cannot speak with authority on that.

Q. Did you witness any conversations or altercations between Bailey and any of these men?—A. I cannot say that I did, but I knew that he was having more or less trouble—it came to me that way on the surface—to collect his money.

Q. You must then have known that this trouble disturbed more or less the relations between the men in the bindery?—A. Certainly.

Q. What action, if any, did you take regarding the matter?—A. Nothing, only reporting the matter to Mr. Allan.

Q. What did you report to Mr. Allan?—A. I reported to Mr. Allan that I did not think Mr. Bailey was paying proper attention to his work, and that I thought that this money lending was one of the main features that was drawing his attention from his work, combined with his inventive genius, drawing plans and so forth of certain patents he intended to get out.

Q. Do you mean that he was drawing these plans in the bindery instead of being at his work?—A. That is exactly what I mean.

Q. And his being employed in that way and being disturbed about the money lending, in your opinion, took his mind off his work?—A. Yes, both his mind and his hands.

Q. What did Mr. Allan do in consequence of your report?—A. I am under the impression that Mr. Allan spoke to him.

Q. You do not know personally?—A. I could not say that I do.

Q. Do you remember an occasion on which you told Mr. Moisan that Mr. Bailey wanted to see him out in the passage or downstairs in the hall?—A. I do.

Q. How did you come to speak to Mr. Moisan on that occasion?—A. If I remember the circumstances correctly, the messenger came to me, I think it was Mr. King, and he gave me to understand that a gentleman in the hall wanted to see Mr. Moisan. Then I communicated to Mr. Moisan the message and sent him downstairs. I did not know who the gentleman was until later on I came down and saw Mr. Bailey talking to him.

Q. Moisan states that you mentioned Bailey's name to him; that is, when you spoke to him you told him that Mr. Bailey wanted to see him?—A. I did not. I am

positive that I gave him the message that a gentleman wanted to see him, and I was surprised to find that the gentleman was Mr. Bailey, because I wondered how he had got down from his work to the passage in the corridor.

Q. How did you come to notice them in the corridor?—A. I was passing into Mr. Chamberlain's office—I very often have to go there—and they were standing close to the telephone box.

Q. Having a heated argument?—A. It did not appear so to me.

Q. Do you recall delivering any other messages of that kind in the room?—A. I can safely say no.

Q. You, of course, have seen the notice that Mr. Bailey put up on the wall about money lending?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you remark that after that notice went up, his business in money lending increased?—A. I did not notice.

Q. The men say it did?—A. Possibly, but I did not notice.

Q. Do you know the extent to which he lent money in the bindery?—A. No.

Q. Have you any knowledge of some of the men to whom he lent money besides Moisan and Auger?—A. I cannot speak positively of that, but I think there were quite a number went to him for small loans. He did remark to me one time when I spoke to him about the notice that it was to protect himself from lending money and getting nothing in return for the money. What his percentage was I never inquired.

Q. Then I understand from your answer that you have seen men going back and forth to him?—A. I have seen men going back and forth to him, but at the same time I have seen men going back and forth to everybody who is there—in fact, in my estimation, too much so, so that only knowing that he did lend money, I would not know they were going for that purpose.

Q. But this going back and forth there for the purpose of getting men or any other purpose not connected with the business of the room must necessarily interfere with the work of the room?—A. To a very great extent.

Q. Did you ever make any report or representation to your foreman on that score?—A. I might say all the time.

Q. With what result?—A. Not very material.

Q. In other words, the practices of which you complained continued?—A. Yes.

Q. What are these particular practices with which you most find fault?—A. The particular practice I most find fault with is that when I ring the bell to start the people at their work, no attention is paid to the bell either in the girls' department or in our department; it might as well be done away with. The men and girls are allowed to do almost absolutely what they please in spite of my protests, and summing up altogether, I do not think the proper attention is paid to the work, and it does not appear to me that there is any inclination to endeavour to make them attend to their work—that is, from my standpoint.

Q. You mean on the part of your superiors?—A. Yes.

Q. That is, in other words, your efforts to make the people who are under you work are not only not supplemented, but no attempt is made to enforce them, and as a result the employees do, as you have just said, practically as they like?—A. That places it in a nutshell. That is exactly my idea.

Q. Now, on account of this state of things, what have you to say about the resulting loss—for instance, in waste of time and waste of material?—A. Well, there is a fairly large waste in raw material such as millboard. The good stock leather and so forth I would not consider there was any waste there more than just the usual allowance. In the time the waste I should think was something frightful.

Q. Both as to material and as to time?—A. As to time especially and material also. I would modify the word frightful as to material, but as to time I cannot see any other answer to give.

Q. About how many years has this been going on?—A. It seems to me it has been going on since the beginning.

Q. Are there any employees in the bindery whose conduct is such that in your estimation it has a bad effect on the rest of the people employed there?—A. Yes, there are three.

Q. Who are they?—A. Parrington, Johnson and Harry Allan.

Q. Is the Harry Allan whom you have just mentioned a relative of the foreman?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. I understand that your complaint with regard to these three men is that they do not respect authority?—A. That is it.

Q. And that their being in the habit of showing their defiance of authority has a bad effect on the rest of the employees?—A. Yes.

Q. I understand you further to say that Parrington and Johnson conduct themselves in this way openly?—A. Quite so.

Q. While Harry Allan does so in rather an underhand way?—A. Yes.

Q. But with the same result?—A. Yes.

Q. How long has Parrington been in the Bureau?—A. From the start.

Q. And Allan?—A. A few months after we started here.

Q. And Johnson?—A. About two years I think.

Q. With regard to Bailey, evidence has been given that at different times he has spoiled work entrusted to him?—A. That is correct.

Q. Yesterday he told us of a mistake he made in connection with the trimming of two thousand volumes of the statutes, in preparing them for binding, and he also stated that this work had been given to him by you at a time when he did not seem to have anything else to keep him employed, and added that it was the first time that he had done work of that kind, and I understood him to mention that fact as a reason why he made the mistake and consequently spoiled all the volumes he had in hand. What have you to say about that?—A. I have not the slighest doubt that he told you what you have just said about that piece of work, but Mr. Bailey would express that opinion to no other body, because Mr. Bailey is considered by himself anyway as a complete know-all.

Q. What are the facts?—A. The facts of the case are that Mr. Bailey should no more have made a mistake on that work—in fact, it was work that any man could do, and a man who did not know anything at all about the work—he might have been in another branch altogether and could have got through that volume without spoiling it.

Q. What caused Bailey to make the mistake?—A. I cannot answer that.

Q. What is your own opinion of it—you seem to indicate a reason why he should have made the mistake and no other man would do it?—A. I claim that it was inattention to his work.

Q. When was your attention drawn to the mistake that was made?—A. I do not think my attention was drawn to it at all. I think it was immediately communicated or that Mr. Allan found it out in some way. I think my duty ceased with just giving him the job. I remember the matter being mentioned afterwards, how he cut down the fore-edge of the book so that the cases would not fit.

Q. The work then did not pass from his hands into yours or immediately under your notice?—A. No, that would not come near me at all.

Q. You were familiar later on with the resulting loss?—A. I was familiar later on with what happened.

Q. He also spoke of having destroyed or injured several index books. Do you know anything about that piece of work?—A. Yes.

Q. What was that?—A. The same thing. I cannot understand how he did that except through inattention. I remember that Mr. Allan, the foreman, told me that Bailey was without his glasses that day, but even that does not explain it to me.

Q. Referring again to the notice that Bailey put up on the wall about the lending of money, why was that not removed?—A. I will have to give you a little ancient his-

tory in connection with that. When my position came to me that same bill board so to speak was covered with most offensive effusions with regard to myself. I spoke to Mr. Allan about it, with no effect. By and by they got so bad, and the girls had to go out that way, if anybody stopped to read them. When Mr. Allan paid no attention to them or seemed to wish to protect me in the matter, I did not want to carry it any further down stairs, and any other notice that went up I left. In fact, it was not my place to tear the notices down, because I was not in there. When he let one set of notices go up, I thought I would not pay any attention to any of them.

Q. That is the reason you did not interfere with this?—A. That is the reason.

Q. What from your experience of him in your room is your opinion of Mr. Bailey as a workman?—A. He is very erratic, he is wasteful of material and inattentive.

Q. Are you aware that some of the employees in the bindery have for years been in the habit of binding books not forming part of their regular work?—A. Yes.

Q. How would the time that these employees put in on this binding work for outside parties be charged?—A. It would be charged on their time sheets to the different departments for that day's work.

Q. And that has happened as often as the employees have been doing work either for themselves personally or for parties outside the Bureau—I assume that would be the method of charging the time?—A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. Do you know of any complaints having been made about this practice either to you or to your foreman or to your superiors?—A. It was not in the nature of a complaint, it was more of a passing by-word—'Oh, he is binding other work.'

Q. The reference being to some particular man in the bindery?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there ever any complaint made to your superiors of which you are aware about this practice?—A. Not that I am aware.

Q. Was it ever discussed between you and the foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. When did that discussion take place?—A. It has taken place within the last four years. Very often I have drawn his attention to the amount of private work that was being done—drawing his attention very strongly to it, because I thought there was too much of it being done.

Q. What was said or done as a result of the talk between Mr. Allan and yourself?—A. As far as I know, nothing was done.

Q. That is, the practice did not stop?—A. No, not at all.

Q. And you are aware that it has gone on up till recently?—A. Up to date.

JAMES PARRINGTON, called and examined:—

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since it was started.

Q. What positions have you filled in the Bureau?—A. I have filled pretty nearly all the positions so far as the bindery is concerned.

Q. Beginning with what?—A. I came in with marbling the blank books. Then I bound letter press.

Q. And you worked on through the various stages up to what?—A. Up to the blocking and running the case-making machine.

Q. How long were you running the case-making machine?—A. About a year and a half.

Q. What did you do after you stopped running the machine?—A. Then there was a little difference between the foreman and I, and I was away for six months.

Q. What have you been doing since you came back?—A. I have been doing a little letter press and blank books, making waste leaves. That is all I have been doing.

Q. When was this case-making machine installed?—A. About four years ago.

Q. Previous to its being installed had you worked on one of those machines?—A. No.

Q. Were you taught how to operate this particular one?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom?—A. By the man from the factory who installed it.

Q. He was a man who came from the factory of the manufacturers and taught you how to operate the machine?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the difficulty about operating this machine?—A. Of course, I never saw the machine before. I saw it working in Boston, but I never worked it before.

Q. Were you the only one in the Bureau who was taught how to operate it?—A. Yes.

Q. What arrangement was made as to that?—A. There was no arrangement made at all..

Q. You were merely selected by your foreman, I suppose, as the man who was to be taught how to operate the machine?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other person taught?—A. No.

Q. After you had been made familiar with the operation of the machine, the mechanic sent from the factory went away, I presume?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you asked by your foreman or by any other person in the bindery to teach any other employee how to operate the machine?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you do so?—A. No.

Q. Why?—A. When I suggested a couple of names he refused to give me them.

Q. That is Mr. Allan, the foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were the men whose names you suggested?—A. Mr. Turley and Mr. Noble.

Q. Did Mr. Allan suggest some person himself?—A. He did.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. Landreville. He is in the Interior Department now.

Q. Was he in the Bureau at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. When did he leave here?—A. I think he left shortly afterwards and went up there.

Q. Did this refusal on your part lead to Mr. Landreville leaving the Bureau?—A. No.

Q. Why did you propose either of these two men to Mr. Allan?—A. I thought they were better men. Mr. Noble had assisted me a little in lifting off the head, and he understood something, and it would not have taken him long to have learned the whole thing.

Q. Is he here still?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you have Mr. Turley as the alternative man?—A. Because he was one of the old hands, and I thought he would be able to pick it up as he understood the class of work it was about to do.

Q. As you say, your foreman did not accept any of these men?—A. No.

Q. What was your objection to Landreville?—A. Because I did not think he was capable of handling the machine.

Q. Still, had you done as your foreman wanted you to do he would have been responsible for anything that followed Landreville's operation of the machine and not you; is that the fact?—A. That is so.

Q. You and the foreman had a disagreement then?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that the occasion of your leaving?—A. No.

Q. Was there any other disagreement by reason of which you left?—A. Yes.

Q. What was that?—A. The occasion was that I used to bring down all the mill board, and Mr. Allan issued an order to the elevator man that I was to go up to the top flat to bring down the mill board as I wanted it. One morning I went to go up and the elevator man said: 'You cannot go up.' I said: 'What is the reason?' He said: 'The deputy foreman has caught a man upstairs thieving, and the order has been given that I cannot take a man up unless the foreman gives the order.' I said then it was a funny thing that I had to wait to go to the foreman and get the order when Mr. Allan had given me the order. Then I thought there were so many here that could go up and get the mill board that that was a matter of labourer's work that I would quit going up to get the mill board and do something else, and I refused

to go up and get it. Mr. Allan suspended me on Friday afternoon. I came back again on Saturday morning. He refused to come near me, and I went down and saw Mr. McMahon and spoke to him about it. I came up again. Whatever followed between Mr. McMahon and him I do not know, but Mr. Allan came to me and told me that I need not come on Monday unless I brought that board down. I did not bring the board, and on Monday I came and asked for my cheque and left.

Q. Mr. Walsh has stated that this case-making machine to which you refer is in charge of a Mr. Perreault?—A. Yes.

Q. Who taught Mr. Perrault how to operate this machine?—Q. I have seen Mr. Currie teaching Perrault to run the machine.

Q. Who taught Currie?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know anything about how the output of the machines compares now with the output when you were operating it?—A. I do not think it compares at all as far as I see.

Q. What do you see?—A. I see that it takes him longer to do a job than I used to take.

Q. Just illustrate that by an example?—A. Take any job he has done. As far as I have seen, he has not put it out as quick as I put it out.

Q. To what is that due, in your opinion?—A. The man has not got a thorough knowledge of the machine.

Q. How about the repair of the machine while you were operating it?—A. There was no repair except the ordinary wear and tear of the cables, that is, the wire that delivers the board to the picker.

Q. Do you know about the repairs since?—A. Yes, I believe there have been some repairs. The finishing press has been broke. When the case is made there is a deliverer which puts it into a finishing press, which has a rubber back with water in it, and it lies there while the machine is making the other one. That has been broken. Further, I have seen the machine waiting two or three days for a man to fix it.

Q. Was not Mr. Currie here?—A. He was here, but I suppose he had not time to fix it.

Q. Are there not other machinists capable of fixing it?—A. According to what they say there is not.

Q. Do you mean to say of your own knowledge and not from hearsay that this machine has been allowed to remain idle days at a time waiting for Mr. Currie?—A. Yes, I have seen it.

Q. When?—A. This spring. I have seen, the moment it went wrong, both Mr. Perrault and Mr. Currie looking to see if I would see what they were going to do with the machine.

Q. When did you see this machine lying idle?—A. I could not give the date.

Q. How often has that machine been out of operation waiting for Mr. Currie for two or three days?—A. I have seen it three or four times within the last year.

Q. Were there not other machinists around the place capable of fixing it?—A. Yes.

Q. Why weren't they brought in?—A. I do not know.

Q. I understand that machinists from Law's, Lowe's and other shops around town were brought in to fix this and other machines. Do you know that?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man named Bert Shouldis?—A. No.

Q. I have been told that he and other machinists who have come into the Bureau from these shops which I have mentioned to do a job of repairing were in the habit of loosening nuts and bolts or parts of the machine so as to make sure that there would be another job immediately afterwards. Do you know anything of that practice?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. I was wondering if the Bureau had stopped bringing these men in because of practices like that, and had turned all the work over to Mr. Currie?—A. I do not

know. It seemed to me that Mr. Currie was to be boosted for something or other. I am giving my own opinion.

Q. But you do not know?—A. No. That is my opinion.

Q. This particular machinist Bert Shouldis, I am informed, has stated that his employers gave him instructions to loosen things about machines so that repairs would be necessary again in a very short time?—A. I never heard that before.

Q. I have verified it to this extent, that I have gone through the cheques of the Printing Bureau, and I have noticed that there are fairly large and very frequent accounts to these machine shops during the time I am told these practices prevailed. Do you know anything about it?—A. No, I could not tell you anything about that.

Q. Do you know a thread sewing machine in the bindery operated by a girl named Aris?—A. Yes.

Q. How long has it been in operation?—A. I think Mr. Currie fixed it after it was put in. Something seemed to go wrong with it, and I think it lay idle for three years, and I understand that Mr. Currie came back and fixed it, and it has been running a little while, though now it has been idle for about two months.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Currie has put in much overtime on this particular machine?—A. I cannot say myself, but I was told he put in a considerable amount of time.

Q. When?—A. The time he fixed it up.

Q. Do you mean this last winter?—A. I suppose it is this last winter. I never kept any track of it. I think it would be late last fall.

Q. Do you know anything about a rounding and backing machine in the bindery operated by Mr. Payne?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware that it broke down last January?—A. It was not a breakdown exactly, to my mind.

Q. What happened?—A. One of the wheels that ran in the cam had naturally worn, and it was too small, and every time it would push it would make a jerk of the jaws. There was another one that worked the rounder, which I believe wore also, but I do not think it broke down.

Q. That was the cause of the stoppage?—A. Yes.

Q. What was done to put it in commission again?—A. I understood that Mr. Currie took the wheels out. They were altered when the wheels came back; they were too large, and they had to send for new ones. Then he and Mr. Payne came back on Saturday afternoon and fixed it up.

Q. How long was the machine idle?—A. I think a couple of weeks that time, or a little over.

Q. Were any of the men in the bindery kept idle waiting for this machine to be repaired?—A. No, I do not think so. They were doing other work. Still, it kept the work back.

Q. In what way?—A. After they got the books, that is the waste-leaved, they cut them to round them and back them, which they could not do while the machine was lying idle.

Q. Were the repairs that were necessary to put that machine in running order again such repairs as were formerly made by the men who used to be brought in from the shops?—A. No, not as I understand.

Q. Who used to make such repairs as those?—A. I understood they used to send away to the factories for these.

Q. They are not as a matter of fact repairs, but new parts?—A. New parts.

Q. So that they are not repairs in the ordinary sense of the term?—A. Not in the ordinary sense.

Q. Have you had any trouble with this Mr. Currie of whom you have spoken?—A. No.

Q. You and he are on good terms?—A. He never speaks to me. I have spoken to him, but he never speaks to me.

Q. Do you know anything about the practice of private bookbinding that is said to go on in the bindery?—A. There is some.

Q. Do you know anything about some work that was done lately by a man named Ste. Marie?—A. Yes, I know a book he has done.

Q. Do you know how much time he put in on that book?—A. I guess it would take a couple of days.

Q. Who else worked on it?—A. I understood that it was gilt here.

Q. Who did that?—A. I suppose Mr. Landry would be likely the man who would do that.

Q. Do you know that a man named Brown worked at it?—A. Yes.

Q. For how long?—A. Three or four days.

Q. Do you know whether the foreman or the assistant foreman had any knowledge of this work?—A. Mr. Ste. Marie told me he had asked the foreman to let him bind it.

Q. How did Mr. Ste. Marie come to tell you that?—A. I asked him did he get the privilege of binding it, it was such a large book. He told me he asked the foreman.

Q. You inquired of him, and that was his reply?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the binding which a man named Charbonneau was doing?—A. I believe he is doing some books for himself.

Q. Have you seen him working at them?—A. Yes.

Q. How often?—A. Pretty often.

Q. How many books would you say he binds in the week for himself?—A. An average of about three, I suppose.

Q. You say you suppose, am I to understand that you know?—A. Yes, three.

Q. Have you had any talk with him about the work?—A. I spoke to him about it.

Q. What did he say?—A. I would not be sure whether he said he asked for the privilege of binding them or not.

Q. How long has he been doing that?—A. A couple of months.

Q. Have you noticed a man named Morier doing any binding of that kind?—A. Yes.

Q. Often?—A. I saw him twice at work.

Q. How many books a week would you say he would bind in that way?—A. I saw eight one week and six another week.

Q. Were they large books?—A. No, small books; I suppose four inches by about five and a half inches.

Q. What would they appear to be?—A. Ordinary French stories.

Q. Did you ever have any talk with him about it?—A. No.

Q. Did you see a notice that the King's Printer had put up in the Bureau last week about wasting material, taking material away from the Bureau, and so on?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any talk with any of these men about that notice?—A. I spoke to one man about it.

Q. Who is he?—A. Mr. Charbonneau.

Q. How did you come to speak to him?—A. On account of his binding the books.

Q. What did he say?—A. I asked him if he had read the notice. He said it did not make any difference, that it was not up in French, and it would have to be up in French before he took any notice of it.

Q. What did you reply?—A. I said it would stand there anyway. I said, 'Take my advice and don't do any more.'

Q. What did he say to that?—A. He just shrugged his shoulders.

Q. Was he at this time at work on a book for himself?—A. He had two.

Q. Under whose supervision is his work supposed to be?—A. Mr. Allan and Mr. Walsh, the foreman and the sub-foreman of the bindery.

Q. Is there any other person in the room who looks after these men—Charbonneau, Ste. Marie and the others?—A. No.

Q. How did you come to notice these things?—A. I simply saw the binding they were doing, and I went over and looked at it.

Q. Have you seen these men or any other of the employees with skins or other material in the bindery?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know whether the material they have used in binding these books has been material they have obtained in the bindery?—A. I could not say positively, but I think it would be.

Q. That is your inference from what they did?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen any material, skins or other material, around where these men work?—A. I saw a package of pieces of leather under one man's bench.

Q. Do you mean scraps?—A. Large enough to bind a book.

Q. Such books as you have described?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose bench?—A. Mr. Morier's.

Q. Did you say anything to him about it?—A. No.

Q. Did you speak to the foreman or sub-foreman about it?—A. No.

WILLIAM C. ALLAN, recalled:—

Q. There has been a good deal of evidence given indicating great laxity of discipline in the bindery and very considerable waste. This laxity and waste appear to have existed almost from the time the bindery was started. I am not in a position to say whether it has grown worse lately or not, but you have heard the last witness, Mr. Parrington, give evidence with regard to the practice of private bookbinding?—A. Yes.

Q. What have you to say to that?—A. I know nothing of it. These men bind probably a hundred volumes at a time, and if it is so, the books are intermixed with their work, and it would be almost impossible to detect it unless we went over the list and took each book in turn. I am not saying that Mr. Parrington is not telling the truth, but I think he is exaggerating.

Q. But Mr. Walsh says the practice has gone on for years?—A. Little books, such as prayer books.

Q. Apart from small books such as you have mentioned, and which the employees might have the permission of their foreman to bind, other books have been bound?—A. Anything they got permission for from myself or Mr. Walsh, that is all right.

Q. But that they have been doing work of this other description for years is what I understood Mr. Walsh to say?—A. I have never heard of it until recently.

Q. What did you hear then?—A. Just mere rumours. It was said that some person was doing something in the bindery and taking it out and selling it.

Q. The statement was made that Mr. Ste. Marie had asked you to allow him to bind this large book?—A. That is right, but I was labouring under a mistake, he asked me if he could bind a book. I thought it was the usual small book, and I said, 'Yes, but don't lose any time on it.'

Q. He did not describe the book?—A. He did not, nor give me an idea of the size or the time it would take. I did not see it until it was in the finisher's hands. When I found it out, you can ask Mr. Brown what expressions I made use of.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. About a week ago.

Q. What would the binding of that book amount to, taking the time and the material?—A. I think it would be $7 or $8.

Q. When you discovered the size of the book Ste. Marie had begun and the amount of work and time put on it, the work was still at the Bureau?—A. Yes, and Mr. Brown was finishing it.

Q. Why didn't you keep the book then, and make some person pay for it?—A. I thought once I had given permission to do it I had better let it go now.

Q. Mr. Walsh has expressed the opinion that the lack of discipline which has prevailed in the bindery for years, and which now prevails, is due to some extent at present to three individuals in particular—Parrington, Harry Allan and Johnson. What is your opinion with reference to Mr. Walsh's view upon that point?—A. I think he is pretty nearly right, these men presuming a good deal upon their political pull.

Q. Have you ever seen any indication yourself that they have any political pull?—A. Oh, no.

Q. You have never seen that they have any particular standing with the King's Printer by reason of any political pull?—A. No.

Q. You have never seen that they have any influence or particular positions in the Bureau by reason of any supposed pull with the minister?—A. Not the present minister.

Q. Were they supposed to have that with the previous minister?—A. They seemed to have a certain amount of political influence that we were slower than otherwise in taking hold of the men and dealing with them as they should be dealt with.

Q. In consequence of that, I understand a good deal of disorganization has resulted in the room?—A. More than there would be otherwise.

Q. Last week when I made inquiry with reference to a letter I received while conducting the investigation here, about some volumes of statutes that had been cut too small by Mr. Bailey, I understood you to say that the mistake had been caused by the knife in the machine slipping?—A. I think you misunderstood me. If I said that the knife slipped, I would be saying what was wrong. If I said the gauge slipped, that would be right.

Q. You have ascertained the facts?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Bailey did that work and made the mistake?—A. He cut the indexes short.

Q. He has explained that he is a man of such erratic temperament that he is liable to destroy any work he is put at?—A. He is very erratic. He is away to-day and here to-morrow, and does not seem really to consider the importance of his work.

Q. I notice from the summary made for me from your attendance book, that he has lost time on 125 occasions since December 2, 1908, that is, that he has been a most persistent late-comer?—A. Yes.

Q. He has written a couple of letters, which have been filed, which indicate that he has so much outside work that he cannot be at the bindery on time?—A. I have had to cut him off all the time, and that makes his hours of lost time more than anyone else's.

Mr. MURPHY.—In view of all the evidence that has been given with regard to Mr. Bailey, both by himself and other witnesses, I must ask you to discharge him, and to do that at once.

Mr. ALLAN.—Very well, sir, I will do it this afternoon.

WILLIAM C. MCMAHON, recalled:—

Q. There has been some evidence given regarding some presses and possibly other machinery that remained in the wooden boxes or cases in which they were shipped to the Bureau for a twelvemonth in one of the rooms of the Bureau, and it is also stated that before the boxes were opened and before any person had any means of ascertaining what they contained, you asked foreman Munro to certify the accounts. Do you remember the incident?—A. I remember the purchases and the boxes.

Q. Why did they remain so long unopened in the Bureau?—A. I think it was on account of the space room.

Q. What does that mean?—A. The room that was to be provided for them or the motors. I think it was the motors.

Q. What about the motors?—A. Motors were to be provided for them, and the space in the room was to be prepared.

Q. What was the difficulty about the space for the motors?—A. If I recollect rightly, the motors were not forthcoming.

Q. Why?—A. I do not know now. I could not say positively.

Q. What about the space?—A. The space was there allotted.

Q. And why weren't they put up?—A. There was something wrong with the space room, that is, that had not been provided. We had Miehle presses and there were smaller ones.

Q. When you say the space, you mean the space in the huge long room where the presses were to stand was not provided?—A. We had an addition made to the pressroom.

Q. Do you mean the building was enlarged?—A. The building was enlarged. We had an addition made to the pressroom, and we put in two Miehles, I think, first. The space room was then not allotted; that is, the space room was there, but it had not been divided off, and the presses came in. We had an arrangement as to how they would be put. The Miehles would be put on one side and the smaller presses would be put on the other.

Q. How long would it take to arrange that? That was merely to reach a decision as to where they were to be placed?—A. Yes.

Q. How long would it take to reach that decision?—A. It would not take very long.

Q. The evidence given is that they remained for twelve months in the boxes in the Bureau?—A. There were the motors to be attached.

Q. That would not keep them in the boxes; the motors could be attached after they were set up?—A. The motors were to be provided for them, and the Public Works man came down twice to take the tests of the machines in order to provide the motors.

Q. But that was after the machines had been taken out of the boxes and set up. That is not what I am asking. I am asking why these presses were allowed to remain on the floor boxed up for twelve months, according to the evidence given?—A. That is the only reason I can give.

Q. That is not a reason at all. Can you suggest any other reason why they were left in the boxes twelve months?—A. Not more than that we were waiting for the motors.

Q. Waiting for the motors would not keep them in the boxes twelve months. They would be set up in the place and left until the motors were attached to them. Isn't that right?—A. That might be. When the Miehles came in the motors were bought for the Miehles, and they were put up at once. There was application made when the Miehles were purchased to send the motors with them. The parties from whom the presses were purchased were asked to supply a suitable motor for the presses. They stated that they did not supply the motors, but that they would transfer that application to those who sold motors. A party back on Queen street, whose name I do not now recollect, got the motors to supply.

Q. Did not Ahearn & Soper supply them?—A. Not these motors.

Q. Who supplied them?—A. I think the two first motors for the Miehles were supplied by a Peterboro company.

Q. This is not anybody on Queen street?—A. The office was on Queen street. They had to do with the Peterboro Co., and they sent the motors. They wanted, I think, to supply a certain motor. I spoke to Dr. Dawson about it at the time, and he looked it up. The motors supplied were supposed to be two or three horse-power, and this man back of Queen street was the agent who came down here to see about them. The Miehles were put up at once when the motors were supplied for them, and the smaller presses were allowed to remain. I cannot say now from memory whether it was on account of the motors, but I do think and from the best of my knowledge it was on account of the motors not being supplied that they were not taken out of the boxes.

Q. Do you recollect asking Foreman Munro to certify the invoices or accounts for that machinery before it was taken out of the boxes, and having a little altercation with him because he would not do it?—A. I do not remember of having any altercation.

Q. Well, having any discussion with him?—A. I may have had.

Q. You remember the incident?—A. I remember the incident.

Q. And you remember that afterwards you transferred the work that Mr. Munro had up to that time done, to Mr. Close?—A. Yes.

Q. After that, Mr. Close certified these accounts instead of Mr. Munro, as formerly?—A. If I remember rightly, during that time Mr. Munro, in speaking about the accounts, I suppose, stated that the presses had not been up, and I wanted at the time that some one would certify to things we had in the place besides ourselves, that is, that they saw what was there, and if it was not what ought to be, that they should not certify to it.

Q. And Mr. Munro declined to do it on account of the machinery being in the boxes and his not being able to see what the boxes contained?—A. I thought at the time that he would only certify to those he saw that we had taken out of the boxes.

Q. He would not certify to what he had not seen?—A. No.

Q. And after his refusal you transferred the work that he had up to that time done, namely, certifying the accounts for such things, to Mr. Close; is that the case?—A. I believe that is the case. I wanted Mr. Close to certify on the accounts to prices fair and just. I said, 'I want somebody to examine them closely, and if you see that all the materials that come in here, as the chief storekeeper, are in accordance with the invoices, and in so doing, examine them, and say to the best of your knowledge and belief and certify to them prices fair and just.'

Q. Is that the time you said that to Mr. Close?—A. I believe it was about that time.

Q. What did Mr. Close do?—A. I believe he did so.

Q. Certify the accounts without the boxes being opened?—A. I do not know that he certified the accounts of this particular thing.

Q. He did, because you have practically said so; this was why you transferred the work from Mr. Munro to him?—A. I do not know that it was at that particular juncture.

Q. Did he not do that without the boxes being opened?—A. I could not say.

Q. Just try to recollect?—A. If the boxes had been closed at that time—we had a lot of machinery in the bindery in the same way. It was at the time I did not have the money to pay for these things.

Q. That would not affect the situation once they were in the Bureau?—A. We had the machinery upstairs.

Q. That would not affect the situation we have been discussing once the machinery was in the Bureau?—A. Once we got them in the Bureau they were there.

Q. And the question whether you had the money or had not the money could not affect what was done with them in the Bureau? Is not that correct?—A. It ought to be.

C. W. Close, called and examined:—

Q. What is your position in the Bureau?—A. Storekeeper.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Since the Bureau was started.

Q. What different positions have you occupied?—A. I came in as a compositor; I was afterwards a linotype operator, afterwards a foreman of the linotype room, and since then storekeeper.

Q. How long have you been storekeeper?—A. Since 1897-98.

Q. There has been some evidence given here by different witnesses to the effect that on one occasion Mr. McMahon desired Mr. Munro, the foreman of the press room, to certify some accounts for presses and possibly other machinery that were boxed up

in the Bureau and remained so boxed up for about twelve months. Mr. Munro declined to certify the accounts, and, as Mr. McMahon stated, he then got you to certify them, and since then you have been in the habit of certifying accounts which up to the time of this incident Mr. Munro used to certify?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to certify those accounts of the machinery in the boxes?—A. I did not want to certify them. I certified them under protest.

Q. Why did you do it?—A. The superintendent wanted me to do it.

Q. You could not certify accounts of machinery you did not see?—A. I explained it to Mr. Munro. I was in rather a nasty situation. Mr. McMahon wanted me to certify them, and I could only do as Mr. Munro stated they were in the crates.

Q. But you did not open the crates?—A. No. I took his word for what was in the boxes.

Q. Mr. Munro did not know, and had refused to certify these very invoices?—A. I believe he had.

Q. Why did you do it?—A. Just to satisfy the Superintendent of Printing, who said he wanted me to certify them.

Q. Did he say why he wanted you to certify them?—A. I think he said he wanted to pay the accounts or get the accounts through.

Q. How long after you certified these accounts was it before the accounts were paid?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. You have no control over that?—A. No.

Q. In how many other cases have you certified accounts without knowing that the goods were actually received here?—A. I do not know that I have certified any.

Mr. MURPHY.—Mr. McMahon, have you anything further to add to what you said?

Mr. MCMAHON.—When I asked you to go down and examine what was in the press room, and you felt satisfied to certify to them, and also to take charge of everything that was in the place as chief storekeeper, there was machinery in the bindery as well, is it within your knowledge that we had machinery in the bindery as well as in the press room remaining over for a long time here unboxed that was not paid for?

Mr. CLOSE.—I do not think so.

Mr. MCMAHON.—You remember the book sewing machines that came upstairs and other things?

Mr. CLOSE.—I think not.

Mr. MCMAHON.—When I asked you to certify those accounts, I also stated to you that I wanted you to know everything that came into the place?

Mr. CLOSE.—Yes, you often said that.

Mr. MCMAHON.—I tried to impress that on you, did I not?

Mr. CLOSE.—Yes. You often told me that you wanted me to know everything that came into the Bureau.

Mr. MCMAHON.—In this particular instance I said to you, 'See if they are there, and if you can certify to them, because the accounts are to be paid.'

Mr. CLOSE.—You told me to go over them. You wanted me to certify the accounts. I told you they were in crates, and I had not ordered them and did not know anything about them, and I thought Mr. Munro would be the best man to certify them—that I was not in a position to do it correctly. I went over them with Mr. Munro.

Mr. MCMAHON.—Have you any knowledge of the time it was required to be done? Was not Mr. Harwood there, and wasn't there a discussion about the accounts standing over for a long time, and they had to be paid?

Mr. CLOSE.—I do not think Mr. Harwood was there. You brought me into the office and showed me the accounts, and you wanted me to certify to them, and I did not want to do that.

Mr. MCMAHON.—I said to you, 'Go over them and check them.'

Mr. CLOSE.—I could only check them in the crates.

Mr. McMahon.—Was that the only occasion on which you said you could not certify to accounts? As it comes to my memory, I wanted you to certify to the accounts, prices fair and just.

Mr. Close.—I remember that well.

Mr. McMahon.—You said to me, 'Mr. McMahon, I can't very well do that'—is that right?

Mr. Close.—I said I could not certify prices fair and just unless I knew what we were going to pay for them when we got the goods.

Mr. McMahon.—I said you can do that by getting the invoices and examining the invoices—yes, because you should certify to it on the invoices.

Mr. Close.—There might be some arrangements made whereby there would be an exchange of goods or something of that kind.

Mr. McMahon.—You would see that on the invoices; I pointed that out to you, did I not?

Mr. Close.—I think you spoke about the invoices, but at the same time——

Mr. McMahon.—I said, 'Take your invoices and certify on them prices fair and just,' and you said 'How can I certify prices fair and just when I do not know what the goods cost?'—Is that right?

Mr. Close.—Perfectly right.

Mr. McMahon.—And you said, 'I want some one to know as much and more about the goods than I do, so that in future take all these invoices, and what we do not know——

Mr. Murphy.—This is irregular. How can a man certify to what a number of wooden cases contain when he knows nothing about the contents?

Mr. McMahon.—The only thing I know now is that the materials had to be paid for, they were so long in, and I asked him if he could do the best to certify to these invoices so that they could be paid.

Mr. Murphy.—Why didn't you ask him to open up the boxes?

Mr. McMahon.—That is what I thought he might do.

Mr. Murphy.—You did not tell him to do it?

Mr. McMahon.—I did not tell him, I do not think.

Rebecca Aris, called and examined.

Q. At what are you employed in the Bureau?—A. I was sewing until March last, when I went on the table folding.

Q. Have you been running the thread sewing machine?—A. Yes. I ran it until about two months ago, when we had to stop because there was no thread for it.

Q. It is not running now?—A. It is not running now because there is no thread.

Q. How long is it since this machine was put up in the Bureau?—A. About three years.

Q. Did you begin to run it just after that?—A. Yes.

Q. Who instructed you to run it?—A. The gentleman from the factory where the machine was bought. I do not know his name.

Q. When the machine went out of order who put it in order?—A. There was no one to put it in order until Mr. Currie took it up.

Q. How long was it idle?—A. A little over a year.

Q. It was idle simply because there was no one to set it?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know where it was bought?—A. No.

Q. And you did not feel yourself competent to set it?—A. No. I would not like to undertake it.

Q. Was any work delayed because this machine was not running?—A. No, we always did by hand what was to be done.

Q. Are you still working on the table?—A. Yes.

Q. When is the thread expected?—A. I do not know. Mr. Allan said the other day that he had sent the order up to the house.

JOSEPH STE. MARIE, called and examined.

Q. What do you work at in the Bureau?—A. A bookbinder.

Q. Do you remember binding a large book here about two weeks ago?—A. Yes. I asked permission from Mr. Allan to bind it.

Q. Did you show him the book?—A. No.

Q. How long did you work at it?—A. Five hours.

Q. Do you know how long the other men worked on it?—A. No.

Q. Who were they?—A. Landry and Brown.

Q. What do you think would be the value of the work done on it?—A. I think it would be $6 or $7.

LIONEL CHARBONNEAU, called and examined.

Q. What do you work at?—A. Bookbinder.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. A year on the 28th of next October.

Q. You have been working as a bookbinder ever since you came here?—A. Yes. I worked one year in Montreal at Beauchemin's, four and a half years at Rolla Crain's in Ottawa, and one year at Lowe & Martin's in Ottawa. I had references from all these people.

Q. There has been some evidence given here that you have been in the habit of binding books in the bindery here, either for yourself or for other parties outside the Bureau. What were those books?—A. I will tell you, sir. I belong to a dramatic association in Hull, of young men who play on the stage. Two or three times a month we have books, little dramas to play. Sometimes they got torn, and they asked me to bind them. I brought these books. I have a sister who works at Mortimer's, who sewed the books at home. I brought those books here and just trimmed them with a knife, and took them home and bound them at home.

Q. What did you do with them at the Bureau?—A. Sometimes I asked Mr. Beauchamp to put on them the name of the drama.

Q. How many books have you been binding here?—A. About sixteen.

Q. Your foreman says he did not know you were doing that—you never spoke to him about it?—A. No, I never asked him.

Q. You say you did not bind those books in the Bureau?—A. No, just trimmed them and glued them a little. I bound them at home.

Q. What did you bind them with—leather and cloth?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get the leather?—A. When working at Lowe & Martin's I got a lot of little trimmings.

Q. Did you get any of the binding here in the Bureau?—A. No.

Q. None at all?—A. No.

Q. Have you bound any other books?—A. No, that is all.

Q. You say you have bound about sixteen of these books, and that is all?—A. That is all.

Q. And the only part of the work you did in the Bureau was to trim them?—A. Yes, trimming and glueing them.

Q. Do you know a man named Parrington in the Bureau?—A. Yes, I know him.

Q. Do you remember him speaking to you last week or the week before?—A. Yes, he always speaks to me, and I don't want him to speak to me.

Q. Do you remember him speaking to you about some of the books you were doing some work on?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember him speaking to you about a notice which was hung up with Mr. Parmelee's name on it?—A. Yes. He asked me, 'What is that for?' I said, 'Never mind that.' He asked, 'Is that for you or for me?' I said, 'It is not for me, for when it is for me it is in French.'

Q. You said that when it was in French it would apply to you?—A. Yes.

Q. But you understood the notice as it was hung up?—A. Yes, I understood it.

Q. And that it was for you as well as for everybody else?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you were not pretending, in what you said to Parrington, that it was for him and not for you because it was not in French?—A. Oh, no, I did not mean that. He is a man who is always talking to other men, and I don't want to have anything to do with him.

Q. Have you been doing any work on any books for any person outside lately?—A. No.

Q. How many of these books did you do at one time?—A. Sometimes there were three or four, when I had a drama from Paris.

Q. Sometimes more—five or six?—A. No.

Q. Did you buy these books yourself, or your society?—A. I buy them myself, and when we play, if we make money they pay me the cost of them.

Q. And you have never done any other work in the Bureau except the Bureau work?—A. No. Just ask the foreman in the bindery if I do not do my work right.

J. O. Landry, called and examined.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. About twenty years.

Q. What do you work at just now?—A. In the bindery.

Q. Mr. Ste. Marie has told us that you helped him to do some work on a large book which he had here in the bindery getting bound a week or two ago?—A. Yes.

Q. What work did you do on it?—A. Gilding the edge.

Q. Did you do any tooling?—A. No, just the gilding.

Q. How long were you engaged on that?—A. About two hours.

Q. Did your foreman know you were doing that work?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Allan?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he see you at it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you speak to him about it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him whom it was for?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you done any other work of that kind in the Bureau for anyone else?—A. No.

Q. How much gold did you use on it?—A. About twelve gold leaves.

Q. How much are they worth a piece?—A. About two cents apiece.

Q. So that you put in two hours of your time and used up twelve of these gold leaves, and that is all?—A. That is all.

John C. Brown, called and examined.

Q. What is your occupation in the Bureau?—A. Book finisher in the bindery.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Two years and three months.

Q. Where did you come from?—A. Montreal.

Q. Evidence has been given here that you assisted in finishing a book that Mr. Ste. Marie had bound in the Bureau last week or the week before?—A. Yes, two or three weeks ago.

Q. How much work did you do on that?—A. I think I was on it about two and a half days.

Q. Did the foreman know that you were working at that book?—A. Yes. The way they came to give it to me was this: Ste. Marie came to me and told me he had got permission from the foreman to get this book done. The book was laid on my bench. It lay there about a day or half a day before I started to do it, because I had some other work on. When I was ready I took the work. I had probably been working on it a day before Mr. Allan saw the book, and he seemed to be surprised at its being such an elaborate book. I said: 'This gentleman told me you gave him permission to have this book done.' 'Yes,' he said, 'he came to me and asked me to have the book done, but I did not know that it was anything like that.' I said to Mr. Allan 'Will I complete it?' He said, 'You might as well go ahead and do it now, but get

it done as quick as you can.' I hustled it up and got it done; but it is quite a nice book, and it is quite natural that a fellow would like to do the job. The majority of the work we get here is plain binding.

Q. Against what department was your work charged while you were working on this book?—A. I could not say.

Q. You make the charge, don't you?—A. We have a time sheet. I just put down general work on my time sheet.

Q. Who would have to pay for that?—A. I could not say.

Q. Who would say?—A. I guess Mr. Allan would be able to tell. Sometimes we have general work, such as fixing up our type or anything like that.

Q. General work would mean a charge against the Bureau itself?—A. I think so.

WILLIAM C. ALLAN, recalled.

Q. Have you estimated the cost of binding the book which Mr. Ste. Marie had in charge a couple of weeks ago?—A. Yes.

Q. What would be the total cost, including everything?—A. The total cost would not exceed $10.

Q. I have been informed that the book in question was one that had been lent to the engrossers in the Department of the Secretary of State for the purpose of copying illuminated letters that appear in it, and that the book was damaged by the engrossers and that the re-binding was for the purpose of restoring the book to the condition in which it was when the owner had lent it to the State Department. Have you heard that?—A. Yes, that is the whole story.

Q. In regard to the thread-sewing machine, have you heard some evidence given? Would you please explain how it came to be idle for a year at one time?—A. When the instructor was here in the first place, the lessons he gave the girl were not sufficient to make her an expert, and she could not fix the machine herself, so it went out of order. We expected the instructor to come back in a month or two, and we left the machine in abeyance. In the meantime we had no work of the class we use that machine for, and of course we left it until the work came in. Then I got our machinist, Currie, to come and see what he could do with it, and he was good enough to put it in order. At present we are not using it, as we are just waiting on the thread, and we expect it here any day.

Q. What is the reason for the delay?—A. The agent for the machine in New York has not any thread in stock, and we are waiting for it now.

Q. I understand that when some parts of the mounting and backing machine came out, you telegraphed for duplicates, and there was some delay in furnishing them?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is the only reason you stopped the machine?—A. Yes the only reason we stopped that machine for seven years.

Q. While you were waiting for them were many of the men idle?—A. No, not one man.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. We put them at other work while we were waiting to get the machine ready.

Q. Apart from the details of which we have been speaking there appears from the evidence which has been given, principally from Mr. Walsh's evidence, to be a great laxity of discipline in the bindery and a rather bad feeling prevailing among a fairly large number of the employees. What have you to say about that condition of things?—A. I do not think there is any laxity. We are not driving, as we would in an outside house.

Q. How is it Mr. Walsh has that idea?—A. He thinks we do not drive them hard enough.

Q. Let me illustrate by one example which he cites as proof of his statement. He says it is his duty to ring the bell for the start of work?—A. Yes.

Q. And that when he rings the bell there is not the slightest attention paid to it, and that has been the case for years?—A. Well, I will tell you the reason of that. The men come in at five minutes past 8 or five minutes past 1. He rings the bell at five minutes past 8, when the men and girls are coming in, and there is very little attention paid to it because they are not ready. It takes a man or a girl some little time to come in and get to work. That is the reason of that. Before Mr. Walsh was with me I used to go around the shop every morning regularly at the time they should have their things off and get to work to see that they were working. It is a little too quick, immediately after the closing of the books, to ring a bell and think people will go to work.

Q. Or is it that you are a little more good-natured that Mr. Walsh?—A. I will not say that I am not. I think that is my failing.

Q. Do you think that it is on that account that this money-lending grew to such proportions as it did?—A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Don't you think that if you had been a little keener you would have known that there was a notice put on the wall?—A. I really thought that a joke. They put up there all sorts of things.

Q. Don't you think they should be prevented putting up such notices?—A. If there is a funeral or a committee meeting, they post a notice up there. I saw this notice, but I did not think anything about it—I never thought it was my business. I warned Bailey time and again about what he was doing—he seems to be erratic—in fact, suspended him, and when he came to work again I would not let him work.

Q. It is evident that there is not the discipline there ought to be, and there is not the feeling among the employees that there should be, and it is also evident that there is not the respect for your authority and the authority of your sub-foreman that there should be?—A. Of course, in a government institution they are not as strict, and I never have been as strict as in an outside shop. The reason of that is that we have never had the power to discharge a man, and when a man knows that he cannot be discharged by his foreman, he takes a good deal more liberty than he would otherwise.

Q. Who is supposed to have authority here to discharge a man?—A. The management, I suppose.

Q. Whom do you mean by the management?—A. The Superintendent of Printing.

Q. I have understood from the evidence given by some of the foremen that they have discharged men?—A. My experience is that I have had a very hard time in that regard. Even with Mr. Parrington I have had a very hard time, and that is the reason you have the evidence you have got to-day—simply to get at me. I think all the foremen agree that we have not felt the confidence that we might feel. We have not the confidence that we would have in an outside house. I was for ten years manager of the government work before coming down here, and I can assure you that I had the best lot of men any man could wish to have, and when the comparative statement was made between the cost of the contract work and the cost of the Bureau work, it showed that I was saving the government $20,000 a year.

Mr. MURPHY.—Now, I want you to feel that you have authority to do what a foreman is supposed to do, and your acts as a foreman are of course subject to revision, just the same as the men's are; but as foreman you are supposed to run the department you are placed in charge of. Your assistant does not seem to be happy in his position, does not seem to feel that the work is being attended to or turned out as it ought to be, and takes the position, as I understand, that there is no effort made to enforce either discipline or authority, and that he would not be justified in doing anything in that direction if the foreman does not do it.

Mr. ALLAN.—I will tell you where you can find whether the work is being done or not—the accountant would be the best judge. I will guarantee you that if I have your confidence, and I think I have, I will save here $20,000 a year.

Mr. MURPHY.—Well, sir, you cannot begin too quickly for me and the members of the government.

Mr. ALLAN.—I ask you to give me one year to try it, and if I do not succeed in that time, you can do what you like with me, if I know I will be backed up.

Q. The time the men who were engaged on that book of Ste. Marie's put in would be charged to what?—A. That would not be charged. That would be lost time as far as the government is concerned.

Q. It would be just charged up against the general work?—A. Yes.

Q. That is, the cost of running the Bureau?—A. Yes. I took particular notice when you spoke of it. I had the time down.

JOSEPH A. FRIGON, called and examined:

Q. What position do you hold?—A. Accountant in the Printing Bureau.

Q. As such is it your duty to look after the accounts of members of Praliament and Senators for work done in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. You produce a list of unpaid accounts of members of parliament and senators. Will you please look at it and see if that is a complete list of the unpaid accounts of the character mentioned?—A. It is. (Filed as Exhibit 14).

Q. In the case of an account that has been standing for several years, what method have you adopted to collect it?—A. I have sent accounts regularly, monthly at first, after the goods were delivered from the Stationery Office, and later from my own books monthly for five or six consecutive months. At the end of the fiscal year I have returned to the Auditor General a complete list of outstanding accounts of all kinds, including those of members and senators.

Q. And would the members and senators be billed again?—A. Then the Auditor General would send a circular to the members and senators to try and force collection.

Q. So that in the case of an account which has been running for several years, the senator or member owing it would have received during the first year six bills in six consecutive months?—A. At least.

Q. And then another bill at the end of the year?—A. Yes, from the Auditor General.

Q. And then at least one bill per year since?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you issued any special letter or notice recently to the gentlemen whose names appear on this list, Exhibit 14?—A. Yes.

Q. On what date?—A. On June 10, with the amount to each one.

Q. What had you done just prior to that in the way of collecting?—A. I sent the letter dated April 30, 1910, to all senators and members whose names appear on the list. A good many of them did pay their accounts after receiving this letter, and the accounts of those whose names appear in the list are still outstanding.

WEDNESDAY, June 29, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 2.30 p.m.

CHARLES MORIER, called and examined.

Q. Where do you work in the Bureau?—A. In the bindery.

Q. How long have you worked there?—A. Two years and five months.

Q. There has been some evidence given here to the effect that you have been in the habit of binding books, either for yourself or some outside parties. What have you to say as to that?—A. I did bind seven or eight books.

Q. For whom did you do this work?—A. For myself.

Q. What kind of books were they?—A. Histories and stories. The binding was of a very common kind. Five were common binding, and the others were fairly good.

Q. Did you ask the foreman permission to do this work?—A. No.

Q. To whom did you charge the work?—A. I did not make any charge. I did the work in every case between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM C. ALLAN, re-called:—

Mr. MURPHY.—Mr. Allan, in the case of Ste. Marie, who misled you as to the binding of a large book a couple of weeks ago, I now instruct you to bill Mr. Ste. Marie at once for the value of the binding done on that book, which you say, including work and material, amounts to $10. Issue an account to him this afternoon, and then suspend him without pay for the balance of this week, that is, June 30, July 1, and July 2.

Mr. ALLAN.—Very well, sir.

Mr. MURPHY.—I want you to take whatever other steps may be necessary to stop the practice altogether in the bindery—to allow no work of any kind to be done outside of the regular work; because when the men apparently get permission to do small jobs, they are likely to abuse the permission, and then claim that the foreman gave to them permission.

Mr. ALLAN.—Very well, sir. It is very seldom that I give permission except in the case of a prayer book or something of that kind, and I always say 'Don't waste any time on it.'

Mr. MURPHY.—The last witness says he did some work on books at the noon hour. That is also a practice that I think ought to be stopped, because at the noon hour most of the people, I suppose, are out of the bindery, and it would be difficult to see what material would be used.

Mr. ALLAN.—They cannot get at the leather.

Mr. MURPHY.—Suppose they had the leather in advance of the noon hour, they might use that and the foreman would be none the wiser. That is a practice that also ought to be stopped.

Mr. ALLAN.—Very well.

Mr. MURPHY.—Hereafter I think you should adopt the practice of keeping a check on every piece of leather that is requisitioned for.

Mr. ALLAN.—I have a new book made which I am going to adopt (showing).

GEORGE P. WARD, re-called:—

Q. From the statement as to overtime which you and Mr. Pelton have been preparing, you now produce three summaries, one showing the overtime of W. H. Currie, the second showing the overtime of E. F. Beaudry, the assistant foreman of the linotype room, and the third showing the overtime of H. Richer, linotype operator, all calculated from July 15, 1908, and carried down to date?—A. Yes.

(Statements filed as Exhibit 15.)

FREDERICK ROGER, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. Foreman in the Parliamentary bindery.

Q. Have you had any trouble with any of your employees by reason of their drinking habits?—A. Yes, with some of them.

Q. Who are these?—A. Mr. T. Murphy and Mr. Edward Annand.

Q. Has Murphy been under the influence of liquor lately?—A. Yes, about a week ago.

Q. And his offences, I understand, have been pretty frequent prior to that?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do in his case a week ago?—A. I sent him home.

Q. How long was he off work?—A. Two or three days.

Q. Was his time docked?—A. Yes.

Q. What about Annand?—A. He has been off for some time, it is some time since he bothered me with the liquor. Sometimes he comes and asks me for an afternoon off, and I suspect that it is to drink; I do not see it.

Q. Do I understand that when he indulges in liquor to excess he does not come to the Bureau?—A. Yes. It is very seldom he comes.

Q. When did you last see him under the influence of liquor at the Bureau?—A. It is a long while.

Q. Did you punish him in the past?—A. Yes. I punished him—sent him home—suspended him for some time, and when I suspend any one, his pay is stopped.

Q. Are there any other employees who have been giving you trouble from the same cause?—A. No, that is all.

Mr. MURPHY.—I want you to deal severely with such cases in the future. I want you to take such measures as will prevent a repetition of these offences on the part of your workmen. In the case of Murphy, I want you to suspend him for a week, this afternoon, without pay, and inform him that the next time he comes here under the influence of liquor he will be dismissed. Of course you understand that these penalties are enforced in a desire to maintain proper discipline, and they must be enforced by the foreman or the penalty will be applied to him, not for the cause for which it is imposed in the first instance, but for his failure to enforce it.

Mr. ROGER.—All right, sir. Any instructions that come from you will be carried out.

EDWARD CARTER, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Printing Bureau?—A. I am foreman in Parliamentary room No. 2.

Q. I understand that you have been given a good deal of trouble by several of your employees through their coming here intoxicated?—A. Yes.

Q. And I understand these employees to be Joseph Langlois, Wilfrid Langlois, Oscar Jolicoeur, Napoléon Gagné and Joseph Coté?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you had occasion to punish these men in the past?—A. I have. I have discharged Jolicoeur, but he came back, and the others have been suspended.

Q. Have they been drinking lately?—A. Joseph Langlois was drunk all last week, and he has been suspended until Tuesday next.

Mr. MURPHY.—Mr. Carter, I approve of what you have done, and I want you to notify all the men under you that the next time any of them appear at work under the influence of liquor, you will suspend him for a week without pay, and on the second occasion you will dismiss him.

Mr. CARTER.—Yes, and if a man is sober and is under the influence of laziness and does not do what is right, he should be suspended too.

JOHN MUNRO, recalled:—

Q. I understand, Mr. Munro, that like some of the other foremen you are troubled with men who drink to excess?—A. Yes, a good deal.

Q. And there are three men in particular upon your staff who offend in this way?—A. Yes.

Q. Who are they?—A. A. Bart, George Martin, and DeGrandmond.

Q. Are any of these men at present under suspension?—A. Two, DeGrandmond and Martin. The third one is at present behaving himself.

Q. Has it been your practice in the past, when men have indulged in liquor to excess, to suspend them without pay?—A. Yes, always without pay.

Mr. MURPHY.—Now, I want you to adopt this rule for the future, that when a man comes to the Bureau under the influence of liquor, you will suspend him for a week without pay, and if he comes a second time under the influence of liquor, you will dismiss him, no matter who he is; and I want you to acquaint the men with this decision immediately.

JOHN T. BYRNE, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Bureau?—A. Foreman of the departmental room; that is, I am supposed to look after the room and the men in it, and I make out all their jackets and bills.

Q. I understand that you have on your staff, as the other foremen have, men who occasionally drink to excess?—A. Yes. As a general thing they stay off when they are that way.

Q. I understand that there are four in particular?—A. Yes.

Q. Just mention their names?—A. James F. Tighe, J. A. Moisan, J. K. Pearce, Victor Auger, and Rudolph Fortier; I think that is all.

Q. Are any of these men at present off work on account of drinking to excess?—A. No, every one of them is on.

Mr. MURPHY.—In future, Mr. Byrne, I want you to suspend for a week without pay any man on your staff who comes here under the influence of liquor, and if he comes a second time under the influence of liquor, I want you to dismiss him at once. I want you to acquaint the men with this decision this afternoon.

J. H. WALLACE, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Bureau?—A. Foreman of the stereotyping department.

Q. Have you had any trouble with any members of your staff due to their drinking to excess?—A. None whatever.

Q. You have no cases of that kind at present?—A. None at all.

Mr. MURPHY.—Although you have not at present on your staff any man who gives trouble by drinking to excess, if any of them unfortunately indulge in that way, I want you to suspend any man, for the first offence for one week without pay, and for the second offence to dismiss him. I want you to inform your men of this.

J. C. SHIPMAN, re-called:—

Q. Are there any of your employees who drink to excess?—A. No, sir, there are none.

Mr. MURPHY.—I hope that state of things will continue; but if it does not, if a man offends in that regard, you are to suspend him for a week for the first offence, and to dismiss him for the second offence.

P. M. DRAPER, called and examined:—

Q. What is your position in the Bureau?—A. Chief foreman.

Q. What particular room or staff do you look after?—A. Parliamentary room No. 1 and the monotype room.

Q. Are there any members of your staff who drink to excess?—A. Yes.

Q. How many are there of whom you feel it your duty to complain?—A. Seven.

Q. Will you please state their names?—A. Felix Beland, A. E. Sanderson, Walter Cain, A. Parent, G. Burns, Duggan, and Victor Martel. In the case of Duggan, I want to explain that he is a man who works very steadily and he has gone as long as

nine months without taking liquor, but, at a critical time, that is to say when I was disciplining the others, he went off twice, and he is on for good now; so that I do not know that it would be right to classify him with the others who give me trouble all the time.

Mr. MURPHY.—In regard to the men whom you have just mentioned, as well as in regard to any men who offend in the way you have indicated, I want you to suspend a man for the first offence for one week without pay, and for the second offence to dismiss him; and I want you to inform all the men under your charge of that decision at once.

C. W. CLOSE, re-called:—

Q. How many of a staff have you?—A. I have five.

Q. Have you had any trouble with any of these men due to their drinking to excess?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether any of them indulges?—A. There is just one man, De Grandmond.

Q. He has not come to work under the influence of liquor?—A. No, not that it interferes with his work.

Mr. MURPHY.—I want you to notify your staff that any man who comes to the Bureau under the influence of liquor will be suspended for a week without pay for the first offence, and will be dismissed for the second offence. You will please notify your staff of this decision at once.

J. O. PATENAUDE, recalled:—

Q. As Assistant Superintendent of Stationery would you be good enough to tell me how many of your employees have been addicted to the use of liquor?—A. There are four.

Q. Who are they?—A. Harry Westwick, T. F. Clancy, John Gooden and Isidore Proulx.

Q. At present is there any man off work on account of drinking to excess?—A Not that I know of.

Q. Is Westwick absent now?—A. Yes, on account of illness in his family. That is what he reports.

Q. But you do not know whether that is correct or not?—A. No.

Q. Have any of the other men been drinking lately?—A. No.

Mr. MURPHY.—Now, Mr. Patenaude, while you have charge, I want you to inform the men that any employee who comes here under the influence of liquor will be suspended for a week without pay for the first offence, and for the second offence will be dismissed. You had better give them that information as soon as possible. One of those whose name you have mentioned has offended so recently and has been reported to me in such a connection that I intend to investigate the report specially, and may have something further to say to you regarding the penalty in his case. Give this same instruction to William Roger in reference to his staff.

WILLIAM C. MCMAHON, recalled:—

Q. I have had all the foremen and the heads of the different departments here, and have questioned them about the men on their respective staffs who are addicted to the excessive use of liquor. I want to make the same inquiry from you. Is there any person on your staff who is addicted to the use of liquor in excess?—A. Fox, a messenger.

Q. Any one else?—A. No one else that I can call to mind.

Q. Has Fox offended recently?—A. Not recently.

Mr. MURPHY.—I want you to notify all members of your staff that any man who comes here under the influence of liquor will be suspended for a week without pay

for the first offence and will be dismissed for the second. Give them that instruction at once, if you please.

Mr. McMahon.—All right, sir.

J. A. Frigon, recalled:—

Q. How many men have you on your staff?—A. Six and a messenger.

Q. Do any of these men drink liquor to excess?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You have not seen any of them at work under the influence of liquor?—A. No.

Mr. Murphy.—Although the penalty is not to be enforced in the case of men who do not drink, I want to ask you to inform the members of your staff that the regulation for the future is that if any man comes to the Bureau under the influence of liquor he will be suspended for a week without pay for the first offence, and will be dismissed for the second. It might be well that you acquaint the members of your staff of this decision, although it does not apply to them personally.

C. H. Parmelee, recalled:—

Q. In addition to the staffs that you have mentioned, have you an unclassified staff under your personal directions?—A. I have.

Q. How many employees are there?—A. There are five altogether.

Q. Do any of these men drink liquor to excess, to your knowledge?—A. No, they do not to my knowledge.

Q. And you have no complaint to make with regard to them?—A. No.

Mr. Murphy.—Well, I would ask you to be good enough to acquaint them of the decision that has been reached regarding the penalties that will be enforced on men who come here under the influence of liquor.

William C. McMahon, recalled:—

Q. You have produced here a copy of a book called 'The King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia.' Will you please say where that book was printed?—A. That book was printed at the *Herald* office in Montreal.

Q. By whom were arrangements made for the printing of that book at the *Herald* office in Montreal?—A. By Mr. Cook.

Q. Who is Mr. Cook?—A. He is a first-class clerk in the lithographing department.

Q. Is there any lithographing connected with the publication of that book?—A. No. It is called the outside printing and lithographing department.

Q. Who gave it that name?—A. The lithographing first began to go out from the accountant's branch, and then it got that name years ago.

Q. Do you mean that the lithographing was changed from the accountant's branch to some other branch?—A. It used to to be done in the accountant's branch, and then they changed it over to another office.

Q. Whose office?—A. It is called Mr. Cook's office. It is supposed to be under me.

Q. Who made this change from the accountant's office to your office?—A. I think the change was made by Mr. Dawson.

Q. How long ago?—A. Four or five years ago.

Q. When you used the word 'outside' a few minutes ago, did you have reference to work sent from the Bureau to be done in outside offices?—A. That's it.

Q. As Superintendent of Printing, you are responsible for the work sent outside, are you not?—A. Yes.

Q. And this book called 'The King's Regulations' is one of the pieces of work that have been done outside the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your connection with the placing of that order with the *Herald*?—A. I had none.

Q. How did it come to be placed, do you know?—A. So far as I know, Mr. Cook took the copy with him to get prices.

Q. Under your instructions?—A. Not under my instructions. He got prices and then sent the copy back to the King's Printer.

Q. Back from where?—A. Wherever he was at the time.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I think he went from here to Montreal, and from Montreal to Toronto, to get the prices, and from there he went to his home in Gananoque. I think the copy came from there to here.

Q. In any event you had nothing to do with the placing of the order?—A. I had nothing to do with the placing of the order.

Q. Did you at one time have control of the placing of these orders?—A. I did.

Q. Up to what time would you say you had control of the placing of these orders?—A. Up to the time Dr. Dawson went away.

Q. Was there any change made after that?—A. There was no change made, only the assumption or taking over of the work by Mr. Cook.

Q. Was that done under any instruction that you know of?—A. When I first spoke to him about it—I think I spoke to him in this room—I spoke to him about attending to this work.

Q. What work do you mean?—A. Sending the work out; and he replied to me to the effect that Dr. Dawson told him that he had charge of it.

Q. Was Dr. Dawson here at the time?—A. No. The conversation I am now relating took place in the presence of the present King's Printer in this room, and the matter ended there. He still continued, and I took for granted that I was not to do it.

Q. Up to that time you had control of the work that was sent outside of the Bureau?—A. Yes, pretty well up to that time.

Q. And up to that time had you heard of any such instructions being given by Dr. Dawson, that Mr. Cook was to have control?—A. No.

Q. Referring again to this book called 'The King's Regulations,' can you tell me whether or not that book could have been printed in the Bureau?—A. It could, sir.

Q. Why do you say that?—A. Because we are printing the French edition of the same work now.

Q. It is similar in all respects, except that it is being printed in the French language?—A. Yes.

Q. The arrangement is the same?—A. Exactly. It is a fac simile copy of that.

D. J. O'Connor, called and examined:—

Q. You are employed in the Department of the Secretary of State?—A. Yes.

Q. In addition to the duties that you discharge in that department, you have, for the past year or more, assisted me in connection with work relating to the Printing Bureau, have you not?—A. Yes.

Q. And during these twelve or fourteen months you have had occasion to come to the Printing Bureau very often under instructions from me?—A. Yes.

Q. And on these occasions you have had interviews with the King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Gouldthrite, Mr. Cook, Mr. Frigon, and others, according to the business that brought you here?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall my sending you to the Bureau a few months ago to obtain particulars regarding an order for the printing of 100,000 copies of a pamphlet by the Gananoque *Reporter*?—A. Yes.

Q. On the occasion to which I refer, you interviewed the King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee, did you not?—A. Yes, the first time.

Q. And you brought me a memorandum of the information that you were given regarding the circumstances connected with the placing of the order with the Gananoque *Reporter*?—A. Yes.

Q. Upon referring to the memorandum I notice that you were informed by Mr. Parmelee that the order was given to the Gananoque *Reporter* while I was absent in the west last summer?—A. Yes.

Q. That you were informed by Mr. Parmelee that Mr. Cook had been in Gananoque and that he had looked over the plant of the Gananoque *Reporter* and had satisfied himself that the office was equipped to do this work?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were further informed, according to your memorandum, that an additional reason for giving the work to the Gananoque *Reporter* was the fact that the proprietor of that paper had been a former Liberal candidate in the county of Leeds. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. I produce here a copy of the Gananoque *Reporter*. Would you please look at it and state the name of the publisher as it appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper?—A. I see here at the head of the editorial page 'B. O. Britton, Publisher.'

Q. Now, under my instructions you examined the election returns to ascertain whether Mr. B. O. Britton had ever been a Liberal candidate, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you find that he had ever been a Liberal candidate?—A. No, not B. O. Britton.

Q. What did you find?—A. I found that Mr. M. C. E. Britton had been the Liberal candidate in Leeds in the general election of 1887.

Q. Do you remember a subsequent occasion when you came to the Printing Bureau to get further information about this order to the Gananoque *Reporter* when you had an interview in the King's Printer's room with both Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. And do you remember that on that occasion Mr. Cook stated that when he received the proofs of this pamphlet from the printer he saw that the work was not being done in the office of the Gananoque *Reporter*, but in the office of the Ottawa *Free Press*?—A. Yes. That was in discussion with Mr. Parmelee.

Q. Do you remember further that on the same occasion Mr. Cook explained that he had not said anything about it to Mr. Parmelee for the reason that he did not want to bring Norman Smith of the *Free Press* down here?—A. Yes. In the discussion with Mr. Parmelee, when I was asking about it, Mr. Parmelee said that was his first intimation that it had not been done at the office of the Gananoque *Reporter*.

Q. Then later on you obtained a file of correspondence here in the Bureau relating to the matter, to which was attached an account rendered by the Gananoque *Reporter*, purporting to show that the work had been done at that office?—A. Yes

Q. The accounts read: 'Superintendent of Printing, Ottawa.' To 100,000 pamphlets. 'Prosperity follows Settlement,' &c., $1,160.' And the account bears this endorsement: 'Examined, prices fair and just. (Sgd.) R. E. Cook.' That is the account (showing)?—A. Yes.

Q. On the occasion on which you got this file of papers and the account from which I have just quoted, you were given a further memorandum on the subject by Mr. Parmelee, in which, among other things, Mr. Parmelee states that he has just learned that the work had been turned over by the Gananoque *Reporter* to the Ottawa *Free Press*?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, on a later occasion, namely, on April 28, 1910, you came down to the Bureau to ascertain the date upon which the order was given to the Gananoque *Reporter*, and you obtained from Mr. Parmelee a memorandum showing that the order was given in the month of January, 1910?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that the memorandum (showing)?—A. Yes. (Memoranda filed, Exhibit 16.)

C. H. Parmelee, recalled:—

Q. You have heard the evidence that has just been given by Mr. O'Connor as to the information that he elicited when he came to the Bureau on differnt occasions to interview you about this order to the Gananoque *Reporter*?—A. I have.

Q. Are the facts as he has stated them the facts as they are known to you?—A. Yes, substantially. I would like to make one explanation, and that is, in respect to saying, as I did, in my personal memorandum, that the work was given out while you were away in the west. I unfortunately did not take any pains to go to the files, and my recollection of the fact, which was a fact, was that Mr. Cook was at Gananoque, went into the office of the Gananoque *Reporter,* saw their plant and everything, and when he came back I thoroughly understood him to say that Charley Britton had been our candidate down there and was having a hard struggle to publish a Liberal paper and would like a job. I knew that Mr. Cook had been in Gananoque on his holidays in July, but I did not know that he had been there in January, and, therefore, when you made the inquiry I assumed that he had given the order in July. That is why I said it was given while the minister was absent in the west, confounding the two occasions when Mr. Cook was absent.

Q. But it is a fact that you did not know anything about the *Free Press* having published the pamphlet until the inquiries were made here this spring?—A. Yes, this spring.

Q. Mr. Cook, who certifies the account rendered by the Gananoque *Reporter,* could not certify that account until after the work was done?—A. No, certainly not.

Q. And yet Mr. Cook admitted here in your office, that when the proofs of the work reached him, he saw that it was being done in the Ottawa *Free Press,* and not in the office of the Gananoque *Reporter?*—A. He did.

Q. And he gave as a reason for not telling you, that he did not wish to bring Norman Smith of the *Free Press,* down to the Bureau creating a row?—A. Yes, or something to that effect.

Q. So that, as he had knowledge, while the work was in progress, that it was being done at the *Free Press* office, he knew, when he certified this account of the Gananoque *Reporter,* that he was certifying an account for work which had not been done by the Gananoque *Reporter?*—A. He must have known it.

Q. And he did not even then communicate the fact to you?—A. No.

TUESDAY, July 5, 1910.

Investigation resumed at 10.30 a.m.

GEORGE J. JACKMAN, called and examined:—

Q. You are employed in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Where do you work?—A. In Mr. Draper's room.

Q. What is your occupation there?—A. Compositor—a case hand

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. About thirteen years. I came here on May 1, 1897.

Q. Have you been at the same work ever since?—A. During the last three sessions I have been in the machine room, and I have been on the case between sessions

Q. I understand that you have borrowed some money in the Bureau since you came here?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you borrow it?—A. I borrowed some from Mr. Hodges.

Q. How much?—A. I had $70 from him one time.

Q. When was that?—A. About three years ago.

Q. How long did you have the money for?—A. About three months and a half. I paid it back at the rate of $10 a fortnight.

Q. What interest did you pay him?—A. I paid him $15 on the $70.

Q. Did you borrow any more from him?—A. Yes, I have often had $5 from him at a time.

Q. What interest did you pay him for that?—A. I paid him 5 cents on the dollar a fortnight, that is 25 cents a fortnight for $5.

Q. How often have you borrowed small sums like that from him?—A. Seven or eight times.

Q. Do you owe him anything now?—A. No.

Q. How long is it since you last borrowed from him?—A. About a year ago.

Q. Has he been in the habit of lending money to other men in the Bureau to your knowledge?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man in the Bureau named J. B. Ledoux?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he borrowed from Hodges?—A. Yes. He told me once that he had some from him; I think it would be about $40.

Q. Do you know what he paid for it?—A. I think it was 5 cents a fortnight on the dollar.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Draper about borrowing money from Hodges?—A. No.

Q. Do you know whether Ledoux told him or not?—A. Yes. I heard he did, and Mr. Draper advised him to offer him so much to settle it.

Q. How did that come about? Was there trouble between Ledoux and Hodges?—A. I think Mr. Hodges was urging him to pay it and he could not. It was at the time of the trials of the money-lenders. I heard that he went to Draper and asked his advice, and Mr. Draper advised him to offer him so much to settle.

Q. Do you know anybody else in the Bureau who has borrowed from Hodges?—A. I have seen different people paying him, but I cannot remember their names now

Q. Do you know a man in the Bureau named W. G. Carter?—A. Yes.

Q. What does he do?—A. He works in the linotype room.

Q. Does he lend money?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever borrow any from him?—A. Yes, $5 at a time.

Q. Have you ever borrowed more than $5?—A. I think I borrowed $10 once.

Q. What did he charge you?—A. 5 cents on the dollar a fortnight.

Q. How long is it since you have been borrowing from him?—A. It was about four years ago that I borrowed the first, and about a year ago I had the last from him.

Q. Do you owe him anything now?—A. No.

Q. Have you had any trouble with him?—A. No.

Q. How did you come to know that Hodges and Carter lent money?—A. I cannot say exactly. About six years ago I wanted some money for furniture, and I heard of other fellows having it, and I went up and asked for some.

Q. It was a matter of talk in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a man in the Bureau named Beauchemin?—A. Yes.

Q. Where does he work?—A. In Mr. Carter's room.

Q. Do you know whether he borrowed any money from Mr. Carter?—A. Yes, I saw him paying him some once.

Q. Is Beauchemin here yet?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you know any man in the Bureau named Joubarne?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if he borrowed money at any time from Carter?—A. Yes, he told me he had some.

Q. Do you know how much?—A. He said $5.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. About six months ago.

Q. Do you know a man in the Bureau named Nap. Lepage?—A. Yes, he works in the machine room in the linotype department.

Q. Did you ever borrow money from him?—A. Yes, I think $5 at a time.

Q. How much did you pay him?—A. The same rate—5 per cent per fortnight.

Q. Do you know if Joubarne ever got any money from him?—A. Yes. He told me he had some from Lepage, and he wanted me to borrow some more for him.

Q. Did you do it?—A. Yes. He gave me the money for the interest, and I gave it to Lepage.

Q. How long ago was that?—A. About six months ago.

Q. In all these transactions were there any notes signed?—A. There was one to Mr. Hodges at the time I got the $70, four years ago. That was the only time. There was none in the case of Carter or Lepage.

Q. Do you know a man in the Bureau named E. W. Raper?—A. Yes.

Q. What does he do?—A. He works on the case in Mr. Draper's room.

Q. Do you know any position he holds outside of the Bureau?—A. He is the financial secretary of the International Typographical Union.

Q. Are you a member of that?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there many members of it in the Bureau?—A. I think about a hundred.

Q. Does Mr. Raper, as secretary of it, do any business for the Union in the Bureau?—A. He collects the money for the union cards.

Q. How often does he do that?—A. Every pay day.

Q. What does each member pay him?—A. $1.10 per month. Some fortnights he collects from some, and some fortnights from others.

Q. How does he collect it—does he go around to each man in each room?—A. Yes, that is how the biggest part of it is collected. Some go to his case and pay him.

Q. What time does he put in at this work of collection?—A. Possibly about two hours each fortnight.

Q. Going around interviewing the men, getting from them the money, and giving them their receipts?—A. He gives them union cards.

Q. Is the foreman aware that he does this?—A. I do not know.

Q. Are you familiar with the work that is done in connection with the getting out of the Canada *Gazette*?—A. I worked on it four or five years ago.

Q. Do you know two men named Alarie and Dorion who do some work on the *Gazette*?—A. Yes.

Q. What do they do?—A. They lock up the formes on the *Gazette* and send them down to the pressroom.

Q. Is that done under your notice?—A. I work in the same room.

Q. When do they do this work?—A. Mostly at night. Part of it is done during the day, and some of it after six every Friday night.

Q. Do you know how long they stay at night?—A. I have seen them there myself till twelve o'clock, but I have heard it talked around the room that some weeks they stayed all night.

Q. Is there any reason that you know of why they should stay all night?—A. No, I never could see any reason why they should stay all night. Whenever I went up to set tables, I generally found them done about twelve midnight.

Q. Is that from your knowledge or is it from something you have been told?—A. I have heard it said.

Q. You do not know it of your own knowledge?—A. No. Any time I went up to set tables, they generally went away about twelve or one o'clock; but I have heard it talked about, that they sometimes stayed all night.

Q. Do I understand you to mean that what you have heard is that although they ought to have been through their work, and, as a matter of fact, were through by midnight or one o'clock in the morning, they remained all night and charged up their time for an all-night's work?—A. Yes, that is what I have heard.

Q. Is that talked about in your room?—A. Yes, it was talked about there quite a bit a couple of weeks ago.

Q. You have heard that these men lock up the formes; do you know other men in the Bureau who are employed at breaking up forms?—A. Yes.

Q. And who work overtime at that?—A. Yes. I know two who work overtime.

Q. Who are they?—A. Mr. Keaney and Mr. George O'Connor.

Q. Who is their foreman?—A. Mr. Draper.

Q. What amount of overtime have Mr. Keaney and Mr. O'Connor been putting in?—A. From seven to ten o'clock, sometimes to eleven.

Q. How many formes would they break up?—A. I have seen them break up one or two.

Q. Would their foreman be in the Bureau when they would be doing this work?—A. No.

Q. Who would make the return of their time?—A. They would just fill out the time slips themselves.

Q. Then, in the morning following their work at night in the way you have described, have you seen them waiting for something to do?—A. Yes, sitting around.

Q. What was the matter that they had no work?—A. There would be no formes up from the pressroom to be broken up.

Q. In other words, if I understand you correctly, these men would have had work in the morning if they had not worked overtime the night before?—A. Yes.

Q. By reason of their having worked overtime the night before, they had nothing to do for some time the following morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you heard that talked about?—A. Yes.

Q. Among some of the men in your room?—A. Yes.

Q. Are these men—Alarie, Dorion, Keaney and O'Connor—in that room still?—A. Yes.

Q. How many proofreaders are in the room where you are engaged?—A. Seven or eight.

Q. Have you had occasion to notice whether they are constantly employed or not?—A. Yes.

Q. Are there many occasions on which they have nothing to do?—A. Yes, I have often seen them with nothing to do.

Q. What seems to be the matter there—not enough work, or too many proofreaders?—A. It seems there is not enough work for them. There would be enough work, too, but some of them do not seem to want to do it.

Q. Who would seem to be the loafers?—A. I have often seen a man named Fraser sitting there reading the biggest part of the time.

Q. Who else?—A. Another man named Baril. I have seen these two sitting doing nothing but reading books part of the time.

Q. Do you know another man named Maloney?—A. Yes.

Q. Does he seem to be engaged most of his time?—A. Yes, he seems to work pretty steadily.

Q. Have you ever had a talk with him about the proofreading in that room?—A. Yes. He had often remarked to me that some others did not seem to want to work, and he had more to do than he ought to have. He has remarked that this man Fraser did not want to do any work, and he had to do more than his share.

Q. Is Maloney an old employe?—A. Yes, he has been here since the Bureau was established, I believe.

Q. Who is the foreman over these proofreaders?—A. I suppose it would be Mr. Draper.

Q. They are on Mr. Harwood's staff?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the machinists who work in and about your rooms?—A. No.

JAMES C. HODGES, called and examined:—

Q. What is your occupation in the Bureau?—A. Making up the pages into formes.

Q. In whose room are you employed?—A. Mr. Draper's.

Q. How long have you worked in the Bureau?—A. Ever since it was organized. I worked in McLean & Roger's office before I was transferred down here.

Q. Have you always been employed at the same work?—A. Yes.

Q. There has been some evidence given here as to your lending money to several of the employees. What have you to say about that?—A. I have lent some, but for the last twelve months I have not lent any of any consequence, I gave it up.

Q. How much have you let within the last twelve months?—A. I do not suppose I have lent more than $20.

Q. Who were the men to whom you let the money?—A. I cannot exactly say now.

Q. Are they here in the Bureau still?—A. Yes.

Q. You kept a record of what you lent?—A. Yes, I had it in a book.

Q. What rate of interest did you charge?—A. Whatever they thought it was worth.

Q. Sometimes they would give me 5 cents on the dollar for two weeks.

Q. At other times what would they give you?—A. Sometimes they would give me 10 cents, if they were very hard up. That is the most. I never made any charge.

Q. Do you remember lending to a man named J. B. Ledoux?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember some talk about settling with him?—A. I asked him to settle up, and he has not done so yet.

Q. It is more than a year ago since you lent him money?—A. Yes, it is about a year ago last January.

Q. How much does he owe you?—A. Four dollars.

Q. For interest or principal?—A. I cannot say whether it is principal or interest. He said, if you lend me so much I will give you so much.

Q. How much were you to lend him?—A. $35, I think, it was.

Q. How much was he to pay you for $35?—A. He said he would give me $45, I think, I am not sure of the sum unless I had my book here.

Q. Do you remember this man speaking to his foreman, Mr. Draper, about this money transaction with you?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear that he had?—A. No.

Q. Can you bring that book here?—A. I can bring it in about two minutes. (Witness went for the book, and returned).

Q. You now produce the books?—A. Yes, but there is nothing in this book but private entries.

Q. You stated here that you could tell me the number of men to whom you lent money if you had your books?—A. The other book is at home, and I think, if I remember aright, that I tore up all the pages in the book in regard to lending money.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. I made up my mind that I would not lend any more.

Q. Why did you tear out the pages showing the men who still owed you money? —A. They were no use to me. They paid me. Mr. Ledoux and Mr. Low or Law were the only ones who owed me. Mr. Low borrowed a dollar and promised to give it back to me before pay day, and he has not done so. That was before January. I saw that it was a great deal of trouble to collect money here, it was by dribs and drabs, and I made up my mind to give it up.

Q. How much money did Ledoux get from you?—A. $35.

Q. How much was he to pay you?—A. $45.

Q. Within what time?—A. Within five months. That was his own proposition. He said it was worth that to him. I said, 'If you pay it, it is all right; 'but he has not done so yet. There is $4 owing.

Q. When was the last time you lent money in the Bureau?—A. I think, Mr. Low was the last—last January or before January. I have not lent any since.

Mr. Murphy.—You had better bring that book down this afternoon and give it to Mr. Parmelee.

Mr. Hodges.—I will if there are any entries in it, but I think I tore that part of it out— I am sure I did.

WILLIAM C. CARTER, called and examined:—

Q. At what are you employed in the Bureau?—A. Make-up in the linotype department.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Twenty years in January.

Q. And you have worked at different occupations?—A. Yes. I was a messenger at first for three years.

Q. Who is your foreman?—A. Mr. Shipman.

Q. In the evidence that has been given here it has been stated that you have been in the habit of lending money to different employees?—A. Yes, unfortunately.

Q. When did you begin lending money?—A. About five or six years ago.

Q. And you have lent to a number of the men here?—A. Yes.

Q. Have they all paid you?—A. No.

Q. What rate of interest do you usually charge them?—A. I did not charge a fixed rate. I was laid off when there was no work, and I was suspended three or four times. The last time I got back I had no money, and I started to save a little money, and then they started after me to lend them a dollar. I would not do it at first. I said it was five years ago; it was seven years. I started to lend a dollar to one, fifty cents to another, and even five cents to another.

Q. What rate of interest did you charge?—A. When I was an apprentice I used to pay ten cents for a dollar for a fortnight. When I started to lend, they offered me the same thing. I would not take it; I said it was too much; give me 5 cents, and it was enough. A great many of my friends I did not charge anything at all.

Q. Do any of the men in the Bureau now owe you money?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you made demands on them for payment?—A. Only in one case—Mr. Pender in the bindery. He owes me $10.50 on a note. There was no interest mentioned on the note; it was for $10.50. He owed me that for more than a year. I met him on Dalhousie street over a year ago and asked him what he intended to do about paying me. He said, 'I will never pay you.' I went to a lawyer and sued him, and got $6.50. He paid the whole amount into court, but that is all I got.

Q. What lawyer acted for you?—A. Mr. Lussier.

Q. Is that the only case in which you sued?—A. The only one.

Q. Do any of the men owe you now?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you made any attempt to collect from them?—A. No.

Q. How much money have you lent in the last three months?—A. I cannot tell you from memory.

Q. How many men have you lent to in the last three months?—A. I cannot tell from memory. I have a little note book in which I keep that. (Book produced.)

Q. In looking through this note book, I observe that within the last fortnight you have lent money to seventeen employees?—A. Yes.

Q. Has the money which has been lent to these individuals within the last fortnight been repaid?—A. No.

Q. What rate of interest are you charging these men?—A. One man, whose name is not there, Mr. Joubarne, owes me $35, and he pays me fifty cents a fortnight. He has no note, nothing at all. Some others I do not charge anything at all.

Q. When is Joubarne to pay you the principal?—A. Whenever he is willing to do it. I will be very glad to get it.

Q. What are the others paying you?—A. Some are paying 5 cents a dollar a fortnight, and others nothing at all.

Q. It runs, then, from 5 cents on the dollar a fortnight to nothing at all?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever had any trouble with any of those men to whom you have lent money within the last fortnight?—A. No.

Q. When do you expect to get a return of this money?—A. Any time at all that they are willing to pay it I am willing to take it. There are two in the list that I never charge anything to. The others are supposed to pay me 5 cents on the dollar

a fortnight. There is another man who has sickness and I am not charging him anything either; he is not in the habit of doing any borrowing.

Q. You sued only one man?—A. Only one man, because he told me he would not pay me.

Q. Is your foreman Mr. Shipman, aware that you lent money to this extent?—A. I cannot say that he is. He never saw me lending any money. When a man wants to borrow a dollar, he comes to you, and does not want anybody to see, especially the foreman. The way I made collection was this: Between a quarter to one and one o'clock some of them were waiting for me, and during the afternoon I used to take ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. I never went to a room to collect. I used to go on the stairs, and they came to me. I never took more than a quarter of an hour out of my time, and I had to replace it afterwards in the work I had to do. I have been doing my duty. I have worked under every foreman here, and they are all satisfied with me.

Q. Do any of your superiors know that you lent money to this extent?—A. No, they do not. Even if there was no warning, if I had to start over again, I would not do it. It is not a paying business at all—it is more anxiety and trouble.

Q. It leads to trouble?—A. Yes. If I had followed the advice of my wife, I would have quit it long ago.

NAPOLEON LEPAGE, called and examined:—

Q. What is your occupation in the Bureau?—A. I pull the forms in Mr. Draper's room.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. I came here at the beginning, from McLean & Roger's.

Q. I notice by the evidence that has been given here that you have been in the habit of lending money?—A. I lent only a few dollars. I did not make any charge. I told the fellows, 'Give me what you like.'

Q. Who are they?—A. Mr. Ledoux and Mr. Bowen.

Q. They are in Mr. Draper's room?—A. Yes. I make only a few cents for my brother, who is a very poor man. When Mr. Bowen was sick, I would not take anything at all from him. I only lent $40 or $50.

Q. When did you begin lending?—A. Three or four years ago. I did not keep a book—there were only a few names—because I did not do it to make money. I only do it to help my brother. I told them: 'I do not charge anything at all—give me what you like.' Mr. Ledoux borrowed $17 and he offered me 85 cents a fortnight. I said: 'I will not take so much.'

Q. What has your brother to do with this? How does he come into it?—A. He is a poor man who works in the mill, and I give him the interest to help him to pay for his car tickets.

Q. Where is your brother?—A. In Janeville.

Q. What is his name?—A. Ovila Lepage.

Q. How much money have you given him in the last month?—A. $2 when I go there.

Q. How much the month before that?—A. Not much—50 cents sometimes.

Q. There is not any settled amount that you give him?—A. If I go every month I pay him $1 or $2.

Q. Have you sued any one in court?—A. No, never.

Q. Have you any notes from any of them?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember a man named Jackman borrowing money from you?—A. Yes.

Q. He borrowed the money for Joubarne?—A. Yes, he said that.

Q. Have you ever charged more than five per cent per fortnight?—A. No never.

Q. How much money is owed to you now in the Bureau?—A. About $35 or $40.

Q. Who are the men who owe you that money?—A. Mr. Ledoux, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Joubarne, Mr. Cote, another Mr. Cote and Mr. Rowan. I think that is all.

ALPHONSE JOUBARNE, called and examined:—

Q. At what do you work in the Bureau?—A. I work in the store room with Mr. Close.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. 20 years.

Q. Always engaged in the same work?—A. No, I was working at the case before.

Q. I have been told by some of the witnesses here that you have been borrowing some money in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you borrow?—A. From four or five.

Q. Who are they?—A. Becquart, Lepage and Carter.

Q. You borrowed from these men at different times?—A. Yes.

Q. What interest do they charge you?—A. Some charge me five cents on the dollar for a fortnight and others ten per cent for the fortnight.

Q. Do you owe any money now?—A. Yes, some to Carter and some to Lepage.

Q. How much do you owe each?—A. Between $12 and $15 to Carter and $5 to Lepage.

Q. What interest are you paying Carter?—A. Some times he charges me five per cent and at other times only two and a half per cent.

Q. What interest are you paying Lepage?—A. What I please. Sometimes I give him a quarter, sometimes nothing at all. He would not charge me a cent because he knows how much of a family I have.

Q. Have you had any trouble with any of the men from whom you have borrowed money?—A. No.

Q. Has there been any time lost in borrowing money, either in your borrowing it or in the other men collecting it from you?—A. No. When I have the money I pay them at the door or at one o'clock.

Q. Mr. Carter has told us about going to a certain part of the building and remaining there after one o'clock. Have you ever seen him at that place?—A. Yes, I have seen him at the stairs.

Q. That is during working hours?—A. Yes, but I never pay him during working hours.

Q. At the present time you only owe money to Lepage and Carter?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been brought to court for money?—A. No, never.

HENRI BEAUCHEMIN, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In Mr. Carter's room—the voters' list room.

Q. You have borrowed some money from Mr. Carter?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. $20 or $25.

Q. How much interest did he charge you?—A. Five cents on the dollar for the fortnight.

Q. Did you borrow from anybody else?—A. Yes, from Becquart and McCready.

Q. Do you owe any of them any money now?—A. Yes, Mr. Carter something like $15.

Q. When did you borrow the last money?—A. One month ago.

Q. Were you ever charged more than five per cent per fornight?—A. Not by Mr. Carter. Mr. McCready and Mr. Becquart charged me ten cents on the dollar.

Q. You have settled with Becquart and McCready?—A. Yes.

Q. And you do not owe anything except what you have mentioned to Mr. Carter?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever lost any time in going to get this money or in having it collected from you?—A. No.

Q. Mr. Carter has stated that he went sometimes to places on the stairs?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you gone to him there?—A. Yes, sometimes.

Q. That was during working hours?—A. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY (to Mr. PARMELEE).—As a result of the evidence that has been given regarding the manner in which orders are sent out from the Bureau, I want you to prohibit the giving of orders by telephone, and to issue such instructions as will prevent that being done for the future.

A representation has been made to me that there is not the proper privacy in and about the lavatories, and this could probably be secured in all cases if screens were provided on some of the floors and blinds were placed in some of the windows. I would like you to make inquiries, and see what should be done in that regard.

Investigation adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 7, 1910.

L. J. BECQUART, called and examined:—

Q. What part of the Bureau do you work in?—A. In the voters' list room, with Mr. Carter.

Q. Have you lent any money to any of the employees of the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. To whom?—A. To Joubarne, Beauchemin, Simard, Cote and some others whose names I do not remember.

Q. What rate of interest did you charge?—A. Five per cent per fortnight, in some cases ten per cent per fortnight, and in some cases nothing.

Q. When did you last make a loan?—A. The last loan was to Mr. Cote, about two months ago.

Q. Have you had any promissory notes for the loans?—A. No.

Mr. MURPHY (to Mr. PARMELEE).—Having considered the evidence given in regard to the practice of money-lending in the Printing Bureau, I desire you to take steps to prevent that practice from being carried on in the future. As a means to that end, I want you to notify all employees that hereafter any employee who borrows money from or lends money to any other employee will be dismissed.

With regard to the money that is now owing by different employees to others who have been in the habit of lending, I want you to arrange that all these amounts shall be repaid before the end of the present month. The payments in each case may be distributed over the two or three pay days of the month, so that no hardship will be experienced by the borrowers.

In order to enforce whatever steps you propose taking to carry out the foregoing instructions, I want you to impose the following penalties upon those who have been lending money; suspend W. G. Carter for one week without pay, suspend J. C. Hodges for one week without pay, suspend Napoleon Lepage for three days without pay, suspend L. J. Becquart for three days without pay, all these suspensions to take effect immediately.

ROBERT E. COOK, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Bureau?—A. No official position. The lithographic work principally comes under my direction, under the superintendent of printing, I suppose.

Q. Who is your immediate superior?—A. Mr. McMahon, the Superintendent of Printing.

Q. What is your present position called?—A. It has no recognized title.

Q. How long have you occupied it?—A. I have been in that particular room about four years, but I have handled the lithographic work since 1898. I may say, to

explain the situation, that prior to that time the work was executed in the printing branch, while I was in the accountant's branch.

Q. What do mean by saying that the work was executed?—A. The orders for the lithographic work were sent out. The former King's Printer was not satisfied with the manner in which it was being executed under Mr. McMahon. He took it out of the printing branch, where it was then being done, and brought it into the accountant's branch under Mr. Gliddon. I was a clerk in that branch at that time, and I was given the work to do. It was not under my control at that time, because I was subordinate to Mr. Gliddon.

Q. Mr. Gliddon was given charge of it?—A. He was given charge of it at that time.

Q. He was then accountant?—A. Yes. The work at that time amounted to from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. It commenced to grow, and I could not keep up with it. Help was given to me. It kept growing from year to year, and finally, four years ago or thereabouts, Dr. Dawson decided that we had to get out; there was not room enough there. His first intention, he told me, was to create a branch for that work. He had me to see different rooms in the place to see if they would suit, and told me that I was to be in charge of it. When the Superintendent of Printing heard of that, he pointed out a clause in the Act which specifically stated that that work was to be under the Superintendent of Printing. Dr. Dawson recognized that, but as Mr. McMahon had not handled it altogether satisfactorily before, he still left me in charge of it, nominally under Mr. McMahon. He took advantage of Mr. McMahon's absence on holidays or business, I forget which, and established the room while he was away. He called the chief foreman, Mr. Draper, brought him into the room, and told him that any work that was too far behind that he found necessary to send outside he was to bring to me. He also took me to Mr. Byrne, the foreman of the job room, and to Mr. Allan, the foreman of the bindery, and gave them instructions that if their work crowded up, and they wanted assistance, to hand it over to me, and I was to send it out. That work has gone on in what we call the litho. room during the last four years in that way. I may say that our existence under Mr. McMahon was not altogether the pleasantest. While I recognized him as the superior officer, we used to have quite a difference of opinion as regards work at times.

Q. In what respect?—A. If he found that orders for work were brought to me to send out by the different foremen, that was immediately a sign to hang out the flag or enter a protest. But Dr. Dawson used to look into the necessity of sending the work out, and he usually said, 'Let it go.'

Q. That is, when discussing as to whom the work should be sent to?—A. Well, Dr. Dawson left that wholly in my hands at that time. He said he had watched the handling of the work in the other room, and that I knew best where to get the work done at a reasonable price and to get it done expeditiously.

Q. Was the minister of the department ever consulted about any of these matters?—A. Well, Mr. Scott never bothered his head, so far as I know. Dr. Dawson may have talked with him about it when he saw him, but so far as I know I never met Mr. Scott or saw him in his office in all the years that he was minister.

Q. Although you were given charge by the then King's Printer, you say, of sending this work to outside offices?—A. Yes. As a case in point, I might say that I had six weeks or two months of about the swiftest time I wanted, he refusing to sign almost all orders. He was preparing statements to send up to you.

Q. Who?—A. Mr. McMahon. I am simply mentioning that as a sample of what we were up against. I remember you put me through a pretty hot examination for nine or ten minutes after you had been in contact with him for a considerable time, and the result was that the order was passed in the only reasonable way I considered to put it out.

Q. A letter has been filed here which I wrote to Mr. McMahon, as acting King's Printer, in the latter end of the month of November, 1908, in which I notified him

that no work was to be sent outside the Bureau without my knowledge or approval and asked for a list of people with whom the Bureau was doing business, so that if the names of any middlemen appeared on the list they might be eliminated. Did you ever hear anything about that letter?—A. Yes, I remember Mr. McMahon mentioning a letter of that kind to me. My recollection of it was that it referred to printing and binding. I cannot say that I recollect the exact wording of it, but that was the impression I had of it—that it referred to the overflow printing and binding work which we had been in the habit of sending to the local offices.

Q. What action did you take after it was mentioned to you?—A. Nothing of that nature was sent from then on until after Mr. Parmelee took office. Of course, I looked on that, knowing the Superintendent of Printing, as a practical want of confidence in him, and I considered, of course, that that order only held until such time as the new King's Printer was appointed.

Q. Did any one ever make any such statement to you as that?—A. No, I cannot say that they did. I am simply stating my impression.

Q. And you did not alter any practice that had been followed in consequence of your having heard of that letter?—A. I refused to send out any printing or binding from that day on until Mr. Parmelee came.

Q. Then you immediately resumed your former practice?—A. I immediately came into contact with Mr. Parmelee. I may say that he was hardly installed until Mr. McMahon followed me into his office one day, and we had a little wordy war before the King's Printer, to the effect that I proposed to take my instructions from Mr. Parmelee, and that any counter instructions from Mr. McMahon would be paid no attention to. He made a statement about certain work that would not even have been brought to his notice had I not been compelled to bring the signing of the orders to him. I differed with him at once. I told him that as a matter of courtesy for a year or more past, I had taken letters and orders to him as my superior officer for signature, simply that he might know what was going on in the room, but that I had instructions from Dr. Dawson to take full charge of that work. He questioned my veracity on that. I said Dr. Dawson is alive and has a telephone. I gave him distinctly to understand that the orders of the King's Printer were going to be followed as far as I was concerned. I of course followed his instructions when they did not run contrary to those given by the King's Printer.

Q. You are now speaking of the former King's Printer?—A. The present King's Printer. This was simply following Mr. Parmelee's advent to the surface.

Q. There has been some evidence given here as to an order placed with the *Herald* Printing Company of Montreal for the publication of a book called 'The King's Regulations.' I believe you had charge of the placing of that order last year?—A. I had in a sense. The King's Printer, Mr. Parmelee, called me in and placed in my hands the copy and the requisition for execution outside. I looked it over. I found that it was not of such a nature that it could be readily measured up according to our usual procedure, and I suggested to him that tenders be asked for that work. I considered that owing to the nature of the work, we were likely to get a better price by asking for tenders than we would by putting it out and paying for it at our regular scale. It was what we call objectionable matter, with side notes, and questions of measurement might arise.

Q. The side notes were the same as the side notes in the statutes?—A. Something the same. I do not just recollect the different offices we approached, but we obtained prices from the Ottawa *Free Press,* the Montreal *Herald,* the Methodist Publishing Company, in Toronto, the biggest printing institution there, and I am not sure whether we got a price from the Mortimer Company or not. We had figured the book up here, and figured that it would run somewhere in the neighbourhood of a couple of thousand dollars if the execution of it were done here. We got a very low price from the *Herald,* a surprisingly low price, and of course the work had to be given to

them as being the lowest tenderer. I might say that before the work went out the King's Printer questioned the Militia Department as to whether the copy was complete, and they said it was. When the *Herald's* proofs came in, or some time during the printing, the Militia Department started to send further copy. We drew the *Herald's* attention to the fact that it was added copy, and we were in a quandary as to how to work that; but I notified the *Herald* that it would have to be done pro rata with the original contract. I think we sent a letter to that effect. The work was practically completed when the Militia Department decided that they wanted a black paragraph number at the opening of every paragraph, and as the paragraphs ran only five or six lines, this meant practically the re-setting of the entire work, and the proofs were simply outrageously dirty. They were edited after the matter was in type.

Q. Whose fault was that?—A. The Militia Department is, wholly and solely—the Militia Council, I think. I spoke to Mr. Lemieux, who is in charge of the printing in the Militia Department, pointing out to him that the facts were not bearing out what he had stated to me, that the copy was complete, and that the cost was going to be greatly enhanced. However, it was one of the hardest propositions. I preserved, if I recollect right, some of the proofs as evidence, in case some of the other people might question our tender figures, as the amount paid eventually to the *Herald* would be greater than they had tendered for the work at.

Q. How much would you say that the extra work made by the Militia Department increased the original cost?—A. Offhand I would not like to say, I would venture the assertion that it cost at least one-half more.

Q. That is, if the original cost were $1,200 or $1,400 the additional work would run it up to $1,800 or $2,000?—A. Yes, or more than that, because they almost doubled the size of the book. All the appendices at the end of the book were not contained in the original copy, nor was the index. I think the letters on file will show the case exactly, because we are careful, in referring to our work, to mention exactly what we are sending. We try to be careful, so that no question may arise later.

Q. Have you had any other similar experience with the Militia Department?—A. No, that was the only job of theirs that we had to put out, although I may say from hearsay that the Bureau has had similar experiences.

Q. But you have not?—A. No, I have not. I never sent any of their work out before or since.

Q. I understand, from what has been said in evidence, and also from some statements that I have here in writing, that on the occasion to which you refer you obtained prices for this work by visiting various offices in Montreal and Toronto?—A. Exactly.

Q. Why was that necessary?—A. The work was of such a nature that certain verbal explanations were in order. We had a sample book. There was the question of size of type. It was an English book that was given to us, and owing to the nature of the work, we could not get a specification drawn up. This work had never been done by the Bureau, consequently we had no sample to go by. It was a case of a practical printer explaining to another practical printer what would be required.

Q. I notice from these statements that on any occasion on which there is any outside work to be done, that is the method that is followed—that you go and notify the people personally?—A. Not always. If it is a work of which we have a sample or if there are no particular instructions required, the work is sent out without visiting the offices.

Q. Can you mention any particular work of any size in which you placed the order in that way?—A. Yes.

Q. What one?—A. The Labour Report—the annual report of the Labour Department of last year. I think that was the work the Montreal *Herald* did.

Q. You say that was sent to the *Herald* without any visits being paid?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you recall any other work that was sent out by mail?—A. The Annual Trade and Navigation report of one year was sent to the *Herald,* English and French.

Q. I am not speaking of those so much as of special work?—A. There has not been any large job that I can recollect.

Q. I am informed that the French edition of 'The King's Regulations' is now being done in the Bureau?—A. I could not answer as to that.

Q. You do not know?—A. No.

Q. Who would have charge of that?—A. It would come in the front office.

Q. And it would not come under your notice?—A. I would not see it at all.

Q. It is a fact that it is being done. Is there any reason why the English edition could not be done in the Bureau as well as the French?—A. At that particular juncture we were crowded with the annual reports, getting them ready for the session. The Bureau was working at full capacity, and they were required in a hurry.

Q. The annual reports are required in a hurry now, and the Bureau is still more crowded than it was last year, and yet it is doing this French edition?—A. I am only stating the case as it was then. There may be a little better management now.

Q. This book was printed by the *Herald* last summer, was it not?—A. It would be the fall or on towards Christmas before it was delivered.

Q. The work, however, was done during the summer and fall?—A. Yes.

Q. Just at the corresponding time?—A. Just about this time or possibly a little later.

Q. There has also been some evidence given regarding an order for 100,000 pamphlets which you placed with the Gananoque *Reporter* for the Interior Department, and in his evidence the King's Printer has said that when he got an explanation of the matter from you, he was told that you had stopped off in Gananoque and had inspected the plant in the office of the *Reporter,* had satisfied yourself that they were equipped to do the work, and gave that as one reason why the order was placed; and an additional reason stated by the King's Printer, as given to him by you, was that Mr. Britton, the proprietor of the Gananoque *Reporter* had been at one time a Liberal candidate. What have you to say as to the placing of that order?—A. I asked the King's Printer, as he had several of those immigration pamphlets, and as I thought Mr. Britton had been a good friend to me, and had never had anything which I felt he was in a position to do, even when all that work was placed under my distribution by Dr. Dawson. This afforded a good opportunity to put something in his way and show him that I appreciated what he had done for me. I may say that I served part of my apprenticeship in that office. Naturally I had a warm spot in my heart for it, and I asked the King's Printer, who consented, seeing that the price was a reasonable one, and the work was executed in good time.

Q. But I understand from the King's Printer that he did not know anything about the work being placed until after you had gone there?—A. No, he understood it before I went there.

Q. That is not what he has stated?—A. That is the fact all the same. I may say that it has been my unfailing practice to consult Mr. Parmelee in regard to everything that has been sent out.

Mr. MURPHY.—When there is a very serious conflict of opinion as to fact between you and Mr. Parmelee, I would like to get at the bottom of the matter.

Mr. PARMELEE.—My recollection of the facts is that Mr. Cook was at Gananoque, his old home, not on Bureau business at all, and that he came back here and spoke to me about the *Reporter* office, told me how it was equipped, that Britton was publishing a paper there in the face of a good many difficulties, and that there was a little pamphlet which they might have to print. What followed was that if they were in a position to do the work cheaply and well, with prompt delivery, I did not object. I did not intend to say that I did not know that the order was placed until long after. What I intended to say was that I did not ascertain until long after that the *Reporter* office did not do the work.

Mr. COOK.—I had not been near the *Reporter* office or consulted them before I mentioned the matter to Mr. Parmelee. I was going to Toronto in connection with

other work, and I dropped off from one train to the other and visited the *Reporter* office to see what they had there. I had not been near them before or broached the subject, nor did I know that there was such a thing when I was on my holidays long before. I found that they had the same power press as we had, a folding machine, a trimmer, and everything that was necessary to do the work.

Q. There has been further evidence given here by Mr. Parmelee, corroborated by another witness, that on one occasion in this room, when this particular order was under discussion you mentioned that when the proofs of the work came to the Bureau, you saw that it was not being done by the Gananoque *Reporter*, but by the Ottawa *Free Press*, and that you did not make any mention of the matter because you did not want to bring Mr. Norman Smith down about your ears or something to that effect?—A. That is practically right. When the first proofs came here, the manager of the *Free Press*, Mr. Barker, told me that he had made arrangements with Mr. Britton to do the work. After thinking the thing over, I thought, well, so long as they did it, we had a hard and fast price fixed. I did not know just exactly what to do, and I let the matter go.

Q. You did not report it to Mr. Parmelee?—A. No, I did not. I thought that so long as we got the work, and got it at a reasonable price, I did not want to incur the displeasure of the *Free Press*.

Q. You were aware that the *Free Press* was not doing it for the price you had fixed for the Gananoque *Reporter*?—A. No. I asked Mr. Barker afterwards what he was doing it for. He said there was not much margin in it for them, he was kicking at what they had to do it for. As a matter of fact, he told me that they were doing it for something in the neighbourhood of $200 less that the Gananoque *Reporter* got it for.

Q. So that as a business transaction the Bureau could have paid what the *Free Press* charged for it?—A. I do not know. We were paying for that work the ordinary rate the Immigration Department had been paying right along, and it was a pretty close price.

Q. But not so close that the *Free Press* was not able to shave it off a couple of hundred dollars?—A. I asked Mr. Barker how he could account for that. He said: 'We are dead, we are dormant, and it is a filler; there is not much in it, but it is better than nothing—better than having our presses standing.' I made up my mind that if we had pamphlets of that kind in the future, it would be a bidding proposition. I know that prices vary according to the amount of work in offices at times. You will get high tenders at certain times and low tenders at others. It depends on how busy they are.

Q. After the work was completed, the Gananoque *Reporter* rendered their account, did they not?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was presented to you in due course, and vouched for by you?—A. Yes. We had a complete delivery of the work, and we put through an account for it.

Q. And to that account you attached this certificate: 'Examined, prices fair and just. (Sgd.) R. E. Cook?'—A. Yes.

Q. When you put that on the account rendered by the Gananoque *Reporter*, you knew, as you have just explained, that the work was done in the Ottawa *Free Press* office?—A. Yes, I must admit that I was aware of it at that time.

Q. I have here an account rendered the department for some legal work done by a professional gentleman in Ottawa, Mr. J. R. Osborne. His account is dated March, 1908, and is for the sum of $40 for professional services in connection with contracts that he prepared. I notice that on that account there is a certificate in these words: 'Examined, prices fair and just. (Sgd.) R. E. Cook.' That is your certificate, is it not?—A. It is.

Q. How did you come to be in a position to certify an account rendered for legal work?—A. I knew that the work had been executed, and as to the charges I must confess that I had to take them for granted, knowing the service. That was for the pre-

paration of all the documents in connection with 'Farm Weeds,' if I recollect aright; but as for the amount of the account, knowing the rates, from a little experience, that the lawyers were in the habit of billing me for, I considered that it was not out of the way, considering that Mr. Osborne had spent considerable time with me at the office on different occasions, and had also been to your office when I was there on two or three separate occasions, and the amount, considering the magnitude of the contract drawn up and the responsibility, I did not consider was out of the way. I am not a judge of lawyer's accounts, I must confess, and likely should not have certified that account.

Q. I think you are right in that assumption—it was rather a matter for a lawyer to say whether the account was reasonable or otherwise?—A. Yes, I admit that I should not have done that, I daresay.

Q. You speak of the magnitude of the work covered by the contract in respect of which this account was rendered by Mr. Osborne. What was the amount of that contract?—A. Somewhere about $8,000 or $9,000. I do not recollect the exact figures.

Q. On June 18, 1910, you sent this memorandum to the King's Printer. (Memorandum read). Do you remember writing the memorandum to Mr. Parmelee?—A. I do.

Q. Based on that memorandum Mr. Parmelee sent me a letter on the same date, repeating the inquiry contained in your memo. and mentioning the firms in Ottawa whom he considered in a position to do the work. How did you come to make the suggestion for the first time that this order be sent to the minister?—A. Mr. Parmelee had shown me a letter from you that we should send out no printing or binding.

Q. What was the date of that letter?—A. I do not recollect. It was only shortly prior to that.

Q. You are now speaking of a copy of my letter of November 27, 1908?—A. It was the only letter that Mr. Parmelee had shown me. I do not remember what the date was. It was somewhere about a month ago or thereabouts.

Q. And it was in consequence of seeing that letter that you made the suggestion for the first time that an order for outside work be submitted to the minister? -A. Yes. (Memorandum and letter filed as Exhibit 17.)

THOMAS MULVEY, called and examined:—

Q. You are the Under-secretary of State of Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?—A. Since June 1, 1909.

Q. Prior to coming to Ottawa what position did you fill?—A. Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

Q. How long were you in that office?—A. I entered on the duties of that office on October 12, 1903, and continued in that position until my appointment to my present position.

Q. Prior to you becoming Assistant Provincial Secretary of Ontario, you were engaged in the practice of the law in Toronto, were you not?—A. Yes, since Michaelmas term in 1889.

Q. Do you know of a publication called the 'Canadian Magazine'?—A. Yes, I am a director in the company which publishes the 'Canadian Magazine.'

Q. How long have you been connected with that company?—A. I was connected with the publication even before the company was incorporated. I think it was in the year 1892 that it was promoted.

Q. Have you been connected with it since then?—A. I have been a director of the company ever since it was incorporated, and I was one of the original promoters of the magazine before the company was incorporated.

Q. Has your connection with it been an active and personal one?—A. Yes. Of course it has not been so active of late. In the early days of the company it was quite close, because we had greater difficulties to encounter, and there was greater necessity of consulting with one another.

Q. Were you financially interested in the company?—A. Yes, I am one of the largest shareholders.

Q. And I suppose, like all other publications of the kind, particularly Canadian publications, it had a rather hard road to travel in its early days?—A. Yes, we had great difficulty in getting capital, then in getting business, getting circulation. We had difficulties in every respect, difficulties with printers, with agents, with everybody.

Q. I presume that your active personal interest in the magazine brought you into contact with printers and publishers constantly in the early stages?—A. Yes. In some cases the manager, who dealt more particularly with the business affairs of the company, and I used to talk most things over before they came before the board, and in that way I discussed many things personally with printers, paper dealers and others.

Q. And from these sources you got a general knowledge of the printing and publishing business?—A. Yes, a general rough knowledge, and I have always been interested in the subject—always kept my ears and eyes open, and gained a little knowledge in that way. I have also discussed matters with lithographers and engravers—in fact, all the allied trades. I got a superficial knowledge of them all in that way, though no practical knowledge.

Q. During the past year, by reason of the knowledge that you have just mentioned, and as one of my officers, you have assisted me from time to time in connection with my duties as official head of the Government Printing Bureau?—A. Yes. I have done as you requested me—made investigations here and elsewhere connected with the Bureau.

Q. And by reason of that work on your part you have had occasion to come to the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes, on several occasions.

Q. I understand that on one occasion, when you were here at the Printing Bureau discussing some orders that had been placed for lithographing, Mr. Cook, who is at present here in the room, informed you that in the case of old work all orders were to go to the firms having the stones, while in the case of new work I had given orders that all work was to go to the firm of W. G. Rochester & Company. Do you remember that conversation?—A. I remember that conversation. It took place, however, in my own office.

Q. I am mistaken, then, in the place?—A. Yes, that is about all. I had several interviews with Mr. Cook for the purpose of preparing a return for Parliament, which was asked for last session, and it was in preparing that return that Mr. Cook volunteered that statement, for the purpose of giving me information in preparing the return. His statement was that he had instructions that all new work was to be given to the Rochester firm. I did not ask whom the instructions were from, I presumed that they were from his chief.

Q. The return you mention was a part of your ordinary departmental routine either to prepare or to oversee?—A. No. I had nothing to do with it at all, but I had noticed in a draft that came in, that it did not show the material that was asked for in the order according to my opinion.

Q. And when you reported the matter to me I directed you to take charge of the work of overseeing the preparation of the return?—A. Yes.

Q. And my recollection is that the work of preparation dragged over six or eight weeks, and that it had to be frequently revised by reason of the inability or incapacity of the Bureau officials to embody in the return the information asked for by the order of the House of Commons?—A. The return as sent to me in the first place did not, I think, embody what was asked for; that is, a lot more was shown in the return than was asked for. I do not recollect with whom I discussed it at first; most likely it was with Mr. Parmelee; but after that all the discussion of the subject was with Mr. Cook. It occurs to me now that I discussed it with Mr. Parmelee, and he sent Mr. Cook up to see me. Mr. Cook came up to my office and we discussed it there. I told

him my views of the matter. There was some discussion before my views prevailed, and the return was prepared according to it. In fact, I had to come down here to go over the return as it was prepared, striking out a number of things which I thought should not go in, and I did that to put in things that should go in.

Q. In any event you submitted the work to me from time to time, and got my views and instructions regarding it?—A. Yes.

Q. So you carried out those instructions later on?—A. Yes. I think the return was gone through at least three and perhaps four times before it was in a shape to be presented to Parliament.

Q. And it was a very voluminous return, covering some thirteen years?—A. Yes, it showed all the work done outside of the Bureau from 1896, I think, down to the date of the return.

Q. Do you recall that the original imperfect draft submitted to you as being the return was preserved and handed over to me for my use?—A. Yes, I kept it until I handed it to you together with the intermediate drafts.

Q. So that these several sheets indicate fairly well the changes and corrections that were made from the original draft and up to the time that the return was properly completed and sent to Parliament?—A. Yes. The House asked for the printing and lithographing done outside of the Bureau. The return as prepared showed miscellaneous expenditures for express and telegraph and all that kind of thing, work done for binding we will say, in Winnipeg and Halifax, books for the Receiver General.

Q. Purchases made at Rosenthal's and Birk's?—A. Quite so, and it showed also the cost of paper which was used on printing done outside of the Bureau.

Q. By whom was that paper supplied?—A. I cannot tell. I took the view that the cost of the paper was not asked for in the order, and that it should be eliminated. So that it was necessary to go through each item of the draft return to pick out what should not be in it.

Q. And you say your work in connection with that was done through interviews with Mr. Parmelee in some cases and with Mr. Cook in the majority of cases?—A. It was practically all with Mr. Cook. I think my first conversation on the subject was with Mr. Parmelee, and he sent Mr. Cook up to see me. Mr. Cook came to my office several times, and we finally disposed of the return one Saturday afternoon, working from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock going over it.

Q. Did you have any conversation other than the one you have mentioned with Mr. Cook regarding the Rochester firm?—A. I had no further conversation with Mr. Cook on the subject. It was a matter that I thought it my duty to report to you immediately, which I did.

ROBERT E. COOK, recalled:—

Q. In reference to a report which was made to me by Mr. Mulvey, which he has just mentioned, I wrote to you a letter asking for the instruction which you said you had received to give all new work of lithographing to the Rochester firm, and in reply you sent me a letter on April 9, 1910, in these terms (reading). My letter containing these pretended instructions which you sent to me with your letter of April 9 is dated November 20, 1908, and in these terms (reading). You remember that correspondence?—A. I do.

Q. How did you find in my letter of November 20, 1908, which I have just read, any basis for the statement that you made regarding the sending of the lithographic work to the Rochester firm?—A. In making that statement I simply expressed what was my impression. I had not the letter in front of me. I remembered that some such letter had been sent, and it had been shown to me. I did not remember the exact wording of it. But I certainly was under the impression that that was your expressed wish, and I acted according to it.

Q. As a matter of fact, my letter of November 20, 1908, which you forwarded to me as the letter to which you referred, does not contain any instruction or authority to send any work of any kind to the Rochester firm?—A. No. When I found that letter later on, I saw that it was not exactly as I was under the impression it was.

Q. It was merely an inquiry for information regarding a statement made to me? —A. I confess that I was labouring under a wrong impression. Nevertheless, I had been acting that way, and in speaking of it to Mr. Mulvey, I thought I was making a favourable report rather than otherwise. (Letters filed as Exhibit 18.)

C. H. PARMELEE, recalled:—

Q. You will recall an interview that took place in the room of the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons last winter, regarding a publication for him to be called 'Farm Grasses'?—A. Yes.

Q. You remember at that interview there were present the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Fisher, yourself and myself?—A. Yes.

Q. And you remember that the proposed book was talked over, Mr. Fisher expressing his views regarding it; and as the result of our interview, you were requested to obtain prices from English and American firms doing that class of work, so that they might form a basis of comparison with prices that were to be got later on from Canadian houses? Do you remember that part of the interview?—A. Not exactly in that way. I remember that some discussion took place in regard to getting prices from English and American firms. I pointed out that it would be almost impossible to go to England for prices on account of the distance and length of time required. I remember that there were two or three interviews; I do not remember which you refer to.

Q. I refer to the first interview in the House of Commons. You say that you remember that there was some discussion on about getting prices, and you thought there would be difficulty in getting prices from English firms because of the distance and time; but you do not recollect that you were told not to get prices because of your mention of that difficulty?—A. No. I do not remember that.

Q. Do you recollect that on the occasion of the interview to which I have just referred it was explained to you that the order for 'Farm Weeds' given last year had occasioned a great deal of trouble because there was no proper record of the different steps that had been taken, and that it was desirable to have a complete file with regard to 'Farm Grasses,' so that everything that was done might appear in writing, and that the letters that were to be written for prices would form the beginning of the file?—A. I presume it did take place, though I could not say absolutely.

Q. The interview as I recall it took place about the latter part of February?—A. I suppose about then.

Q. Then, not hearing from you in reference to the inquiries you were directed to make in the United States and in England, I wrote to you a letter on March 26 last in these terms (reading). You recall that letter?—A. Yes. (See Exhibit 19.)

Q. The next step in the matter, according to my record of it, is that early in April, you and Mr. Cook came to my office with some papers, and explained to me that prices had been obtained from a couple of Canadian firms and that the Toronto Lithographing Company was the lowest. Do you remember that interview?—A. Yes.

Q. On that occasion I declined to receive or consider the prices you brought up until you had obtained the prices from the American and English firms that had been spoken about in the interview in Mr. Fisher's room; and you and Mr. Cook then went away with the papers. Do you recall that incident?—A. Yes, that is the case.

Q. Following that interview in my office, I find upon reference to the files that Mr. Cook went away from Ottawa, interviewed some Canadian firms and got prices from them, and then went to Buffalo and New York and obtained prices from some firms in those two cities. Do you recall that?—A. I do.

Q. Now, my information is from Mr. Stone, of the Toronto Lithographing Company, that some five or six weeks prior to the time at which these prices were obtained by Mr. Cook, the contract for the work had actually been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company. Is that correct?—A. Not to my knowledge. Mr. Cook did not lead me to believe anything of the kind. I think he said that a contract could be made on such and such a basis, but there was certainly no contract made with my authority, or as far as I know with yours.

Q. Is it not a fact that prior to obtaining prices from a few Canadian firms and from firms in Buffalo and New York, the Toronto Lithographing Company had been told that they had the work and were given instructions to order paper required for the work, and they actually did order the paper?—A. Not to my knowledge. I have no knowledge to that effect, except what Mr. Cook told me afterwards.

Q. What did Mr. Cook tell you?—A. I am speaking from recollection. As you will recollect, the question was originally of saving about $6,000 of an appropriation which was going to lapse on March 31.

Q. That was a matter brought up by Mr. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. And he presented it in this way, that there was the sum of $6,000 available in the estimates of the Department of Agriculture for this work, and he was anxious that the contract should be given so that this amount would be used up before the money would lapse. That is the fact, is it not?—A. Yes, that is the fact.

Q. There was no anxiety on the part of myself or on the part of the Printing Bureau in regard to the money—that was simply a representation of Mr. Cook?—A. Yes, as coming from the officer of the Department of Agriculture.

Q. How do you know that came from the Department of Agriculture?—A. I got it from Mr. Cook.

Q. The Minister of Agriculture informed me that there was no anxiety on his part about the matter at all?—A. I did not understand from Mr. Cook that it came from Mr. Fisher. I understood that it came from Mr. Clark, the Seed Commissioner, under whose branch the work was to be got out. There was no work, so far as I know, given to the Toronto Lithographing Company. Some time afterwards Mr. Cook said to me that some paper had been ordered. I asked him if that committed us to the Stone Lithographing people. He said no. The fact seems to be that Mr. Cook went off at half-cock and made some arrangements that he should not have made, and I did not see these things until they were over.

Q. Had Mr. Cook any authority to make any of these arrangements you say he made when he went off at half-cock?—A. No. He had authority only to get prices.

Q. Listen to this letter, written on March 5, 1910, from the Toronto Lithographing Company to Mr. Cook (reading). Does not that letter indicate that at the time it was written the Toronto Lithographing Company were engaged in carrying out this work?—A. It would certainly look so, if those were the particular plates they referred to, though I always understood from Mr. Cook that the plates had never been out of his hands.

Q. On March 7 a letter was written from the Bureau to Mr. Clark in these terms. (Letter read). Does not that letter indicate that at the time it was written the officials of the Bureau knew that the Toronto Lithographing Company was executing this contract and that they were getting information for them from the Seed Commissioner?—A. It certainly does.

Q. Did you know anything of that stage of the matter when you came to my office?—A. I did not.

Q. There are other letters on this file to the Toronto Lithographing Company from the Printing Bureau, all in the same strain, but it is unnecessary for me to read them; but I may refer you to one from Mr. Cook, dated March 11, written to the Seed Commissioner. (Letter read). Does not that letter also indicate that the work was then in hand?—A. Yes. That is all news to me.

Q. Who is supposed to know about these things if you do not? Are you not the official responsible for the placing of this work?—A. Yes, under you—with your authority.

Q. And my authority was never sought or obtained to this contract; you are aware of that?—A. As far as I know there is no contract.

Q. What do these letters which I have just read and others that I have referred to indicate?—A. They indicate that Mr. Cook has made some arrangement there that I was not aware of.

Q. Do they not show that the work was in hand and being executed by the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. They do.

Q. Why, in view of the fact that the work had been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company at the end of February, 1910, did Mr. Cook go around visiting firms outside of Ottawa to obtain prices on this very same work in April, 1910?—A. I cannot tell you why he did it. I know why he went around to obtain prices—because it was on your order and mine.

Q. Not on mine?—A. Well, on mine. It would have been nonsense for me if the contract had been let to try to get other tenders and other prices.

Q. If it would have been nonsense for you to have done that, what have you to say as to Mr. Cook's conduct in that regard?—A. I do not know what his good faith is in it. He should not have done that. He had no authority to make a contract.

Q. So that there can be no positive doubt in your mind or in the mind of any person who reads these letters, apart from what Mr. Stone has told me. Let me read to you another letter from the Bureau to the Toronto Lithographing Company, dated March 19, 1910. (Letter read). Then on March 21, 1910, the Toronto Lithographing Company replied to that letter in these terms. (Letter read). Do not these letters prove conclusively that the work was in progress at the time they were written?—A. They certainly do.

Q. Having heard these further letters read, what explanation can you give of Mr. Cook's conduct in going about in April, 1910, spending the public money in travelling expenses, and getting prices for work the contract for which had not only been awarded some six weeks before, but the work on which had actually been in progress for over a month?—A. Mr. Cook simply exceeded any authority he had, and did this thing off his own bat.

Q. Then on May 24, 1910, Stahl & Jaeger, of New York, one of the firms that Mr. Cook had asked for prices in April, 1910, wrote this letter. (Letter read). And on May 25, Mr. Cook wrote the firm of Stahl & Jaeger in these terms. (Letter read). How could Mr. Cook truthfully write such a letter as that, in view of what he had done with the Toronto Lithographing Company some months before?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you know that that letter had been written?—A. I did not.

Q. Are you hearing of it now for the first time?—A. Yes, I am hearing all of these letters for the first time.

Q. Still you are the official who should know about this correspondence, are you not?—A. I should, but I do not know, how can I know unless I go in there and stay all the time.

Q. Has it been the custom to give work outside of the Printing Bureau without your knowledge or approval, as has been done in this case?—A. I think it has been, in reference to repeat orders of lithographic work. They are given, I suppose, as a matter of routine.

Q. I am not speaking of repeat orders; I am speaking of a new order such as this?—A. I would not know unless I saw the orders. All this correspondence has never been submitted to me in any shape or form.

Q. Are you aware that there is some paper here in the Bureau that was ordered for this work?—A. Yes, I was told that by Mr. Cook a few days ago.

Q. How did he come to tell you that only a few days ago?—A. I do not know.

Q. The paper has been here some months, has it not?—A. I do not know how long it has been here. All I know is that he said there is some paper here.

Q. Did he tell you how much?—A. No.

Q. Or the value of it?—A. No, except that there was a considerable quantity—it might be $2,000 or $3,000 worth.

Q. On June 9, 1910, I write to you this letter. (Letter read). Do you remember receiving that letter?—A. I do.

Q. Following your receipt of that letter, there was sent to me at my office in the State Department a file containing what purported to be the different tenders received for this work, and to the face of each tender there had been attached a letter addressed to the tenderer and marked 'copy,' as though each of the letters so attached was a copy of an original that had been sent out on the different dates shown on these copies. Do you remember the file with these attached copies?—A. Yes.

Q. Then on June 10, 1910, I wrote to you the letter I have just read, and on June 11, 1910, you wrote to me an explanatory letter in these terms. (Letter read). Do you remember writing me that letter?—A. I do.

Q. From whom did you get the information for this statement in that letter: 'I may add that precisely the same specifications were used in every case, including the Canadian firms that tendered.'—A. I got that from Mr. Cook, and at the time I examined these tenders, and the specifications were practically embodied.

Q. These specifications that you examined did not contain any statement as to the time within which the work was to be done but defined the character and class and quantity of the work?—A. Yes, I think that was it.

Q. So that in dealing orally with each of these alleged tenderers, any mention of time that would be made would be an oral mention?—A. Yes.

Q. It is not in the papers?—A. Not to my recollection.

Q. So that if one man were asked to complete the work in two months, for instance, and another man were given four months, the time in one case or the other would have a very substantial bearing on the price?—A. It would have some effect certainly.

Q. In your letter of June 11, you say that Mr. Cook went to Buffalo and New York, although he did not know until he reached those cities the names of the firms that he was to get prices from? Why, then, did he go to Buffalo and New York?—A. As he explained it to me, he went there because of his knowledge that there were big lithographing houses in Buffalo and big lithographing houses in New York. I believe that Buffalo is quite a large centre for lithographing and printing of all kinds.

Q. As he knew nothing about the firms, according to your letter, why did he not go to Boston or Chicago, for instance? He would have had just as much reason for going to those cities, would he not, as for going to Buffalo or New York?—A. Yes, except for the time.

Q. I notice by a statement you have sent me, dated June 18, showing the amount paid for travelling expenses by Mr. Cook during the last couple of years, that he was absent in Toronto from February 24 to February 28, 1910, on business connected with the placing of the order for this book called 'Farm Grasses,' and that his expenses amounted to $42.85. You sent me that statement?—A. Yes.

Q. From the letters that I have read to you from the file and from the statements made to me by Mr. Stone, of the Toronto Lithographing Company, it is shown that it was between these dates, February 24 and 28, that he placed the order with the Toronto Lithographing Company, and although he had done that, he went away to get prices for the work for which he had given a contract, and remained away from April 13 to April 21, and spent $91.10 for travelling and living expenses. How can this expenditure be justified?—A. It cannot, in the face of those facts, I suppose.

Q. Can you justify it from what you have seen?—A. No.

Q. Would you have authorized Mr. Cook's trip in April if you knew that in the previous February or in the beginning of March he had entered into arrangements with the Toronto Lithographing Co.?—A. I certainly would not.

Q. As I understand your evidence, you knew nothing about this matter until you heard these letters read this morning?—A. No, nothing in regard to the contract or the arrangements made with Mr. Stone.

Q. Nor did you know that the paper to be used for carrying out this contract had been received in the Bureau until you were told of it a few days ago by Mr. Cook?—A. No.

Q. How did Mr. Cook come to tell you about it then?—A. I cannot recollect. I see so many people every day and there are so many details to discuss that I did not charge my memory with the exact circumstances under which it came up.

Q. Have you any further statement or explanation to make regarding this matter?—A. No I have not.

Q. The letters which were attached to the file and marked 'copy' in each case, although signed by you, were I presume dictated by Mr. Cook?—A. They were prepared by Mr. Cook, but as I understood in carrying out your instructions that if a letter had not been written to the different firms, it should be written. That is the way it came to be done.

Q. My instructions were to this effect substantially, that as the original instructions given in Mr. Fisher's room had not been carried out, and as there was nothing on the file to show how the transaction began, I wanted a letter written to place on the face of the file, showing what Mr. Cook had asked each tenderer from whom he had asked prices. That was what my letter of June 9 asked for, and its terms certainly did not lend themselves to any such interpretation as was placed on them here. Was it not Mr. Cook who suggested the writing of these letters in June?—A. I cannot say as to that. Mr. O'Connor was here, and what I wanted to get at was just what you needed to complete the file, and Mr. O'Connor came back and said that what you wanted was a letter showing that these specifications and invitations to tender had been submitted to these firms. This letter, as stated in my letter to you, is in confirmation of the oral invitation to tender, and the specifications were sent, so that if they wished to protest and say that they had not been given a fair show, there would be something to show.

Q. Who suggested all that?—A. I do not know whether it was myself or Mr. Cook; but I took it that you wanted these people notified, so that they would have it on record, and if they wanted to know anything more they could communicate with us.

Q. Was that your own view or Mr. Cook's?—A. It was my own view.

Q. How could any one get that view from my letter? I will read it again. (Letter read). How could any instructions be more explicit than these? Do they leave any doubt as to what I wanted?—A. All these specifications are attached to the file, and they are exactly alike in every case, and this letter was sent to them confirming these specifications. All these firms have these specifications.

Q. What do you think these different firms must have thought of the Printing Bureau, to get in June, 1910, letters dated back in March and April, about matters that had all been concluded as far as they were concerned? What kind of business could they imagine was being done at the Bureau, to get letters of that kind?—A. I do not know.

Q. More particularly when I had written to all these firms a letter on June 10, in these terms. (Letter read). To that letter I received a reply from each of the firms I addressed and I would like to know what your opinion is as to the opinion they must have held of the Printing Bureau when after that letter from me on June 10, they received letters from the Printing Bureau couched in various terms, dated back in some cases, two months—what kind of business is that?—A. I do not know.

As far as I am concerned, it was done in good faith to try to complete the file. I was not aware that you had written to these people.

Q. What I cannot understand is why you or anybody else wrote to them from the Bureau in the terms in which you did in June, sending them letters, dated in some cases two months prior to that?—A. They were dated the day of the invitation to tender and sent as a confirmation.

Q. That is your explanation?—A. That is all I can give. That is the fact. (Letters filed as Exhibit 19.)

ROBERT E. COOK, recalled:—

Q. You remember preparing for me a summary of the tenders which were received for the printing of an edition of a book to be called 'Farm Grasses'?—A. Yes, I remember that.

Q. Is that the summary (showing) ?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose writing is at the bottom of the sheet?—A. It is mine (see exhibit 19.)

Q. It was in connection with that work that you were absent from the Bureau from February 24 to February 28, 1910, in Toronto?—A. I could not say the date. I know I visited Toronto in connection with it.

Q. And at that time you made arrangements for this work with the Toronto Lithographing Co. ?—A. Yes.

Q. And in consequence of these arrangements, as disclosed by the file of letters that you have produced, the Toronto Lithographing Co. went ahead with the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr. Parmelee has stated in evidence that a few days ago you told him that there was a quantity of paper here in the Bureau relating to this work?—A. Yes. It would be before the end of April.

Q. He said it was only a few days ago, and that was the first he heard of the matter?—A. It was before the end of April.

Q. You told Mr. Parmelee?—A. I told him at that time.

Q. But the paper had been here before that?—A. The paper had come in three or four days before the end of April, in time to save the appropriation.

Q. Was it paid for?—A. No. It is not paid for yet.

Q. From whom was the paper received?—A. It came from the Canadian Pacific railway. It was received on the order of the Toronto Lithographing Company.

Q. From whom was it purchased?—A. The Toronto Lithographing Company.

Q. Why was it sent to the Bureau?—A. For the printing of the text portion of 'Farm Grasses.' The paper is imported from England, but on the order of the Toronto Lithographing Company. Mr. Parmelee knew that the paper was ordered. When I went to Toronto Mr. Parmelee gave me instructions to place the order for 'Farm Grasses' if satisfactory arrangements could be made.

Mr. PARMELEE.—I did not give an order so strong as that. I told you to get prices.

Mr. MURPHY to Mr. COOK.—Q. This summary, which you acknowledge you prepared, and which will form part of Exhibit 19, contains a list of the firms from which you got prices for this work, does it not?—A. Yes.

Q. And they are represented on that summary as having tendered for the work—that is correct, is it not?—A. Yes. While you are referring to it, I would like to point out one thing that I have since discovered in connection with that. The duty there is placed at 25 per cent, while as a matter of fact there is an arrangement with the United States that the duty at the present time is 22½ per cent.

Q. In answer to a circular letter that I sent on June 10 to a number of these firms I received replies, and I want to direct your attention to some of them. You remember when you were in Buffalo interviewing the Hayes Lithographing Company?—A. I do.

Q. I wrote to that company, as well as to a number of others, in these terms, on June 10 last. (Letter read). To that letter I received from the Hayes Lithographing

Company a reply dated June 13, 1910, which is as follows. (Letter read). Having heard that letter read what have you to say about it?—A. I am astonished that they should reply in that tenor at all, because they certainly were asked to bid on that work, and they were given exactly the same form of tender submitted to the other people, and they certainly submitted a figure for it. I gave you their figure.

Q. Have you anything else to say about it?—A. Nothing further. I consider that their letter was a tender.

Q. Although at the time you got this letter from them you had already placed the work?—A. The work was started with the Toronto Lithographing Company.

Q. In view of that admission, I do not know that it is necessary to examine you further? —A. When I visited these people the work was stopped on your order and the copy taken from the Toronto Lithographing Company.

Q. What order did I give you for stopping the work?—A. You told me, in the presence of Mr. Parmelee, when we were discussing it with you. I told you at the time that the paper had been ordered. You said it did not necessarily follow that it would be accepted as there was a misunderstanding. Mr. Parmelee acknowledged to me that he had not told me all the circumstances of his conversation with Mr. Fisher and yourself, and you asked him to secure prices from American firms.

Q. I beg your pardon, I did not ask him to secure prices from the American firm?—A. From the big lithographing concerns we mentioned at the time. Matthews and Northup was the only firm I knew of that we had business dealings with on the other side.

Q. What order was issued taking the work away from the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. You simply did not recognize that any contract had been entered into.

Q. Was there any statement made to me in my office on the occasion you refer to, in the presence of Mr. Parmelee and myself, to the effect that the work had been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. I stated so. I stated that the paper had already been ordered in order to save the appropriation. You said that the paper would not of necessity be accepted. The order had gone at the time because I certainly understood when I left for Toronto on the King's Printer's instructions that the idea was to save the appropriation by getting the paper here as speedily and expeditiously as possible.

Q. How is it that in giving evidence this morning the King's Printer stated that he then learned for the first time that the order had been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. The King's Printer knew it, because I stated in your office that the order for the paper had been given.

Q. How is it that when I read the letters written in March the King's Printer stated that was the first he heard of it?—A. When I returned I reported to Mr. Parmelee the price I had secured—immediately on my return from Toronto. I showed him what the money would figure out at the rates secured and the rate per pound for the paper.

Q. How is it then that not until these letters had been read this morning did Mr. Parmelee know that the work had been in hand with the Toronto Lithographing Company?

Mr. PARMELEE.—I certainly had no idea that there was a contract.

Mr. COOK.—The contract for the 'Farm Weeds' was drawn up long after the work was in progress, but authority for the work had in the meantime been given by the minister. I understood that I had authority, and the object was to save the appropriation.

Mr. MURPHY to Mr. COOK.—Q. Who was concerned about saving the appropriation?—A. The Department of Agriculture primarily, and Mr. George Clark, particularly.

Q. Does that include the minister?—A. I do not know positively whether he discussed it with the minister, but from his conversation with me, he certainly led me to believe that he had, that they had a certain amount of money voted, and that

it was going to lapse unless it was saved, and he was most anxious to save all that he could.

Q. Whose statement are you quoting now?—A. Mr. George Clark's.

Q. Do you pretend that the work called 'Farm Weeds' was given to the Toronto Lithographing Company before the authority of the Minister was secured for giving out the work?—A. No. I am saying that the order was given to go ahead with the work before the contract was drawn up. In regard to this paper, it was a matter of only a few days, and the time would certainly expire when it would be possible to save the appropriation.

Q. When you are talking of saving the appropriation, you are talking of the money that would lapse after the 31st of March?—A. Yes.

Q. The minister was not concerned in that?—A. Mr. George Clark certainly was.

Q. I observe that in the correspondence with the Hayes Lithographing Company no time was mentioned for the execution of the work?—A. That might possibly have been an oversight. They certainly were asked for it. It is embodied in the replies from the other people.

Q. Not in the reply from the Hayes Lithographing Company. Here is a letter from the Copp, Clark Company, dated June 11, 1910, in reply to myself in which they say (reading); and a letter of March 2, of which they inclose a copy on these terms (reading). You will observe that time was mentioned in the case of the invitation to the Copp, Clark Company, while it is not mentioned in the case of the Hayes Company. Why was that?—A. It was mentioned to all the concerns.

Q. Was it mentioned in the case of Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey, of New York?—A. They were asked to specify in their letter the time they would require to do the work.

Q. Did you put a time limit in your letters to them?—A. There was a time limit in the paper, but not in the lithographing. I might say in passing that I would not have recommended to you the placing of the order with the Copp, Clark Company under any circumstances.

Q. Why then did you ask them for prices?—A. Because I wanted to check the other people, to be sure that we were having a reasonable priced job.

Q. But you did not ask the Copp, Clark Company for a price until after you had given the work to the Toronto Lithographing?—A. You will find that the dates are the same time.

Q. I find that you gave the work to the Toronto Lithographing Company between February 24 and February 28, and that you did not get a reply from the Copp, Clark Company until March 2?—A. It was at the same time, when I was in Toronto. If you look at them I think you will find that the dates of the Toronto Lithographing Company and the Copp, Clark Company's letters are within a day or two of each other.

Q. The letter of the Toronto Lithographing Company is dated February 28, and that of the Copp, Clark Company March 2?—A. That is the same practically.

Q. But the work was given to the Toronto Lithographing Company prior to March 2?—A. Not until after I had been to the Copp, Clark Company.

Q. Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey of New York, from whom you asked prices in April, wrote to me under date June 13, as follows: (letter read). Is there not in their tender a time limit?—A. Certainly there was as far as the paper was concerned. The lithographing it was impossible to have executed in time to save any of that money. The same information was given to that firm as given to all others.

Q. That is, the same verbal statements were made?—A. Yes, exactly the same specifications.

Q. And the specifications contained nothing as to time?—A. Not for the lithographing, but they did for the paper.

Q. In this summary prepared by you, the name of the Howard Smith Paper Company of Montreal appears. They have written to me a letter under date the 11th

June, 1910, in which they say: (letter read). Here is another of the tenderers who say they were not asked to tender. What have you to say as to that?—A. They were certainly given the opportunity to quote their price. They have been in the habit, I presume, of tendering to the Stationery Office, possibly in the regular printed forms. Their figure was certainly given as a tender, and so understood.

Q. Now, in a letter written by Mr. Parmelee dated 11th June, 1910, he refers to your visit to Buffalo and New York in April to get prices for this work which had been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company in the previous February. (letter read). If you did not know the firms from whom you were to invite prices, what was the sense of your going to Buffalo and New York?—A. We know the biggest lithographing concerns in the country, and they only would be in a position to execute that work—people we would be most likely to get the lowest and most reasonable prices from—and I went on the instructions of the King's Printer. He saw the thing in that way, and so did I.

Q. What about the lithographing concerns in Toronto?—A. At the time you asked that this report be made in the quickest possible time.

Q. What report did I ask for?—A. As to prices from other concerns. I even telephoned from Montreal to the King's Printer explaining that I had made the quickest possible time I could, and I had tenders from only three concerns.

Q. That was in April?—A. While I was away—I do not know the date.

Q. Your expense sheet shows from April 13 to 21?—A. That would be the date. I would have liked to get prices from those people, but they were very cautious. They found that it was a very heavy piece of work. Some of them spent a great deal of time in going through the specifications and working them out.

Q. Why did you not go to Chicago or Boston, for instance, to get prices?—A. I considered that the two places I went to were leading and as big lithographers as any.

Q. Although Mr. Parmelee said in his letter that you did not know any of the firms?—A. We did not know. There are big lithographic firms in Chicago, but I do not know the names of any of them unless perhaps Rand and McNally. We have not been in the habit of doing business with those firms where it is possible to get Canadian firms.

Q. Why did you go away in April to get prices for work the contract for which had been given in the previous February?—A. The contract had not been given.

Q. The order?—A. Nothing but verbal instructions.

Q. To go on with the work?—A. To go on with the work.

Q. Do not quibble about the word contract—you gave verbal instructions to the Toronto Lithographing Co. in February to go on with that work?—A. I did.

Q. And they wrote for instructions through the month of March in regard to that work?—A. They did.

Q. Then why did you go to these firms in April to get prices for this work?—A. Because in your office you told me that the contract had not been drawn, and the Toronto Lithographing Co. going on with the work would not be considered. I explained in your office that I had told them to order the paper, and Mr. Parmelee acknowledged that he had not told me all that transpired between himself and Mr. Fisher. I explained then that I had gone to Toronto under the impression that I had full power to put out the work so long as the prices were reasonable.

Q. You never made that statement in my office, nor did you ever before make it to me until this moment?—A. I made the statement in this way: I told you that the paper was ordered, and you told me that it would not necessarily be accepted, that no tender had been drawn up.

Q. I never mentioned that any tender or any contract had been drawn up. Your statement about the paper is correct; the rest of your statement is not correct, because it was not made in my room on that or any other occasion?—A. I was simply expressing my recollection of it. I am not trying to side-step, if there is responsibility for this. I have been under the impression that I had the instructions to go and do as I

did. I found at that time that they did not meet with your approval, and I stopped the work instanter and took the copy away from the Toronto Lithographing Co.

Q. Will you produce the letter stopping the work?—A. I went and took the copy from the Toronto Lithographing Co., because I wanted to get prices from other places, because I told them that my action did not meet with your approval.

Q. Where is the copy now?—A. It is on my desk, and has been there ever since.

Q. So that it is only a partial file that was handed to me giving the details of the work?—A. The original copy I did not think was required.

Q. You did not tell the King's Printer that you brought back that copy?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. How is it that he did not know anything about it this morning?—A. I told him that I had to go to Toronto to get the copy from the Toronto Lithographing Co.

Q. But there was not any letter written, or any telegram?—A. No, nothing of that nature. I had not given them anything but verbal instructions, and I went and demanded the copy—notified them that my actions had not met with your approval or been confirmed by you, and they must give me the copy and stop all work on the order.

Q. You have mentioned a previous edition of 'Farm Grasses'?—A. Not of 'Farm Grasses'—'Farm Weeds.'

Q. There was never a previous edition of 'Farm Grasses'?—A. No, it is entirely a new work. I reported all these things to Mr. Parmelee.

Mr. MURPHY.—Mr. Parmelee said that he heard this this morning for the first time.

Mr. PARMELEE.—As to starting the lithographic work. I did not know that was undertaken.

Mr. COOK.—I understood that you had discussed the matter with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Fisher, and the idea was to produce the work in every way equal to 'Farm Weeds.' In explanation I would like to say that the Copp, Clark Co. had failed in the production of 'Farm Weeds.' They had attempted two of those plates. We had put up with a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, and eventually the two plates had to be taken from them and transferred at an increased expense to the Toronto Lithographing Co. to be printed. This is a matter of record.

Q. That is, the old edition?—A. That is the old edition. So that when I visited the Copp, Clark Co., it was merely as a matter of check to make sure of our prices. When I asked them for a figure they acknowledged that they were not in a position to accept the work, but they did not wish to put themselves on record as saying so.

Q. Again, why were not these prices asked for by correspondence?—A. Because the time was the shortest possible.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. That we were on the verge of the last minute that paper could be got here from England to save that money lapsing.

Q. Yet the work has not been proceeded with and the paper has not been paid for?—A. No.

Q. So that that anxiety was without any substantial foundation?—A. At that time, when the paper came in, we were paying that account. We put in a progress, and drew that money from the Agriculture Department in the usual way.

Q. Was not the work sufficiently large to have induced the representatives of the different companies to come here and see the Bureau and see the copy if they had been invited?—A. You cannot always get them to come in the time. They will put you off for days and weeks.

Q. There was no time fixed?—A. There was for the ordering of the stock, and the stock lies there unpaid for.

Q. And the King's Printer stated that until a few days ago he did not know it was in the Bureau?—A. I notified him. When the cases began to be delivered here I spoke to him about it, and I also spoke to him when I came from Toronto. The King's Printer has many things on his mind and may not remember all this, but I think he will not dispute what I say. I simply want to show my good faith in this matter.

The investigation was suspended at 1 o'clock and resumed at 2.30 p.m.

ROBERT E. COOK, examination continued:—

Q. This morning I was handed for the first time the file of correspondence showing that the work on this edition of 'Farm Grasses' had been in progress during the month of March last in the establishment of the Toronto Lithographing Company. Why were these papers not given to me when I asked for the file before?—A. I think everything that was on the file at the date you got it was sent to you.

Q. Oh, no?—A. It certainly was the intention.

Q. I did not get the file until a comparatively short time ago. Well, this file, which I did not receive before this morning, and which was then handed out with a memorandum from your office on the face of it, was the correspondence that took place during the month of March?—A. My impression is that everything in connection with this work was with you.

Q. You do not know, then, why these letters received during the month of March were not given to me before?—A. No. Our intention was to give you every letter in connection with it.

Q. The interview which took place in my office with regard to this work between Mr. Parmelee, yourself and myself occurred in the month of April. You are aware that there was nothing said at that interview about correspondence having gone on during the previous March with the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. No, nothing further than that I mentioned that I had told them to order the paper.

Q. There was nothing said about correspondence having proceeded all through the month of March showing the progress that had been made with the work?—A. No, not at that time.

Q. This morning you mentioned that the work had been stopped by your going to Toronto and taking away the copy from the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. Yes.

Q. When did that happen?—A. The day after I left your office, after Mr. Parmelee's and my interview with you.

Q. That was early in April?—A. Yes.

Q. I am now in receipt of a letter from the Toronto Lithographing Company, dated July 6, 1910, that is yesterday, which I will read to you as it does not coincide with your statement. (Letter read; see Exhibit 19). Having heard that letter read, and having heard the statement in it that the work was not stopped until they got a letter from me, what have you to say about it?—A. Did you not write after Mr. Parmelee and I left you? I think if you look at the date of your letter you will find that it was in consequence of our interview.

Q. That is all you have to say about the statement in this letter?—A. Nothing further than that is my conjecture. I took the copy from them and told them the exact state of affairs—that my action had not been sanctioned by you, and the work must stop, and they must give me the copy.

Q. Complaint has been made to me by Mr. Stone, of the Toronto Lithographing Company, that on a number of occasions deductions have been made from the amounts due his company without his being able to get any explanation as to why these deductions were made, and he has sent me a number of invoices with memoranda attached showing the details, and in each case he mentions that the deductions were made by you or at your instance. Here is one in connection with an invoice reading 'engraving on copper, sheet 9 S.W. Ontario, $1,333, requisition 5107.' To that there is attached a letter dated April 26, 1910, in which the Toronto Lithographing Company addressing you say. (Letter read). Can you give me any explanation as to why that deduction was made?—A. The copy of that letter and their first letter is yet on my desk. The reason I made that deduction was that in my judgment the charge made by them was exorbitant. This is one of the unfortunate maps that we were

forced to put in hand with the Toronto Lithographing Company without tender. The only way we could audit the account was by our experience and judgment of the same class of work, charges for which were made previously.

Q. Why do you say you were forced to put it into their hands without tender?—A. In a great many of these sheets a sample portion of the copy would be supplied, and the Department of the Interior would say: 'We want for this map the engraving on this side,' and they would supply only a small section of the copy. If you asked for a complete copy they would say: 'We cannot give it to you.' Consequently we were not in a position to put the work out to tender. The copy would come in piecemeal, and the result would be that when the work was completed it would spread over a great length of time, and there was nobody in the end to arrange a price except that the company would bill, and the responsibility would be on me to say whether the price was fair and just or not. In that particular case, in my judgment the price was high. I brought that to Mr. Parmelee at the time and showed it to him. Consequently I cut off what I considered was the overcharge.

Q. Let us take a case, of which he has given me an example, where the company charge, let us say, for a hundred hours of work on a particular contract, and when the invoice came to the Bureau the hundred hours were reduced to fifty. How would you arrive at a knowledge of the number of hours actually put in on that work?—A. It is simply a matter of judgment. I have gone over the majority of these accounts, and I would take the proofs and examine the corrections—go over them section by section, placing them down, sometimes with the assistance of the clerks in my room, and in my judgment allow a fairly liberal time, what I consider ought to be sufficient to do the work.

Q. That is the way you arrived at what you thought ought to be deducted from the account?—A. In cases where I have been in doubt I have asked the King's Printer's permission to consult a lithographer here in the city.

Q. Whom do you usually consult here?—A. I used to get a man named Rowan here, who is employed by the Mortimer Co. I used to do that apart from office hours.

Q. Was he a reliable man to consult?—A. In my opinion there is no better lithographer in the country.

Q. Working for a rival concern?—A. Not on that class of work. That is one reason why I felt safe in approaching him. He has had experience in all the various lithographic branches, and the class of work I consulted him on was the kind the Mortimer Co. never handles.

Q. How does he come to have expert knowledge on the subject then?—A. He is a man of sixty years of age, and has worked in a great many places. As far as I can learn, he is one of the most capable lithographers in all branches in the Dominion.

Q. Is there any other man in Ottawa who is an expert in the same way?—A. There may be, but not men I would care to approach; I would not want that man to inform his concern that he was advising me.

Q. There is another invoice sent down to me by the Toronto Lithographing Co. on requisition 9623, for Prince Albert Land District map; there was a reduction made by you in that case also—do you know why?—A. Deductions, I may say, are common. Every once in a while the representative of the Toronto Lithographing Co. visits Ottawa, and when he comes we usually thresh these things out. I had been anticipating a visit from this man for some time.

Q. Who is the representative?—A. Sometimes William Stone himself comes down, and sometimes his brother Frank, who is a younger man. He usually comes to my room, and we thresh them out then.

Q. Their complaint is that they have never been able to get an explanation of a number of these deductions, and when they write their letters are either not replied to or they are not given any satisfaction. Why should that be?—A. It is not the case, because their representative visits here, and we thresh it out. The best proof

that I can give you is to take the rate per inch they are tendering on two tenders in my room, and examine the work; and if the work they have done on that map, figured at the rate they tender, is not a fair price, then I will acknowledge that I am in the wrong.

Q. You now propose to substitute a standard for judging their accounts which you did not have when you made the deductions?—A. I have always had that in my mind. I examine the work, and from the experience I have had in that connection I can form a fair idea of what it should take per square inch for that engraving.

Q. When you said a few minutes ago that one of these maps was an unfortunate piece of work which you were forced to give to the Toronto Lithographing Co. without tender, by whom were you forced to do that?—A. By the Interior Department and the systems in vogue at that time. I think that map is in hand three or four years.

Q. What individual or official do you mean?—A. James White, the chief geographer.

Q. What do you say his instructions were to you?—A. My recollection is that he asked that that map be placed with a certain company, and he will say that the adjacent sheet necessitates its going there, and only a portion of the copy is with it. We have only closed up recently some two or three similar maps.

CHARLES H. PARMELEE, recalled:—

Q. You recall a contract that was made last year for the publication of a work called 'Farm Weeds'?—A. I do.

Q. The preliminary arrangements were made just prior to your being appointed, and all the terms of the contract were completed just after you took charge of the Printing Bureau, and then a written contract was entered into with the Toronto Lithographing Co. Is that correct?—A. Yes, for the plates and the lithographic printing.

Q. And at that time it was understood that the balance of the work, that is, the entire printing and the binding, was to have been done in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes, that is the case.

Q. Later on, when the work was completed, you recall, do you not, bringing up to my office in the State Department, one of the first copies of the book?—A. I think the first; at least the first that I saw.

Q. And asking me what I thought of such a creditable production; do you remember that?—A. I do.

Q. Do you recall my looking through the book and expressing my satisfaction with it, and then asking you why it had not been stated on the first page that the book was published under your authority as King's Printer?—A. Yes, I remember that.

Q. And do you recall that you made answer that it would have been better if that had been done, but that they had omitted it?—A. Yes, I think that is what I said.

Q. At that time, as you afterwards informed me, you were under the impression that that portion of the work which had originally been intended to be done in the Printing Bureau, had actually been done in the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes, I was at that time, though I may say in justice to Mr. Cook that he says he spoke to me about it. But I had the idea so thoroughly in my mind that the letter part of the book was to be done in the Bureau that when I spoke to you I must have forgotten if he did speak to me. I would not say that he lied about it.

Q. You recall, however, do you not, that when I made the discovery in the month of January, 1910, that no part of the work had been done in the Bureau, and I then spoke to you about the matter, you admitted that when you brought up to me the first copy of the book, you had no knowledge that no portion of the work intended to be done in the Bureau had been done there?—A. That is correct.

Q. What firm or company did the work that was intended to be done in the Bureau?—A. The Mortimer Company.

Q. And when you informed me of that fact before, I understood you to say that you had no knowledge of the work having been given to the Mortimer Company?—A. That is the fact, though, as I said, Mr. Cook told me afterwards that he had spoken to me about it. If he is absolutely certain, I would not deny that he had casually mentioned it to me.

Q. Mr. Cook then is the gentleman who gave the work to the Mortimer Company without my knowledge or authority and without yours—is that the fact?—A. That is the fact, with that explanation.

Q. I am simply recalling what you said when the discovery was made that no part of the work had been done in the Bureau? That portion of the work of which you have just been speaking was the binding, and a certain amount of the printing? —A. Yes, the binding and the letterpress.

Q. Then, in view of what you have stated, you do not know whether Mr. Cook obtained prices from any other firms before giving the work to the Mortimer Company?—A. I do not.

Q. Are you aware that this work called 'Farm Weeds' is to be published in French?—A. Yes, I believe it is to be published in French when we get the translation made.

Q. And when is that likely to be done?—A. I have no information. We cannot take it up until we get the copy.

Q. So that as far as you know at the present moment, no arrangements have been made to publish that book in French?—A. No.

Q. Now, I produce a file which has been handed to me bearing our office number, 10,360. It begins with a letter dated January 12, 1910, from a Mr. Mortureux, a translator employed in the Department of Agriculture, and addressed to Mr. George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner. The first paragraph of that letter reads as follows: 'I am sending herewith the French copy of the book on Weeds, and trust that you will have the same handed to the printer with the least possible delay, as we are anxious to have the proof corrected before the bulk of the year's work, that is, the annual reports come.' The sentence which I have just read indicates that the department concerned were ready to have the work printed in French last January? —A. Yes.

Q. Now, I direct your attention to another letter written by the Mortimer Company to Mr. Cook dated January 20, 1910, in these terms: 'We inclose herewith proof of two pages in French, Weed Bulletin, set in same type as English volume, but single leaded. This is done from one of the largest families in manuscript. By referring to page 48, English Weed Bulletin, you will observe that it runs about the same as the English, allowing room for filler at the foot. We are not sending the manuscript with this, but will send it if requested. We will include it with proofs if this form is accepted in regular order.' That letter is followed by another letter of the same date, January 20, 1910, from Mr. Cook to Mr. Clark, the Seed Commissioner, in which he informs Mr. Clark that he is sending the proof of the two pages that were sent to him by the Mortimer Company. Do not these letters indicate that a contract was made with the Mortimer Company for the publication of this book called 'Farm Weeds' in French?—A. Yes.

Q. The file is made up of a series of letters extending from January up to the end of June all dealing with the progress of the work, and you say you know nothing about the matter?—A. I know nothing about the matter.

Q. There was also inclosed with the file a number of fire insurance policies, apparently taken out to cover the stock and the completed work while in the premises of the Mortimer Company. Do you know anything about these insurance policies? —A. I do not.

Q. Do you know who paid the premiums?—A. No, but I assume that it would be the man doing the work.

Q. So that if the contract has been entered into, as these papers disclose to be the fact, then it was entered into without your knowledge or approval?—A. Yes.

Q. How much more of this kind of thing has been going on—I mean this sending out of work without the knowledge or approval of the responsible heads of the Department?—A. I have only to say as to that—

Q. Have you any means of finding out without asking Mr. Cook?—A. I suppose I could. Do you mean apart from our ordinary lithographic work?

Q. No, I mean generally—how many more orders have been given to outside people without the knowledge or approval of the responsible heads of the department?—A. I suppose I could have a statement made.

Q. By whom?—A. It will have to be by somebody in that room.

Q. But at the present moment you have not any knowledge of any other work of this character?—A. No.

ROBERT E. COOK, recalled:—

Q. Mr. Parmelee has been giving evidence regarding the publication of the work known as 'Farm Weeds.' He has recalled the fact that when the contract was first entered into, a portion of the work was to have been done by the Toronto Lithographing Company and the rest of the work was to have been done in the Printing Bureau. He has confirmed a statement that he made to me when he brought up to me the first copy of the work in September or October last, that at that time he did not know that any portion of the work had been done outside the Printing Bureau—that he afterwards found out that it had been done at the Mortimer Company, and that the work given to the Mortimer Company was given without his knowledge or approval. I would like to have your explanation as to that?—A. Mr. Parmelee must certainly forget then; because the matter was certainly submitted to him—not only that, but it was even discussed, I think, with William Mortimer.

Mr. PARMELEE.—I have no recollection of that. Of course, when I went up to Mr. Murphy, I had forgotten that you spoke to me about it, if you did; but further than that I had nothing to do with it.

Mr. COOK.—We got an estimate from Mr. Allan, the foreman of the bindery, you will remember, as to what we expected the book could be completed for. Before the work was ever put in hand I got the figures from Mr. Allan, who gave me the figure of 45 cents for the binding alone. The Department of Agriculture desired to keep the price of the book as low as possible, as it was the intention to make, not exactly a free distribution of it, but a wide distribution. This came along at a time, too, when we were in our rush of last summer.

Q. What do you mean by your rush of last summer?—A. This place was very busy getting out all the annual reports.

Q. Is it not just as busy this summer?—A. I do not think it is.

Q. Why not? Is not the same volume of work going through?—A. I would not doubt that a greater volume of work is going through, but things are somewhat better handled, and we are getting through more work with the same amount of skill. This book, at any rate, we were not in a position to touch at all, and the question came up of having it executed outside. I got a price from the Mortimer Company for binding the work, which I considered was exceptionally low—35 cents a book, and I spoke of it to the King's Printer. He agreed that it was a low price, and the order was consequently sent to Mortimer's, on the condition, though, that they were not to be unduly pressed after the first wants of the Agricultural Department were supplied.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. The Agriculture Department did not want to execute the whole edition as a rush order, but after the first big want of the department had been filled, they would be allowed a little time to finish it, so long as they keep up to the requirements of the department.

Q. You say the contract for binding was given in the way you have described to the Mortimer Company?—A. Yes. There never was any formal contract, any further than an offer to bind the books at a rate of 35 cents apiece.

Q. I prefer to use the word contract, though you draw the distinction. What about the letter press?—A. They did get the letter press and the press work, together with the binding.

Q. What arrangement was made with them for that?—A. It was paid for at the usual rates of composition, and the same with the press work. Our regular scale was to govern everything but the binding.

Q. And whose authority had you for giving that work to the Mortimer Company?—A. It was submitted to the King's Printer, as they were the only concern locally to undertake this work.

Q. You did not undertake to get the prices from any other firm?—A. No, we did not. I may say that I was particularly interested in getting out a creditable piece of work, and I would not entrust the binding of that volume to any other concern. I would point out that this book has alternate pages of engraving and letter press. It is not an ordinary bound book; it requires special skill in the binding.

Q. Apart from that, how did it happen that the King's Printer's imprint was left off the first page?—A. I never knew that it was.

Q. Who read the proofs?—A. The Department of Agriculture. I never knew until this minute that it did not bear the King's Printer's imprint.

Q. File No. 10360 has been handed to me, showing that arrangements were also made with the Mortimer Company for the publication of this edition of 'Farm Weeds' in French. You are familiar with that?—A. It was all made on the one order. The plates were printed at the one time, and the binding was all ordered at the one time.

Q. I have read several letters from the file this afternoon to the King's Printer, and have shown him a number of insurance policies all establishing that the work of publishing the French edition of this book was in the hands of the Mortimer Company, and he has stated that the first he heard of the matter was the mention of it made a few minutes ago in this room?—A. The French and English editions were combined.

Mr. PARMELEE.—I have no doubt, when you say so, that you did mention the original putting of it with them, though when I went to Mr. Murphy it had slipped my mind; but so far as the French is concerned, I did not know anything about it.

Mr. COOK.—It is all combined in the one order. The plates are all run off at the one time. It was all awarded at the one time, and ordered on the one requisition.

Q. And in the same way?—A. Exactly in the same way. Referring to the insurance policies, that was a matter of agreement with Mortimer, gained from my past experience of having valuable work executed outside. One year we had the Experimental Farm Report, 60,000 copies or thereabouts, with the Mortimer concern, when the Auditor General took exception to carrying insurance. The result was that the following year the Experimental Farm Report was placed out without insurance, and the Mortimer Company went up in smoke, and they had to ask for a further vote to reprint that edition.

Q. The Mortimer Company which is executing this work in French is not a French establishment?—A. Oh, yes, they do as much French almost as English.

Q. Have they a special staff of French work?—A. They have.

Q. French employees?—A. Yes. For foreign languages we allow something extra, but for French we never allow anything extra, but the same as for English.

Q. In any event it was never explained to the King's Printer that the order to the Mortimer Company of last summer covered the French edition as well as the English?—A. It was always understood as one order.

Q. You understood it, but you did not state it to the King's Printer?—A. No, I would not say that I stated that to him but it was always considered as one order.

There were not separate requisitions for them. The plates used for the English were also used for the French; they simply changed the titles.

Q. So that the Toronto Lithographing Company did the French as well as the English?—A. They did the French when they did the English.

Q. Why could not the French edition be published by the Bureau outside of the work done by the Toronto Lithographing Company?—A. I confess that that question never struck me any more than that they were doing the binding of 'Farm Weeds,' and it was desirable to have them uniform.

Q. Have you received any advance copies of the edition in French?—A. The last pages are just being O.K.'d by the Department of Agriculture at the present moment.

Q. Who pays the insurance premiums on these policies?—A. The Mortimer Company pays them.

Q. Are they charged to the department?—A. Not charged to the work in any way. They are obliged to keep the work fully insured until it is out of their premises. I took that precaution because that was too valuable a work.

Q. Is there any other work in process of execution anywhere of which the King's Printer has no knowledge?—A. I hope not. I say this, and say it without equivocation or sidestepping in any way, that the King's Printer has been consulted in regard to every job sent out. I have made that my policy from the day he took office.

Q. How is it he does not know about many of these things that I have asked him about?—A. The King's Printer is new in the place and there are a great many things brought to his attention. When the matter is discussed, I think it will come back to him.

Q. It was discussed here, and he has told us that he did not know of the French edition?—A. They were not called English or French. Because there was a difference in the language the order was not split.

Q. You stated in your evidence that the late King's Printer had given you instructions to deal with the work going to outside firms in the way you described it. Did you ever receive any similar instructions from the new King's Printer?—A. No, nothing further than that I told him the procedure that had been in vogue. I did not receive any instructions to the contrary.

Q. Were you aware that in all these cases of outside work the minister was not being informed regarding them?—A. No. I was under the impression that these matters were discussed with you more or less, because he would come to me with instructions. For instance, it was only two weeks ago that he told me about a couple of Prince Edward Island pamphlets which you desired me to give to Mr. Weeks of the Halifax *Chronicle*.

Q. That is since the new system of recognizing that there is a minister began. I am talking of the practice before that—before any trouble arose here in the Bureau? —A. I thought these matters were discussed with you.

Q. What reason had you for thinking that?—A. Occasionally, in speaking with him, I knew he had been with you. I had no particular reason for thinking that, but naturally I expected that a deputy minister would have the ear of the minister.

Q. What about the cases in which you gave the work out on your own initiative? —A. I do not know that there was anything of any moment given out in that way without consulting him. It certainly was not the intention to go contrary to your orders.

Q. In any event you did not receive any special instructions from the new King's Printer, you say?—A. No, I received no special instructions. In fact, in our conversations I explained to him what my work was, and what I had been doing, and I did not receive any instructions to do otherwise. I thought the course I pursued was perfectly satisfactory.

ELZEAR ALARIE, called and examined:—

Q. Where are you employed in the Bureau?—A. In Mr. Draper's room.

Q. What do you do?—A. I look up the forms of the Canada *Gazette* and all the reports we do in our room.

Q. Your work in connection with the Canada *Gazette,* I presume, brings you back on Friday nights?—A. Yes, every Friday night.

Q. Does it bring you back on any other night?—A. Sometimes—not on the *Gazette.*

Q. When you come back at night, you are paid overtime?—A. Yes.

Q. It has been stated in evidence here that you and Mr. Dorion do this work of locking up the forms of the Canada *Gazette*?—A. Yes.

Q. You are the only men who do that?—A. That is all.

Q. It has been further stated that while you and he could complete your work by midnight on Friday night, you frequently stay all night? Is that a fact?—A. We have stayed all night three or four times, since the King died, because we had very large *Gazettes.*

Q. I am not talking of the time since the King died; I am talking of the time before the King died?—A. I do not remember that we stayed all night except once last year. We had the work to keep us here all night.

Q. Your overtime would show when you stay?—A. Yes.

Q. Is Mr. Dorion here to-day?—A. No he is sick.

JAMES J. KEANEY, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. In the parliamentary room.

Q. What does your work consist of?—A. Supplying material to the stone and also to the men who work in the room, and also keeping track of the work registered and the storeroom and assisting the foreman.

Q. Is there a man named George O'Connor who works with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you and he are the two men referred to by one witness who said that Mr. Keaney and Mr. O'Connor came back occasionally at night to break up forms? —A. Yes.

Q. The further statement made with regard to that was that you worked at night and received pay for overtime from about 7 o'clock until about 10 o'clock, and that the work you did at night could better have been done in the day time, because frequently after working at night you had nothing to do for a couple of hours the next morning. Is that correct?—A. The position I am in is sometimes a difficult one. I get instructions from the desk to supply the men with material. There are up there in the neighbourhood of ninety, and sometimes they pile up the material under their frames, and we go around and divide it up to them and keep track of everything and break forms for the men to go ahead in the day time.

Q. I have told you what the witnesses said about you and Mr. O'Connor being here at night and for that reason being idle the next morning?—A. We have work right along. My work consists of various things around the room. I watch the jobs, and when a certain page is to be destroyed and others go to the storeroom, and obey the orders from the desk.

Q. Is it or is it not the fact that on account of your work at night on different occasions you have not had work for two hours the following morning? Is that correct?—A. No, because I always have the day work just the same. Sometimes there would be a little slack during the day and sometimes a rush.

Q. You still have not explained to me what this witness said, that you and Mr. O'Connor came back at night and broke up forms and were paid overtime for doing that, and the morning after you did that you would be idle two or three hours?—A. That is not the case.

Q. Has that ever happened?—A. Sometimes it might, but we would go on with other work just the same.

Q. Who is your foreman?—A. Mr. Draper.

Q. Does he see you in the room or is he aware whether you work or are idle?—A. Yes. We follow instructions from the foreman, either Mr. Draper or Mr. Rattey.

Q. You cannot recall any occasion when you are idle in the morning by reason of having worked the night before?—A. No. Sometimes I have material ahead, and then I go on something else that is required. I keep track in the books of the amount of work going into the storeroom.

GEORGE O'CONNOR, called and examined:—

Q. Where do you work?—A. I work on the stone with Mr. Keaney.

Q. Do you come back on occasions and work at night with Mr. Keaney?—A. Yes. We do not go home at all. We bring a lunch with us and work sometimes three hours and sometimes four hours.

Q. When you are breaking up forms how long do you work at night usually?—A. Sometimes three hours and sometimes four hours.

Q. The statement has been made by one of the witnesses that you and Mr. Keaney came back quite frequently at night to break up forms, and you are paid of course for overtime when you do that, but that after having worked at night in that way you have no work to do the following morning for a couple of hours?—A. We have always work. We only come back on Friday night.

Q. You never do work more than one night a week?—A. No, never. I have only gone on the stone with Mr. Keaney since the session. During the session I am in the linotype room.

Q. Do you remember any occasion on which you and Mr. Keaney had no work to do in the morning because having worked the night before?—A. No. We have always work. We have to bring out distribution to the men even if we are not breaking up.

Q. You work only one night a week?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you do that regularly?—A. Yes, we follow Mr. Alarie and Mr. Dorion, and we provide chases and lock up for them. When they need the stone we go home.

EDWARD W. RAPER, called and examined:—

Q. What position do you occupy in the Bureau?—A. Setting type on the case.

Q. In what room?—A. Mr. Draper's.

Q. What position do you hold in connection with the International Typographical Union?—A. Financial secretary.

Q. It has been stated in evidence here that there are about 100 of your members working in the building?—A. About that.

Q. I have been informed that a part of your duty consists in collecting the dues from those members once a fortnight or once a month as the case may be. Is that correct?—A. Quite correct.

Q. And that it has been your custom to collect these dues from the members of your union in the Bureau during working hours. Is that correct?—A. Yes, during the recess of parliament.

Q. And when parliament is in session when do you collect them?—A. I come down in the afternoon and do it. I work at night.

Q. But the other men are working when you do it?—A. Yes.

Q. You mean that you put in the time collecting the dues during the session of parliament while you are supposed to be off duty?—A. Yes.

Q. It has been further stated that it takes you a couple of hours on the average to collect these dues. Is that correct?—A. Some days it does; other days it does not take so long.

Q. Upon the occasions when you collect the dues during your own working hours, how would your time be charged?—A. It might be charged to the job I was working on.

Q. And if you were not working on any particular job?—A. If the foreman allowed me four hours to set a table and I did it in two hours, I would not lose any time, and the work would not be behind.

Q. Who was the Financial Secretary of the International Union before you?—A. Mr. Watters. He is working in the Topographical Survey at present.

Q. Did he previously work in the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he collect the dues in the same way that you do?—A. Yes, and all previous Secretaries did the same, to my knowledge.

Q. Is it your knowledge that all the previous Secretaries worked in the Bureau?—A. Yes, so far as I know, since I have been here.

Q. How long have you been here?—A. Eighteen years.

Q. And the collection of these dues is done with the knowledge of your superiors?—A. I understand that it is a privilege granted by the office.

Q. That is, your knowledge was that your method of collecting these dues was known to your superiors?—A. Yes.

Q. Did anybody ever take any exception to it?—A. No.

JOHN GOODEN, recalled:—

Q. In connection with the supply of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons that you handle, I have received reports showing that at the end of the fiscal year, 1907-8, there was in stock about $56,000 worth of these goods, roughly speaking. Are you aware of that?—A. I could not say off-hand.

Q. Have you anything to do with the stock-taking?—A. I have. This is done by three different men.

Q. You would know the result?—A. Yes.

Q. Because all these goods, no matter where situated, are under your charge?—A. Yes.

Q. I have received another report from the King's Printer showing that during the fiscal year, 1908-9, it cost approximately to supply all the departments of the government with carbon paper and typewriter ribbons, the sum of about $22,000; so that deducting this amount from the value of what you had in stock at the end of the previous year, you had on hand at the end of the fiscal year 1908-9, about $34,000 worth of these goods?—A. I have no knowledge of that. The only knowledge I have is from the books.

Q. Then, during the five months succeeding the end of the fiscal year 1908-9, you bought some $27,000 worth of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons?—A. That I do not know. I bought none of it.

Q. But you have explained in your previous evidence that it was part of your duty, and you performed it by looking around to see what stock was required and informed the Superintendent, and on the strength of your reports he made the purchases?—A. That is, of all goods that were required, not carbon paper and ribbons alone.

Q. I mean the whole of the stock under your charge which includes carbon paper and ribbons?—A. Certainly.

Q. Can you explain to me why, when it cost only $22,000 to supply all the departments of the government with carbon paper and typewriter ribbons for a year, you bought in five months $27,000 worth, although you had at the beginning of that year some $34,000 worth on hand?—A. Yes, I can explain part of it.

Q. What is your explanation?—A. Some departments demand a certain brand of carbon paper. If I was short of that brand, I would go to the Superintendent and tell him. Then it was bought. Then, with regard to typewriter ribbons, since the King died they demanded black copying black ribbons, and there was a small quantity put in— not to a great extent.

Q. From whom were these ribbons purchased?—A. I think they came from Mr. McNeill.

Q. Who requisitioned for ribbons of that kind?—A. Several of the departments.

Q. Have you got the requisitions?—A. No.

Q. Did you see any of them?—A. Yes, I saw them going through.

Q. Where would they go?—A. They would pass through the Superintendent's hands or the Assistant's. Then they are entered in a book outside by the messenger, the number of the requisition and the day it is received. It is then returned to the Superintendent's office again. If it is for any goods which are not in stock, such as ink for outside parts, it is ordered. Then the requisitions come out to the long room, which I am in charge of.

Q. Now, I have a further statement showing that at the end of the fiscal year, 1909-10, the value of your stock of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons was estimated at about $64,000; and assuming that there was some slight increase in the value of the carbon paper and typewriter ribbons which you put out during that year, as compared with the previous year, and putting the increase at $3,000 or $4,000, which would make the value of the output about $25,000, you would have on hand at the beginning of the present fiscal year about $39,000 worth of carbon paper and typewriter ribbons. Are you aware of that?—A. I am aware that there is a big stock.

Q. Has there been any talk about the stock being so large?—A. No, there was no talk to my knowledge. I was asked about a certain brand of carbon paper, and I informed Mr. Gouldthrite that we had plenty of it. In some cases we were almost taken by the throat and compelled to buy carbon paper. They would come down here with requisition and letters from the minister.

Q. What minister?—A. I think, if I remember rightly, the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Minister of Marine. I would not be sure.

Q. I am asking about your statement that you were taken by the throat, which you have explained to mean that people came here with letters from the ministers compelling you to buy, and I am asking you from what minister those letters came?—A. From the Minister of Militia.

Q. What is the nature of the letter?—A. That I cannot tell; I did not see it.

Q. Did the letter go further than to introduce the person mentioned and to recommend that in the event of carbon paper or typewriter ribbons, as the case may be, being required, purchases should be made from that man?—A. I did not read the letter.

Q. If you did not read the letter why did you make the statement?—A. I make the statement because the Superintendent called me in and said 'we have recommendations from the Minister, and we will have to get this carbon paper.'

Q. You did not see the letter at all?—A. No.

Q. Then you have no personal knowledge on which to make the statement?—A. No. Mr. Gouldthrite said, 'I am taken by the throat and I will have to put in this carbon paper.' That was paper called the multiplex from a firm in Montreal.

Q. Have you been in the habit of sending orders by telephone for typewriter ribbons and carbon paper?—A. No. We might telephone to some one to change typewriter ribbons.

Q. Who would telephone in those cases?—A. I would do it under instructions from the Superintendent.

Q. Do you know a typewriter agent named Ritchie?—A. No.

Q. Do you remember one occasion on which there was a supply of carbon paper received here, which had been ordered by telephone, and the statement was made that there was no place to put it there was so much already?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever hear that about any order?—A. No.

Q. When you were short of room here, you had a warehouse outside?—A. If we had no room, I would consult the Superintendent.

Q. Did you ever inform the Superintendent of the tremendous stock you were carrying?—A. I have on some occasions.

Q. What was the nature of the information you gave him?—A. There were often goods coming in that I knew nothing about, and I would call his attention to the fact that I was stocked with these goods.

Q. What would he say?—A. I do not know hardly what he would say—we have got to buy them, or something to that effect.

Q. You knew that these goods were not required?—A. I knew I had stock sufficient.

Q. Did you ever complain to anybody else about the condition of things in that regard?—A. No, only among the boys themselves.

Q. Did you ever speak to Mr. Patenaude about it?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I said, 'we have an awful stock of this carbon paper, and I do not see why we should have any more coming in.'

Q. But it still continued to come?—A. Yes, it did.

Q. And examination of the books relating to your branch of the Bureau shows that at the end of the fiscal year, 1908-9, there was a shortage of 636 boxes of carbon paper?—A. It is news to me.

Q. How can you account for that?—A. I cannot account for it.

Q. How could that happen?—A. I do not know. It might happen in the sheets, counting them or making the entry.

Q. Did you ever hear about it?—A. The first I heard about it was this afternoon. I heard that it was 1,600 boxes.

Q. Who told you that this afternoon?—A. There were two or three in a bunch. I could not say just who said it.

Q. Who were the three?—A. There was Mr. Proulx, stock book-keeper, George Randall, and Mr. Patenaude told me also.

Q. A further examination of the books shows that at the end of the fiscal year 1909-10 there was a shortage of 1,204 boxes of carbon paper. How do you account for that?—A. I cannot account for it, I know nothing of it.

Q. This stock was under your charge?—A. Certainly.

Q. It was not to be taken out without your direction?—A. No, not without a requisition.

Q. What became of those boxes?—A. I could not account for it.

Q. The shortage doubled in one year?—A. No stock went out without a requisition, to my knowledge.

Q. Can you explain how it happened?—A. I cannot.

Q. Have you any suspicion how it happened?—A. No.

Q. Is there anybody on your staff who would know any more about it than yourself?—A. Not that I am aware of. They may know more, but not that I am aware of.

Q. Why would any one on your staff know any more than you?—A. They are all there to see the goods coming in and going out.

Q. No one has access to those goods except as you permit them?—A. No one.

Q. Could this carbon paper be removed without the knowledge of yourself, or some person on your staff?—A. No, I do not think so, it would be impossible.

Q. What has become of it?—A. That I cannot tell you. There was never a bit of carbon taken from here to the store-house unless I was with it, and had some of my men accompany it.

Q. I presume you know the consequence of being short to this extent in your stock, and not being able to account for it?—A. Well, I cannot account for it, I assure you.

Q. And this is only one of the shortages in your branch of the department?—A. I cannot understand how a shortage of such a large extent could happen unless it was a miscount taking stock or in making some of the entries.

Q. That might be the case in one year, but you see it has doubled in a year. You have no explanation to give of that?—A. None whatever.

Q. Do you think you could get any explanation by making an inquiry?—A. I do not know as I could. I might try, that is the best I can do.

Q. There has been evidence given here to the effect that at different times you have been drinking to excess?—A. Not to excess. I do take a drink. I am not a teetotaller

Q. What do you call excess?—A. I mean getting drunk—intoxicated. I have been seventeen years here, and I do not think any man can say that he has seen me the worse of liquor.

Q. They have said so more than once?—A. They have smelt liquor off me, but I have not been intoxicated.

Q. Are you in the habit of drinking, as you regard it, moderately right along?—A. I might take a drink to-day and not to-morrow. I might be off it for three months. During the night of the banquet I had not taken a drink for three months

Q. I have been further informed that it is your custom to resort to Chevrier's hotel on Sussex street with some of the other employees?—A. Yes, I have been there.

Q. With some of the other employees?—A. Yes.

Q. And some of those who have been in the habit of going with you have also been complained of as drinking to excess?—A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. You have been there recently?—A. Yes.

Q. With Mr. Westwick for instance?—A. I was.

Q. And immediately thereafter Mr. Westwick did not report for duty. Are you aware of that?—A. I am aware that he was off; I did not know that he was recently.

Q. How long has that been going on?—A. I have gone in there for a year, probably, had a glass of beer or a glass of buttermilk, and then took my car and went home.

Q. I have been informed that at one time you were helping the sale of what was known as the Merwin Baby Food Warmer. Is that correct?—A. No.

Q. You are aware that it was a patent held by the late Mr. Gouldthrite?—A. I am aware of that.

Q. What was your connection with it at any time?—A. Nothing, but when the goods came here, he asked if I could make a corner for them.

Q. I am not referring to what you may have done in the Bureau; I am referring to helping the sale outside?—A. Never. A gentleman once asked me to get a price for one from Mr. Gouldthrite, and I got him a price. That is all I had to do with it.

Q. You are aware that these articles were made at Esmond's here, are you not?—A. No.

Q. What is your knowledge of where they were made?—A. I thought they came from the Eclipse Manufacturing Co., in Ottawa, and some from Toronto.

Q. In times past you occasionally went to the stores in the city in connection with the purchase of some small supplies for the Bureau, in connection with some of the goods you kept in the Stationery Branch?—A. No, nothing outside of tools.

Q. What stores were you in the habit of getting tools from?—A. Graves Bros., and Charleson.

Q. What do you mean by tools?—A. Hammers, saws, chisels and so forth—all tools used in connection with packing and making boxes.

Q. I am not speaking of these; I am speaking of the occasions when you went to make purchases to replenish your stock?—A. I never had authority to do it.

Q. I am not speaking of that; I am speaking of your going without authority?—A. No, never to my knowledge.

Q. Is it not a fact?—A. No, not to my knowledge. I do not remember at any time going.

Q. Just think if you can remember going to one of the two stores you have mentioned?—A. I went to Graves Bros. through authority. There was an order went through for either three dozen or six dozen of screw drivers for typewriters for Mr. McNeill. He asked me if I would go to Graves Bros. and select the screw drivers, and have them delivered to Mr. McNeill.

Q. Where were they to be used?—A. To be sent out on requisitions to the different departments.

Q. At Mr. McNeill's request, you say you went?—A. Yes, I went and selected the kind most serviceable for typewriters.

Q. They were selected for Mr. McNeill and bought from Mr. McNeill by the Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the difference in price paid to Graves Bros. and the price paid to Mr. McNeill by the Bureau?—A. I could not say.

Q. What experience did you have at Charleson's store?—A. Nothing but tools for the office.

Q. I am speaking of stock?—A. We bought shoemaker's knives for stock. They are used by the different postmasters and postoffice inspectors.

Q. What kind of knives?—A. They do not close.

Q. Do you remember buying other kinds of knives at Charleson's?—A. Never. They are the only kind I ever purchased.

Q. Just think?—A. I am positive.

Q. Do not be too positive; just think again?—A. That is the only knives I bought there—shoemaker's knives.

Q. How many did you buy there?—A. We used to get them in three or six dozen lots, as we required. The last lot was six dozen, about a month or two months ago.

Q. Do you remember going into Charleson's store on one occasion and producing a pocket knife as a sample, and asking what they could supply knives of that kind for?—A. No, I do not think so. There was one thing—it was not a knife. Mr. Gouldthrite had spoken to Mr. Charleson about it. It was an apparatus used in postoffices—something to hang on the wall to cut twine. But I never asked them at what price they could supply anything else. That was done through Mr. Gouldthrite and Mr. Sidney Smith, I think. I remember there was some talk about it.

Q. Do you remember going into Charleson's on one occacsion and producing a pocket knife and asking what they could supply knives like that for?—A. No, I do not recollect that at all.

Q. Do you remember being told that they could supply those knives at $2.50 apiece?—A. I do not recollect that.

Q. Do you remember saying, when told that they could supply them for $2.50 apiece, that you had paid $4 for them?—A. I do not recollect really.

Q. Will you say you did not do that?—A. I will say I have no recollection of it. I do not think I ever went there about buying knives.

Q. I know you did?—A. If you do, it is a strange thing to me.

Q. I also know that the conversation that took place is precisely as I have indicated it by my questions. Now, when they were prepared to supply knives similar to the sample you showed at $2.50, why did you say that the Bureau had paid $4 for them in this city?—A. I have no recollection of it whatever. I had no right to go out and inquire about prices. In doing so I would be over-stepping my position altogether.

Q. I am not inquiring whether you did that or not. As the knives were supplied at $2.50 and not at $4 as you suggested they ought to be, it strikes me that you should not have any difficulty in recollecting the transaction?—A. It is news to me, I really do not recollect it.

Q. I will give you the chance of recollecting it by bringing a witness of it here?—A. I really do not recollect doing any such a thing.

Q. Very well; I will give you until to-morrow to recall it; if you do not recall it, or persist in saying that you did not do it, I will bring the witness here to prove that you did it.—A. I really do not recollect it.

Investigation adjourned at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 8, 1910.

Investigation resumed at the office of the Secretary of State at 12 noon.

WILLIAM G. CHARLESON, called and examined.

Q. You are engaged in the hardware business in Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Your place of business is on Rideau street?—A. Yes, at 81 Rideau.

Q. Do you know an employe of the Printing Bureau, named John Gooden?—A. Yes.

Q. In giving evidence yesterday, Mr. Gooden mentioned some dealings that he had with your store, but when questioned about one occasion when he went there and submitted a sample of a pocket knife—A. Not a pocket knife. We call it a shoe knife.

Q. ——— Submitted a sample knife and asked for a price, he stated that he had no knowledge of such an occurrence. Do you recall such an instance as that?—A. Yes.

Q. What happened on that occasion?—A. Mr. Gooden called at the store and showed me a sample knife, resembling a shoe knife, and asked me the price of them per dozen. I quoted him $2.25 and he answered me 'They are not good enough; we pay $3.50 for them or something like that.' What he said was more of an insinuation than a straight statement; but I understood that the idea was to raise the price. I smiled and said our price was $2.25.

Q. Did you afterwards actually supply the knives?—A. Yes, at $2.25 per dozen.

Q. Do you remember the quantity you supplied?—A. It was either three dozen or six dozen.

Q. How long ago did this incident take place?—A. It was in the fall of 1908.

Q. Have you heard anything further from Mr. Gooden about this transaction since it happened?—A. Yes, Mr. Gooden 'phoned me last night, asking me to meet him this morning at half-past eight, and saying that as I must have heard of the trouble at the Bureau, and he had an appointment with Mr. Murphy this morning at 9 o'clock, that stories had been circulated from my store and he wanted to see me about them, or something to that effect.

Q. Did you make an appointment with him?—A. I told him I would meet him at my store at half-past eight.

Q. What happened this morning?—A. I did not get down until about twenty minutes to nine. He had been there and gone. He asked my clerk if he had ever brought in a $4 knife and asked to get it for $2.50. That was the way he put the transaction this morning. My clerk answered him, no, that he knew nothing at all about it. He left, telling my clerk to tell me that it was all right—evidently satisfied.

Investigation adjourned.

ALBERT HORTON,
Reporter.

MONDAY, September 26, 1910.

The investigation was resumed by the Secretary of State at the King's Printer's office at 10.30 a.m.

JOHN F. NEVILLE, called and examined.

Q. What is your position in the Printing Bureau?—A. Order clerk in the lithographing room.

Q. How long have you been in the Bureau?—A. Twelve years.

Q. Have you always occupied the same position?—A. No. I have been five years in that position.

Q. What did you do prior to that?—A. I was in the office of the Superintendent of Printing.

Q. Who was your immediate superior in charge of the lithographing room?—A. Mr. R. E. Cook.

Q. Did you receive from Mr. Cook or from any other person any information or instructions regarding the issue of a work called 'Farm Grasses'?—A. I did.

Q. Please state what that information was.—A. That negotiations were going on between Mr. Cook, Mr. Parmelee and Stone, Limited, to carry out the work known as 'Farm Grasses.'

Q. And in consequence of that what did you do?—A. In consequence of that I made out a stub order blank simply for the purpose of taking a reference number for the correspondence that was going back and forward between our office and Stone, Limited.

Q. And you made certain entries on this order stub?—A. Exactly, to show what this number was taken for.

Q. What was the number that you assigned for office purposes to this work?—A. 11557C.

Q. And on what date?—A. March 7, 1910.

Q. What firm did you enter as having been given the work?—A. Stone, Limited.

Q. How many copies were to be printed?—A. 25,000 each of 27 plates.

Q. From whom did you get the instructions or information to enable you to make these entries?—A. From Mr. R. E. Cook.

Q. Then I understand that you detached from the stub in which you made the entries which you have just mentioned the sheet which was later to form the order itself?—A. Exactly, as well as an advice note which goes in between these two sheets for the accountant, so that he would have a record of this number in his office.

Q. Was the order sheet proper ever filled in and issued in the regular way to Stone, Limited?—A. No.

Q. Have you still that order sheet in your possession?—A. I have.

Q. Is that the sheet which you now produce?—A. It is. (Filed as Exhibit 20.)

Q. Did you receive any further instructions from Mr. Cook regarding the production of this work?—A. I did.

Q. On or about what date?—A. On April 11, 1910.

Q. What instructions did you then receive?—A. I was instructed by him to make a progress jacket as authority to the accountant to charge the Department of Agriculture with $5,576.12 for special art book paper bought by Stone, Limited, for this work.

Q. Did you make out such a progress jacket?—A. I did.

Q. What is its number?—A. 11557C.

Q. Have you still that jacket in your possession?—A. I have.

Q. Is that the one you now produce?—A. It is. (Filed as Exhibit 21.)

Q. Was the amount stated on that jacket, namely $5,576.12 paid to Stone, Limited?—A. I do not know.

W. H. MORTIMER, called and examined:—

Q. You are a member of the Mortimer Company, Limited?—A. Yes.

Q. For many years your company has had business dealings with the Printing Bureau?—A. Yes.

Q. Those dealings, I understand, have been as a rule looked after by you?—A. As a rule they have been.

Q. I also understand that during recent years when you came to the Bureau on business you usually saw R. E. Cook?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having an interview in the Printing Bureau with Mr. Cook in April last regarding a work called 'Farm Grasses'?—A. Yes.

Q. The substance of that interview was committed to paper by you on August 16 last in a letter addressed to me, and which I will now read to you?—A. Yes.

Letter read as follows:—

OTTAWA, August 16, 1910.

Honourable CHARLES MURPHY, M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of April 22 last, addressed to the King's Printer and containing prices for an edition of Farm Grasses, we beg to say that the circumstances under which Mr. R. E. Cook obtained the letter mentioned are as follows:—

At an interview in the Printing Bureau in April last, Mr. Cook stated to our Mr. Wm. Mortimer that you had given a contract for the edition of Farm Grasses to the Toronto Lithographing Company, and that as the contract amounted to more than $5,000 you desired to have on file correspondence showing that you had invited tenders for the work and that the Toronto Lithographing Company was the lowest tenderer. Mr. Cook added that this correspondence was required in case a question was asked about the matter. Mr. Cook asked Mr. Mortimer to put in a tender slightly higher than that of the Toronto Lithographing Company, and as the tender of the latter company had been placed on Mr. Cook's desk where Mr. Mortimer could see it, the latter copied the figures and returning to our office made up a tender as requested by Mr. Cook. We assumed that Mr. Cook's statements were correct and did not make any inquiry from you. We were, however, aware when we wrote the letter of April 22 that the contract had previously been given to the Toronto Lithographing Company, and that our figures were not in the nature of a tender, but were to be used merely for the purpose of justifying the giving of the contract to the Toronto Lithographing Company as explained to our Mr. Wm. Mortimer by R. E. Cook.

Yours truly,
THE MORTIMER COMPANY, LIMITED,
A. E. MORTIMER,
Man. Dr.

Q. Does that letter state substantially what transpired between you and Mr. Cook in April last?—A. It does.

Q. Then do you remember receiving a letter from me dated June 10 last?—A. Yes.

Q. This is the letter? (showing) —A. Yes.
Letter read as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, June 10, 1910.

DEAR SIRS,—I am informed by the King's Printer that in April last there was sent to you an invitation to tender for a new edition of 'Farm Grasses.' As a contract has not yet been entered into, I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of the invitation in question and of any other correspondence on the subject.

I understand that you were asked to put in a tender for the engraving and litho. printing of the edition mentioned, and at the same time you were requested to submit a separate price for the supply of paper required for the edition in question. Be good enough to let me know what in your opinion was the practical effect of asking for two separate sets of prices. Also what dates were set for filling the contract.

As I wish to deal with the matter on Monday next, the 13th instant, I would feel grateful if you would send me your reply by return mail.

Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES MURPHY.

THE MORTIMER CO., LTD.,
Ottawa.

Q. Having heard that letter of June 10 read, can you say whether after receiving it you had another interview with Mr. Cook about the work 'Farm Grasses?'—A. Yes.

Q. What then took place?—A. I phoned Mr. Cook, and he asked me to come down and see him before answering the letter. Then I came down and asked him what was meant by the minister's letter of June 10. He showed no surprise at my question or at my receiving the letter, and he gave me to understand substantially that it was to complete certain files, as I understood, for yourself. He asked me to come in and see the King's Printer, and immediately afterwards told me to wait until he went in himself. He then left me to see the King's Printer, as I understood. Afterwards he gave me two letters, as a request, both ante-dated.

Q. What were the dates of the letters then handed to you?—A. Both were dated April 20, 1910.

Q. Are these the letters (showing) ?—A. These are copies of the letter which I now produce.

Copies of letters read as follows:—

OTTAWA, Canada, April 20, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you kindly quote a price per pound at which you are prepared to supply paper for an edition of Farm Grasses in accordance with specification hereto attached, same to be delivered at the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, on or before the 30th day of April, 1910.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

THE MORTIMER CO.,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 20, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,— I take pleasure in submitting for your inspection 28 drawings of Farm Grasses. If, after examination, you desire to put in a tender for the

engraving and printing of an edition of same in accordance with specifications hereto attached it will be given due consideration when the time comes for the placing of the order.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

THE MORTIMER COMPANY,
Ottawa.

Q. Did anything else happen after that?—A. No, that was practically the last. There were several perhaps short references to the matter, but nothing of any account. He told me afterwards that he was making up estimates and completing the file for you.

Q. So that these letters dated April 20, 1910, asking your firm to submit prices for this work were not received by you until some time after you received my letter of June 10, 1910, and when you came to the Bureau for an explanation?—A. Exactly.

Q. And, as you have explained, you had at Mr. Cook's request given the figures in the preceding April, nearly two months before?—A. Yes, that is right.

JOHN F. NEVILLE, returned and stated:—I have made further inquiry from the Accountant, and have learned that the impression I had as to a payment having been authorized to Stone, Limited, was not correct, and Mr. Frigon will explain what was actually done.

J. A. FRIGON stated:—I was asked by Mr. Cook to charge the Department of Agriculture with the amount of $5,576.12 for the paper mentioned on jacket No. 11557 C., as he said the Department of Agriculture had a vote and their Accountant was anxious to save the appropriation before the close of the fiscal year. I made the entry accordingly, but no cheque was issued as the whole transaction was simply a charge made by the printing department against the Department of Agriculture. My sole authority for making the charge was the jacket filed as Exhibit 21.

Q. There has been nothing further about it since?—A. No.

C. H. PARMELEE, re-examined:—

Q. Have you received a copy of the order in council transferring certain former employees of the Public Works Department who work in this building from the employ of the Public Works Department to that of the King's Printer?—A. I have.

Q. Is this a copy of the order in council in question (showing)?—A. It is. (Filed as Exhibit 22).

Q. You heard the evidence that was given this morning by Mr. Neville and Mr. Frigon and Mr. Mortimer regarding 'Farm Grasses'?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the occasion referred to by Mr. Mortimer when in June last Mr. Cook was said to have come to interview you about some letters?—A. No. I have tried to recollect, but I cannot recollect the circumstances. This is the first time that I knew you had written to Mr. Mortimer in that way as far as I can remember. I have nothing to connect my memory with it at all.

Q. I am not speaking about the letter I wrote to Mr. Mortimer; I am speaking of the letters signed by you and given to Mr. Mortimer by Mr. Cook in June last. (Showing). A. I have not the originals, but I must have signed them.

Q. Why did you in June sign letters dated April 20, 1910, and give them to Mr. Cook to be sent to the Mortimer Company?—A. I do not think I could have done it.

Q. I have the original letters with your signature to them?—A. Well, I cannot account for it. I suppose that letter was signed at that date; I think so still.

Q. No, you have admitted that it was not. Mr. Cook has explained that it was not, and there is no possibility of doubt that it was written and handed out in June.

a day or two after June 10. I want to know why that was done?—A. I cannot explain because I do not remember.

Q. I direct your attention to the letter written to me on August 16, last, by the Mortimer Company, and which forms part of this record, in which, when speaking of the interview in April with Mr. Cook here in the Bureau, the writer of the letter, addressing myself, says: 'You had invited tenders for the work and that the Toronto Lithographing Company was the lowest tenderer. Mr. Cook added that this correspondence was required in case a question was asked about the matter.' Do you know anything about the statements made in that letter?—A. No. I do not.

Q. In the same letter, there is contained this further statement: 'Mr. Cook asked Mr. Mortimer to put in a tender slightly higher than that of the Toronto Lithographing Company.' Do you know anything about that request?—A. No, I do not.

Q. This letter proceeds: 'As the tender of the latter company had been placed on Mr. Cook's desk where Mr. Mortimer could see it, the latter copied the figures and returning to our office made up a tender as requested by Mr. Cook.' Have you any knowledge of this arrangement between Mr. Cook and Mr. Mortimer?—A. I have none whatever.

Q. What have you to say about the general statement contained not only in this letter but in previous evidence that it was my desire to have a file made up to show that tenders had been asked for this work?—A. To go back to the beginning, when Mr. Cook and I went up to you with the figures which he had obtained in March or the first part of April——

Q. That was not the beginning, the beginning, as far as I was concerned, was in February, in Mr. Fisher's room in the House of Commons?—A. Yes, and after we got these figures the idea was to see which was the lowest tender, and the lowest tenderer was to get it.

Q. When was that?—A. It must have been in March or April.

Q. And at the time you were in my office talking of the figures which Mr. Cook had got, the Stone Company had been engaged on the work for some weeks?—A. So it transpired.

Q. Did you know that?—A. No, I did not, because the supposition was that it would be treated the same as 'Farm Weeds' was.

Q. And you now know that 'Farm Weeds,' instead of being done in the Printing Bureau in part, as you led me to believe, had been given out without my knowledge to the Mortimer Company?—A. Yes. I was not referring to that. I was referring to the contract for the lithographic printing.

Q. You are unable now to give any further explanation than you have given?—A. I am.

Q. On the 15th of the present month of September you wrote me a letter stating that after the most careful consideration you proposed to recommend that Mr. Chamberlain be transferred to the Accountant's branch, that you had discussed the matter with the accountant, and that he had told you that he had work for Mr. Chamberlain that he should be able to do, and that you had also decided to recommend Mr. McClory for the position of requisition clerk in place of Mr. Chamberlain. You remember your letter?—A. I do.

Q. Then, on September 16, I wrote you in reply stating in effect that Mr. Chamberlain's case was one which you would have to deal with on your own responsibility without any objection or approval from me. Do you remember getting that letter?—A. I do.

Q. Then, on September 19, you wrote me stating that you had asked Mr. Chamberlain to resign?—A. Yes.

Q. And on the 20th you wrote me again inclosing his resignation, and recommended that it be accepted forthwith?—A. I did.

Q. Would you be good enough to explain how you came to change your opinion

in Mr. Chamberlain's regard between the time you wrote the letter of September 15 and the letter of September 19?—A. When you placed the whole responsibility upon me, I considered it anxiously and carefully, and decided to ask for his resignation on the ground that he had not performed the duties of requisition clerk with sufficient competence to warrant his being retained in the service.

Q. You say you did that when I placed the whole responsibility upon you?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you then consider that there was any time when the whole responsibility was not on you?—A. I had the responsibility for recommending, I suppose.

Q. What change was there in regard to your responsibility?—A. Well, it was a case of more careful consideration.

Q. What did you state to Mr. Chamberlain when you asked for his resignation?—A. I stated that I had made up my mind to ask for his resignation on my own responsibility. He then asked me for my reasons and I gave them. The reasons I gave was the disclosure of the investigation that he had not discharged his duties competently.

Q. Did you tell him that in October last you had complained to me about the loss he caused by his waste and his wasteful methods?—A. No.

Q. Did you tell him you had made complaint to me about him at any time?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. So that, as a matter of fact, so far as your knowledge of Mr. Chamberlain's competence went, you did not have to wait for this investigation to find out that he was not competent?—A. No, he was not altogether satisfactory as requisition clerk, but I was waiting to find somebody to fill his place. It is a very difficult position to fill with satisfaction.

Q. But on September 15 you had found a man, and on that day you proposed to transfer Mr. Chamberlain from his then office to the accountant's office?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the request for his resignation did not depend at all upon your finding a man to replace him, because you had found a man some days before and had recommended him to me as Mr. Chamberlain's successor?—A. I meant recommending a change some months before.

Q. I am in receipt of a letter this morning dated September 25, from Mr. Chamberlain, asking permission to withdraw his resignation. The letter is dated General Hospital; how does it come to be dated there, do you know?—A. I think on Thursday night or Friday night he was running to catch a car in Ottawa South on Bank street, and he fell and put his ankle out of joint, or twisted his ankle.

Q. Has there been anything said to Mr. McClory as possible successor to Mr. Chamberlain?—A. I discussed it with Mr. McClory and asked him if he considered that he was competent to do the work. After consideration, he said he thought he could after having some experience—he would have to have some help and assistance and explanations before he could undertake to do it thoroughly well, but he expressed his confidence that he would be able to master the details.

Q. But surely you knew whether Mr. McClory was competent or not before recommending him and evidently asking his opinion of his own ability?—A. Well, it is not a job that very many people around here would like to take. It is a pretty difficult position.

Q. How do you think I can exercise any judgment in the matter in view of these conflicting positions taken by you and conflicting statements sent to me? How am I to know whether a man is competent or incompetent or whether I should concur in accepting a man's resignation and recommending the appointment of another man?—A. My last recommendation is the one by which I am willing to stand.

Q. I am still unable to understand why you changed your opinion so rapidly between September 15, when you were going to transfer Mr. Chamberlain from his branch to another, and September 19, when you asked him to resign. Had he in the

interval displayed any greater competency than before?—A. No, he had not any change. His work was being supervised and examined from the time the investigation began down to last week.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Snow.

Q. Mr. Snow did not examine Mr. Chamberlain's work from the time the investigation began?—A. For the last four or five weeks at last—from the time the experts went over the spoilage jackets.

Q. Mr. Snow in any event cannot have begun that work earlier than August 8 when he wrote me a letter about which I am going to ask for some explanation?—A. No, it was after the investigation of the spoilage jackets by Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hyde.

At one o'clock the investigation was adjourned.

EXHIBIT 1.

STATEMENT of Orders added to after being approved by the Secretary of State from January 1, 1909, to June 15, 1910.

May 15, 1909—Order 257—
May 18, repairing one casting mould.
May 28, repairing chase. (Added).
May 26, 1909—Order 217—
500 lbs. of glue. (Added).
June 7, 1909—Order 263—
1 gal. white oil.
April 18, 40 gals. benzine. (Added).
June 28, 1909—Order 314—
5 sets. (Added).
June 28, 1909—Order 322—
1 piece. (Added).
June 30, 1909—Order 328—
6 rolls. (Added).
July 9, 1909—Order 346—
Recutting rachet to 31 teeth. (Added).
Aug. 3, 1909—Order 369—
3 lbs. 10-pt. fine hyphen leaders. (Added).
Aug. 9, 1909—Order 373—
24 castors for basket trucks. (Added).
Aug. 24, 1909—Order 393
6 screws. (Added).
Sept. 4, 1909—Order 424—
Repairs to hand truck.
Sharpening 4 envelope knives. (Added).
Sept. 2, 1909—Order 426—
2 tables supplied to Mr. Colter.
Jan. 20, 1 table per Mr. Colter.
Jan. 27, 1 chair for Mr. Wallace. (Added).
Sept. 30, 1909—Order 430—
Guard for cutter. (Added).
Oct. 4, 1909—Order 472—
100 ñ and 100 ñ. (Added).
Oct. 12, 1909—Order 479—
12 lbs. 16 WB 4c ½ lb. (Added).
Oct. 19, 1909—Order A—5—
1 bbl. flour. (Added).
Nov. 5, 1909—Order A—43—
1 piece cotton. (Added).
Dec. 27, 1909—Order A—27—
1 bbl. flour. (Added).
Oct. 22, 1909—Order A—24—
5 galls. methylated spirits. (Added)

EXHIBIT 1—*Continued.*

Nov. 23, 1909—Order A—60—
5 galls. methylated spirits. (Added).
Nov. 23, 1909—Order A—46—
1 bbl. flour. (Added).
Nov. 5, 1909—Order A—44—
Nov. 20, 2 sets pine rollers.
Nov. 23, 3 sets pine rollers.
Nov. 23, 1 set pine rollers. (Added).
Dec. 18, 1909—Order A—91—
1 bbl. coal oil. (Added).

We the undersigned, after careful scrutiny, believe the above to be a correct statement.

(Signed) GEO. P. WARD.
JAS. PELTON,

EXHIBIT 2.

STATEMENT of Employees—Printing Branch—Department P. P. & S., arriving late from June 29, 1909, to June 20, 1910.

June 29—O.K.
June 30—O.K.
July 1—Closed.
July 2—O.K.
July 3—O.K.
July 5—O.K.
July 6—O.K.
July 7—O.K.
July 8—O.K.
July 9—O.K.
July 10—O.K.
July 11—O.K.
July 12—O.K.
July 13—O.K.
July 14—O.K.
July 15—O.K.
July 16—O.K.
July 17—O.K.
July 19—O.K.
July 20—O.K.
July 21—O.K.
July 22—O.K.
July 23—O.K.
July 24—O.K.
July 26—O.K.
July 27—O.K.
July 28—O.K.
July 29—O.K. Harwood returned to work on this date.
July 30—O.K.
July 31—O.K.
Aug. 2—Closed.
Aug. 3—O.K.
Aug. 4—O.K.
Aug. 5—O.K.
Aug. 6—O.K.
Aug. 7—O.K.
Aug. 9—O.K.
Aug. 10—O.K.
Aug. 11—O.K.
Aug. 12—O.K.
Aug. 13—O.K.
Aug. 14—O.K.
Aug. 16—O.K.
Aug. 17—Harwood 9.30 and 2.15 p.m.
Aug. 18—Harwood 9.20 and 2 p.m.
Aug. 19—Harwood 9.20 and 1.50 p.m.
Aug. 20—Harwood 9.20 and 2.15 p.m.
Aug. 21—O.K.
Aug. 23—O.K. a.m., 2.10 p.m.
Aug. 24—O.K.
Aug. 25—O.K.
Aug. 26—O.K.
Aug. 27—O.K. a.m., and 2 p.m.
Aug. 28—O.K.
Aug. 30—O.K.
Aug. 31—O.K.
Sept. 1—O.K.
Sept. 2—O.K. a.m., 2 p.m.
Sept. 3—O.K. a.m., 2 p.m.
Sept. 4—O.K.
Sept. 7—O.K.
Sept. 8—O.K.
Sept. 9—O.K
Sept. 10—Harwood 10.30 and 3.30.
Sept. 11—Harwood 10.
Sept. 13—O.K.—2 p.m.
Sept. 14—O.K.—Three previous names arrive at 9.10.
Sept. 15—Closed.
Sept. 16—O.K. and 2 p.m.
Sept. 17—O.K. and 2 p.m.
Sept. 18—O.K.
Sept. 20—O.K.
Sept. 21—O.K. and 3.40.
Sept. 23—O.K.
Sept. 24—Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Sept. 25—Harwood 10.
Sept. 27—Harwood 9.40.
Sept. 28—Chamberlain 9.20 and Harwood 9.25.
Sept. 29—O.K.
Sept. 30—Harwood 9.30 and 2.45.
Oct. 1—O.K.
Oct. 2—O.K.
Oct. 4—Chamberlain 10.
Oct. 5—Four men 9.10; Harwood 9 and 2.
Oct. 6—Harwood 9.10 and 2.
Oct. 7—Harwood 9.20 and 2.
Oct. 8—Harwood 10 and 2.
Oct. 9—Harwood 9.20.
Oct. 11—Harwood 9.30 and 2.

EXHIBIT 2—*Continued.*

Oct. 12—Harwood 9.30 and 2.
Oct. 13—Harwood 9.20 and 2.15.
Oct. 14—Chamberlain 10.
Oct. 15—Harwood 9.45 and 2.15; Chamberlain 10 and 2.
Oct. 16—Harwood 10.
Oct. 18—Harwood 9.45 and 2.
Oct. 19—Harwood 9.45 and 3.
Oct. 20—Harwood 9.30 and 2.45.
Oct. 21—Neville 9.30.
Oct. 22—Harwood 9.20 and 2.30.
Oct. 23—Harwood 9.25.
Oct. 25—O.K.
Oct. 26—Harwood O.K. a.m., 3 p.m.
Oct. 27—O.K. a.m., 2.30 p.m.—3 signed previous at 9.10.
Oct. 28—Harwood O.K. a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Oct. 29—Neville 9.30.
Nov. 2—Chamberlain 9.30 and 2.
Nov. 3—Snow 9.30.
Nov. 4—O.K. and 2.30.
Nov. 5—Harwood 9.25 and 3; Reardon 9.25.
Nov. 6—Chamberlain 10.
Nov. 8—O.K.
Nov. 9—Harwood 9.30 and 2.20.
Nov. 10—Harwood 9.25 and 2.15.
Nov. 11—Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Nov. 12—Harwood O.K., previous name signed 9.20.
Nov. 13—Harwood 9.30, Chamberlain 10.
Nov. 15—Gleeson 9.20, Snow 9.20, and Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Nov. 16—O.K.
Nov. 17—O.K. and 3. p.m.
Nov. 18—Harwood 9.20 and 2.45.
Nov. 19—Harwood 9.45.
Nov. 20—Harwood 9.45.
Nov. 22—Chamberlain 9.45 and 1.45.
Nov. 23—Harwood 9.25 and 2.15; Chamberlain 10.
Nov. 24—Harwood 9.25 and 2.
Nov. 25—Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Nov. 26—Harwood 10 15.
Nov. 27—Harwood 9.30.
Nov. 29—Harwood 9.45 and 2.
Nov. 30—Harwood 9.30 and 2.15; Chamberlain 10 and 2.
Dec. 1—Harwood 9.25 and 2.30.
Dec. 2—Gleeson 9.25.
Dec. 3—Harwood 9.40 and 2.15.
Dec. 5—Harwood O.K., name previous signed 9.20.
Dec. 7—Harwood 9.25 and 2.15.
Dec. 8—Harwood 9.20 and 2.15.
Des. 9—O.K.
Dec. 10—Harwood O.K. and 2.15; 5 previous signed at 9.15.
Dec. 11—O.K.
Dec. 13—Harwood 9.20 and 2.15.
Dec. 14—Gleeson 9.25, Consitt 9.30, Harwood 9.40 and 2.
Dec. 15—Gleeson 9.25.
Dec. 16—Ward 9.30, Harwood O.K. and 2.15.
Dec. 17—Harwood 2.30.
Dec. 18—O.K.
Dec. 20—Gleeson 9.25, Harwood 9.25 and 2.15.
Dec. 21—Snow 9.20, Harwood O.K. and 2.15.
Dec. 22—Harwood 9.15 and 2.
Dec. 23—Harwood O.K. and 2.15.
Dec. 24—Chamberlain 9.30.
Dec. 27—Harwood 9.55 and 2.10, Chamberlain 10.
Dec. 28—Harwood 9.40 and 2.15.
Dec. 29—Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Dec. 30—Harwood 9.30 and 2.
Dec. 31—O.K.
Jan. 3—Chamberlain 9.25, Reardon 9.25, Ward 9.25.
Jan. 4—Harwood sick from Jan. 3 to Jan. 25.
Jan. 26—Harwood 10 and 3.
Jan. 27—10 and 3.
Jan. 28—Harwood 10 and 3.
Jan. 29—Harwood 10.
Jan. 31—10 and 3.
Feb. 1—Harwood 10 and 2.45.
Feb. 2—Harwood 10 and 2.45.
Feb. 3—Snow 9.25. Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Feb. 4—Harwood 9.50 and 2.20; Chamberlain 10.
Feb. 5—Harwood 10.
Feb. 7—Harwood 10 and 3.
Feb. 8—Chamberlain 9.30; Harwood 10 and 2.45.
Feb. 10—Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Feb. 11—Harwood 9.45 and 2.45.
Feb. 12—Harwood 10.15.
Feb. 14—Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Feb. 15—Harwood 9.45 and 2.40.
Feb. 16—Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Feb. 17—Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Feb. 18—Harwood 9.50 and 3.
Feb. 19—Harwood 9.30.
Feb. 21—Chamberlain 10.
Feb. 22—Harwood O.K. and 2.45.
Feb. 23—Harwood 9.40 and 2.30.
Feb. 24—O.K.
Feb. 25—Harwood 9.40 and 2.30.
Feb. 26—Harwood 9.45.
Feb. 28—Harwood 9.45 and 2.15.
Mar. 1—Harwood 9.40 and 2.15.
Mar. 2—Harwood 9.30 and 2.30.
Mar. 3—O.K. a.m. and 2.45.
Mar. 4—O.K.
Mar. 5—O.K.
Mar. 7—O.K.
Mar. 8—O.K.
Mar. 9—O.K.
Mar. 10—O.K., 3 names previous signed 9.10.
Mar. 11—O.K., 2 previous names signed 9.20.
Mar. 12—O.K., previous names signed 9.15 Chamberlain 10.
Mar. 14—Harwood 9.35.
Mar. 15—O.K.
Mar. 16—O.K.
Mar. 17—O.K.
Mar. 18—O.K., 2 previous names signed 2.15.
Mar. 19—O.K., previous names signed 9.25.
Mar. 21—O.K.
Mar. 22—Chamberlain 10; Draper 10.
Mar. 23—O.K., 2 previous names signed 9.15.
Mar. 24—Harwood 9.30.
Mar. 26—Snow 9.20 and 3, Harwood 9.30, and Neville 9.30.
Mar. 29—Harwood 9.30.
Mar. 30—Reardon 9.30, Harwood 10 and 2.30.
Mar. 31—Consitt 9.25, Harwood 9.30, and Chamberlain 9.40.
April 1—O.K.
April 2—O.K.
April 4—O.K., previous name signed 9.20.
April 5—O.K., 3 previous names signed 9.15.

EXHIBIT 2—*Continued.*

April 6—Harwood 9.30.
April 7—O.K. and 2.15; Chamberlain 9.50.
April 9—O.K.
April 11—Harwood 9.30 and 2.
April 12—O.K., previous names signed 9.15 and 9.20.
April 13—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
April 14—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
April 15—O.K.
April 16—O.K., previous names signed 9.20.
April 18—Harwood 9.40.
April 19—O.K., 6 previous names signed 9.15.
April 20—O.K., previous names signed 9.15 and 9.20; Snow 9.30, and Chamberlain 9.45.
April 21—O.K., previous names signed 9.15 and 9.20.
April 22—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
April 23—Harwood 9.30.
April 25—O.K., 3 previous names signed 9.15.
April 26—O.K., 3 previous names signed 9.15.
April 27—O.K., 3 previous names signed 9.15.
April 28—Harwood 9.30.
April 29—O.K., previous names signed at 9.15 and 9.30.
April 30—Harwood 9.30.
May 2—O.K., previous names signed 9.15 and 9.20.
May 3—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
May 4—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
May 5—Closed.
May 6—Harwood 9.45.
May 7—O.K., previous names signed 9.20 and 9.25.
May 9—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
May 10—O.K., previous names signed 9.15.
May 11—O.K.
May 12—O.K.
May 13—O.K., previous names 9.20.
May 14—Chamberlain 10.
May 16—O.K.
May 17—O.K.
May 18—O.K., previous names signed 9.30.
May 19—O.K.
May 20—Closed.
May 21—Snow 9.30, Gleeson 9.30, Neville 9.30.
May 23—O.K.
May 24—Closed.
May 25—O.K.
May 26—O.K., previous names 9.15.
May 27—O.K.
May 28—O.K., previous names 9.15.
May 30—O.K., previous names 9.20.
May 31—O.K., previous names 9.20 and 9.30
June 1—Chamberlain 9.40.
June 2—O.K.
June 3—Closed.
June 4—O.K., previous name 9.20.
June 6—O.K., previous names 9.15.
June 7—O.K.
June 8—O.K., previous names 9.15.
June 9—O.K., previous names 9.15; Chamberlain 9.30.
June 10—Harwood 9.30.
June 11—Chamberlain 9.
June 13—Harwood 9.45.
June 14—O.K.
June 15—O.K., previous name 9.20.
June 16—O.K.
June 17—O.K., previous name 9.20.
June 18—Harwood 9.45.
June 20—O.K.

EXHIBIT 3.

A. H.

OTTAWA, June 21, 1910.

To the Honourable,
The Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR,—At your request, I beg to report as follows concerning the black bordered paper and envelopes in storehouse No. 1, also carbon paper and typewriter ribbons in storehouse No. 3.

A quantity of carbon paper as per list following has been damaged by water, caused by a leakage in the roof of the building and also by dampness caused by water gathering in the basement.

Concerning the typewriter ribbons, I am of the opinion that it would require a test to determine whether they are damaged or not.

Your obedient servant,

J. GOODEN,
Storekeeper.

GROUND FLOOR.

Typewriter Ribbons (Rogers).

Case 34—
48 doz.—Black copy blue for S. P. Machine.
28 " Blue " "
24 " Blue " "
24 " Purple " "

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

Underwood Machines.

48 doz. —Black copy blue.
24 " Blue copy blue.
24 " Purple copy blue.

Remington Machines.

48 doz. —Black copy blue.
24 " Blue copy blue.
24 " Purple copy blue.

288 doz. at $7 per doz., $2,016.

SECOND FLOOR.

Ribbons.

Cupboard—
91 doz. —Blue copy, S. P. brand, S. P. machine.
58 " Indelible copy "
45 " Purple copy "
4 " Trichrome "
6 " Black record, S. P. brand, Underwood.
7 " Green record "
6 " Black record "
6 " Purple record "
2 " Green copy "
25 " Blue copy "
59 " Indelible copy "
6 " Black record, S. P. brand, Empire.
3 " Green copy "
2 " Purple record "
1 " Indelible copy "

321 doz. at $8.50 per doz., $2,728.50.

PEERLESS SUPPLY COMPANY.

Ribbons.

Case 6—
48 doz. —Blue copy, S. P. machine.
48 " Indelible copy "
24 " Purple copy "
Case 7—
24 doz. —Blue copy, Underwood machine.
6 " Blue record "
6 " Green record "
3 " Green copy "
6 " Purple and red copy "
6 " Black record "
24 " Indelible copy, Empire machine.
6 " Blue record "
12 " Purple copy "
12 " Blue copy "
3 " Green record "
3 " Green copy "
3 " Purple record "
6 " Black record. "
Case 5—
3 doz. —Green copy, S. P. machine.
3 " Green record "
62 " Black record "
3 " Green copy, Remington.
3 " Blue record "
3 " Purple record "
3 " Black record "
3 " Green record "
3 " Green copy, Underwood.
3 " Green record "
3 " Blue record "
3 " Purple record "
3 " Black record "

282 doz. at $6.25 per doz., $1,762.50.

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

Case 5—*Continued.*
6 doz. —Purple copy.
3 " Green copy.
3 " Blue record
3 " Purple record.
3 " Black record.
3 " Green record.

21 doz. at $6.25 per doz., $131.25.

Case 3.
3 doz. —Blue record, Star Brand, Underwood machine.
3 " Green record "
3 " Black record "
3 " Purple record "
6 " Blue copy "
6 " Purple copy "
12 " Indelible copy "

Case 4—
12 doz. —Indelible copy, Star brand, Underwood machine.
5 " Purple copy, Remington.
6 " Blue copy "
6 " Indelible copy "
3 " Green record "
3 " Purple record "
3 " Black record "
6 " Purple copy, S. P. machine.
6 " Blue copy "
6 " Indelible copy "
3 " Green record "
2 " Purple record "

Case 1
6 doz.—Indelible copy, Remington.
1 " Blue record "
3 " Purple record "
3 " Black record "
3 " Green record "

113 doz. at $8.50 per doz., $960.50.

Case 2—
6 doz. —Blue copy, Webster Star for Remington.
6 " Purple copy.
2 " Blue record.
6 " Indelible, S. P. machine.
6 " Blue copy "
6 " Purple copy "
3 " Black record "
3 " Blue record "
3 " Green record "
3 " Purple record "
24 " Indelible copy, Underwood.
6 " Blue copy "
6 " Purple copy "
3 " Black record "
3 " Blue record "
3 " Purple record "
3 " Green record "

92 doz. at $8.50 per doz., $782.

GROUND FLOOR.

ALL DAMAGED.

Kimpton.

Case 36—
100 boxes semi-blue, heavy.

Peerless Supply Company.

Case 37—
50 boxes semi-blue, lt. wt.
50 boxes semi-blue, med.

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

Peerless Carbon and Ribbon Manufacturing Company.

Case 38—
75 boxes Premier Gauze, purple.*

275 boxes at $3.25, $893.75.*

Rogers.

Case 39—
100 boxes blue Maple Leaf.
100 boxes purple Maple Leaf.

200 boxes at $2.38, $476.

McNeill.

Case 40—
250 boxes Premier Gauze, lt. blk.

Rogers.

Case 42—
208 boxes thin black.

458 boxes at $3.25, $1,488.50.

McNeill.

Case 43—
125 boxes Premier Gauze purple, at $3.25, $406.25.

SECOND FLOOR.

Premier Gauze, McNeill.

Case 18—
40 boxes Premier Gauze, medium, blue.
90 boxes Premier Gauze, light weight, black.
Case 17—
75 boxes medium purple.
30 boxes light weight blue } Damaged.
20 "
On floor—
50 boxes light weight blue.
30 boxes light weight black.
256 boxes light weight black.
200 boxes medium black.
99 boxes heavy blue.
40 boxes heavy black.
Cupboard—
105 boxes light weight blue.
92 boxes medium blue.
3 boxes light weight purple.
60 boxes heavy purple.
110 boxes light weight black.
82 boxes light weight blue.
110 boxes heavy blue.

1,462 boxes at $3.25, $4,751.50.

GROUND FLOOR.

Rogers.

Case 27—
99 boxes purple Maple Leaf.
Case 32—
100 boxes blue Maple Leaf.
54 boxes black Maple Leaf.

3 boxes at $2.38 per box, $632.14.

SECOND FLOOR.

Rogers.

179 boxes Maple Leaf, blue.
44 boxes Maple Leaf purple.

223 boxes at $2.38, $530.74

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

McNeill.

Case 14
97 boxes Little's Satin Finish, $3.25.
3 " Extra Thin, $3.25.
Case 15—
50 boxes Little's Satin Finish, black.
50 " " blue.
200 boxes at $3.25, $650.
Case 9—
100 boxes Little's Cobweb, black at $3.45, $345.
50 " " blue at $3.45, $172.50.
6 " Satin Finish at $3.25, $19.50.
Case 10—
100 boxes Little's Cobweb, black.
50 " " blue.
On floor—
100 boxes Little's Cobweb, black.
50 " " blue.
300 boxes at $3.25, $1,035.
Cupboard—
150 boxes Little's Satin Finish, blue, extra thin at $3.25, $487.50.
On floor—
50 boxes Carter's Gossamer, purple.
42 " " blue.
Case 23—
64 boxes Carter's Gossamer, purple.
Case 24—
22 boxes purple.
178 boxes at $3.25, $578.50.

Carbon Paper—Peerless Supply Company.

Case 8—
120 boxes black medium.
10 boxes blue medium.
Case 11—
130 boxes heavy black.
Case 12—
70 boxes purple medium.
Case 13—*
130 boxes light black.
460 boxes at $3.25 per box, $1,495.00.
Case 16—
10 boxes purple medium.
Case 16—
10 boxes purple medium.
20 boxes black heavy.
100 boxes blue heavy.
130 boxes at $3.25 per box, $422.50.

McNeill.

Cupboard—	
188 boxes Ellams black	$3 25
20 boxes purple	3 25
45 boxes blue	3 25
253 boxes at	822 25

Star Brand Carbon Paper (Bristow).

	$ cts.
Case 19—	
39 Boxes—Multicopy blue	3 25
3 " Multicopy purple	3 25
Case 20—	
14 " O.K. purple	3 25
27 " O.K. blue	3 25
Case 21—	
40 boxes—M.K. purple	3 25
Case 22—	
36 boxes—Purple O.K.	3 25
1 " Purple M.K.	3 25

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

Case No. 1—		
23 boxes—Semi-blue O.K.		3 25
Case 25—		
50 boxes—Purple M.K.		3 25
17 " Blue M.K.		3 25
Case 4—		
30 boxes—Blue M.K.		3 25
9 " Blk. M.K.		3 25
Case 26—		
49 boxes—Purple O.K.		3 25
51 " Blue O.K.		3 25
5 " Black O.K.		3 25
394 boxes at $3.25.	1,280	50

GROUND FLOOR.

McNeill

Case 29—
100 boxes—Carter's Gossamer black.
50 " Carter's Gossamer purple.

150 boxes at $3.25, $487.50.

Peerless Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co.

Case 30—
100 boxes—Premier gauze heavy weight black.

Case 41—
99 boxes—Premier gauze black.

Rogers.

Case 35—
42 boxes—Black thin.

241 boxes at $3.25, $783.25.

McNeill.

Case 28—
150 boxes—Little's satin finish black.
50 " Little's satin finish blue.

200 boxes at $3.25, $650.

Peerless Supply Co.

Case 31—
50 boxes—Little's cobweb blue.
100 " Little's Cobweb black.

150 boxes at $3.45, $517.50.
Case 33—
150 boxes—Little's satin finish black at $3.25, $487.50.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

BLACK BORDER IN STOCK MARCH 31, 1910.

		Cost.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
8,157	L. sq. B.B. broad.....Per M.	4 50	36 71
3,425	" " D broad..... "	5 24	17 95
750	" " D broad..... "	5 24	3 93
2,350	No. 9 B.B. azure..... "	10 65	75 03
15,030	No. 9 B.B. D. broad..... "	7 70	115 73
8,000	No. 9 B.B. D. broad..... "	7 70	61 60
14,325	Noll white B.B. med..... "	6 10	87 38
500	" " ..... "	3 75	1 88
1,790	" " ..... "	7 70	13 78
375	" " ..... "	7 70	2 89
12	No. 12white B.B. med..... "	9 45	0 11
1,500	" " ..... "	10 57	15 86
325	" " ..... "	14 90	4 84
7,500	Foolscap envs. B.B. broad..... "	7 70	57 75
46	B.B. card envelopes..... "	3 50	0 16
15,400	B.B. envelopes..... "	5 25	80 85
425	" ..... "	5 25	2 23
600	" ..... "	5 00	3 00
1,000	" ..... "	4 05	4 05
1,450	" No. 5..... "	8 40	12 18
8,500	" No. 5..... "	8 40	71 40
4,000	" No. 4.....per C.	0 20	8 00
1,100	" No. 4..... "	0 20	2 20
700	" No. 6..... "	0 23	1 61
2,000	B.B. envelopes rough linen.....per M.	4 30	8 60
675	B.B. envelopes la. square..... "	6 00	4 05
400	" " ..... "	7 50	3 00
200	" " ..... "	7 50	1 50
250	" " ..... "	4 40	1 10
600	" " ..... "	9 00	5 40
5	Cross B.B. envelopes la. square..... gross.	1 10	5 50
3	" " ..... "	1 05	3 15
13	" " ..... "	0 88	11 44
20	" " ..... "	0 88	17 60
4	" " ..... "	0 80	3 20
13	" " ..... "	0 74	9 62
15	" " ..... "	0 93	13 95
3	" " ..... "	0 93	2 79
6	" " ..... "	0 95	5 70
9	" " ..... "	1 35	12 15
1	" " ..... "	1 25	1 25
1,375	" " .....per M.	5 10	7 01
100	" " ..... "	5 10	0 51
375	" " ..... "	5 10	1 91
1,200	la. square cr. broad envelopes..... "	5 24	6 29
11,000	" " ..... "	5 24	57 64
2,000	cr. No. 7..... "	5 50	11 00
9,000	la. square cr. med..... "	5 24	47 16
10,000	la. square cr. No. 11..... "	8 00	80 00
4,875	la. square cr. No. 11..... "	8 40	40 95

STOREHOUSE NO. 1.

	B.B. Paper.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
115	Reams No. 52 ledger foolscap folded B.B.....	13 65	13 65	1,569 75
14	Reams 8x13 single sheets cream.....	10 90	10 90	152 60
10	Reams note paper.....		No price.	01
4½	Reams S. burn B.B. middle cr.	5 80	5 80	56 10
37–8–0	Reams octavo large hand made.....	at	at	
20	Reams Whatman's cr. ½ sheets 8x13.....	at	at	
5	Reams la. post 4 to B.B. middle.....	at	at	
4	Reams Saunder's hand made double sheets.....	12 55.....		50 20
20	Reams la. 8 vo. antique cr.....	3 75.....		75 00
4	Reams silverburn B.B. middle ½ sheets 4 to	4 10.....		16 40

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

ENVELOPES.

			$ cts.	$ cts.
10,750	la. square cream 8 vo	per M.	5 24	56 33
13,000	cr. laid official No. 11	"	6 10	79 30
1,350	No. 58. B.B.	"	1 80	1 35
1,625	No. 58 B.B.	"	1 00	1 63

GROUND FLOOR.

OLD STOCK.

12	Reams B.B. doub. broad	6 50	78 00
4	Reams B.B. doub. broad	4 30	17 20

NEW.

MILLAR.

		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
10,250	Envelopes No. 9 (our No. 11)	9 50	10 50	1,071 53
9,500	Envelopes No. 12	11 30	13 50	128 25
135½	Reams 13x16 ledger	9 60	13 65	1,849 58
14	Reams 8x13 ledger	8 20	10 20	142 80

NEW BLACK B. ONLY.

B.B. PAPER—*Crown Litho Co.*

17,280 sheets cap no price yet.

NEW B. B. PAPERS—B. B. ONLY.

STONE, LTD.

	Price for work only.	Selling price.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,760 sheets Saunders Cap, hand made	29 32	12 55	63 69
18,240 sheets LaPost 8vo cream, No. 1	51 60	2 60	98 80
9,455 sheet F. cap single sheets, Whatmans	50 10	6 55	128 31
18,720 sheets LaPost 8vo Antique	56 60	3 75	146 25
18,720 sheets La Post 8vo Whatmans	24 70	4 10	159 90
28,720 sheets F. cap single sheets	156 80	6 00	359 00
3,864 sheets D. cap bond	32 05	No price yet.	
30,720 sheets LaPost 8vo Antique		"	
12,322 sheets D. cap 28 lb		"	
39,205 sheets LaPost 4to Antique		"	

NEW.

Bouvier.

Envelopes —	$ cts.
16,000 No. 7 n.w	No price.
9,100 No. 7 cost	"
6,250 No. 12 w. w., $9, $12.50	78 12
500 No. 8 w. c. c	"
67,750 No. 11 w. w., $7, $10.50	711 38
500 15 x 9½	No price.
2,750 15 x 9½ cost $24.00, $25.00	68 75
500 No. 11 W.W. C.L	No price.
43,000 La 8vo wove, $6.00, $6.35	273 05
250 No. 14	No price.
20,725 L. Post 8vo Ont $5.00 making $9.70	201 03
200 8½ x 4½ spcl., $22.75, $23.50	4 70
600 No. 11, hand made	No price.
2,000 No. 11 spcl	"

EXHIBIT 3—*Continued.*

PEERLESS CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA, April 18, 1910.

E. R. MCNEILL, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Shipment of carbon paper returned from the Government Stationery Department to hand, and upon thorough examination find that this has apparently been effected very decidedly by moisture, since one does not have to look at the carbon, but is able to tell from the feeling of folders, that the carbon has been lying in a very cold and moist place.

We are returning carbon, as per your request, and regret that we could do nothing in regard to same. As you know, carbon paper must be kept in a dry place in order to obtain first-class work.

Yours very truly,
PEERLESS CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO., LTD.,
per 'JOS. L. SEITZ,'
General Manager.

PEERLESS CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO., LTD.,
TORONTO, CANADA, April 6, 1910.

E. R. MCNEILL, Esq.,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 5th instant to hand and we note the order inclosed, which has been mailed to the wrong address. In this connection we might also say that our letter of yesterday's date will explain our step in the matter. If the carbon paper sent will be of no use to you kindly return same to us. In the meantime, we are mailing you the box of blue carbon to-night.

Re the matter of Printing Bureau, are quite willing to agree with you that you are certainly under no obligation. Last May, you will remember, we were unfortunate enough to have a fire in our factory here, and while only a very small margin of the made-up stuff was touched by water, the rest of it invariably became mildewed and soggy, so it would have just the same fault as you find with the carbon in Ottawa. We think that if you were to let the Printing Bureau know of this, you would probably be able to arrange matter satisfactorily.

You may rest assured that if the carbon was defective previous to being placed in the damp store room, we would have no hesitation in replacing it. We will leave it to your own judgment to decide what had better be done.

Yours very truly,
PEERLESS CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO., LTD.,
per 'JOS. L. SEITZ,'
General Manager.

EDWARD R. MCNEILL, DEALER,
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.
166 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA, Ont., April 21, 1910.

F. GOULDTHRITE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—You wrote me under date of March 11 in reference to Premier Brand carbon paper, which you had in stock and which was not satisfactory for ordinary use, and asking me to exchange the same for carbon of better quality. I replied that

the manufacturers of this carbon would doubtless exchange the same for you, free of charge, and if they did not feel disposed to do so I would make the exchange myself. This promise was conditional, however, that the carbon was faulty when supplied to you, and did not prove satisfactory to the operators when sent from your department.

After making a thorough examination of the carbon paper you had reference to and obtaining the opinion of my manufacturers, and other parties interested in the manufacture of carbon, I am of the opinion that it is not fair to ask me to exchange this carbon, free of charge. My reason for this is that the carbon paper has been kept in a storeroom that has at the present time three or four feet of water in the cellar, and also that quite a few cases of paper had been spoiled by the water leaking through from the roof and running down the back stairs on to the floor where the carbon paper is stored.

I can quite understand that it is in my own interest to see that only first-class carbon is sent out to the various departments under my name. From samples obtained from your storeroom I have made several tests—one of which I inclose herewith. You will note from this specimen that the work done with this carbon is almost useless and in one or two instances almost obliterated, after having been exposed to the light for a few days.

I inclose letters from the manufacturers in regard to this matter, which shows that they do not consider themselves liable in any way, owing to the conditions above referred to.

Incls.

Yours truly,

E. R. McNEILL.

Sample of carbon boxes upstairs in Government storehouse.

Same are curled when unboxed. One copy. April , 1910.

This is a sample of Carter's carbon paper after exposure to dampness. One copy only. April 2, 1910.

This is a sample of the work done with Peerless carbon paper after being exposed to dampness for several months. One carbon copy only. April 2, 1910.

This is a sample of work done with Little's Satin Finish carbon paper after being exposed to dampness for several months. One carbon copy only.

EXHIBIT 4.

House of Commons, Ottawa,
June 14, 1910.

Hon. Chas. Murphy,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Murphy,—I would be very much pleased if you could place at the Bureau, as printer, Mr. C. Parnell Hickey, of 186 Carling Avenue.

This young man is a personal friend of mine, and has been strongly recommended to me. In addition he is a first-class workman, and something should be done for him.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. B. McGIVERIN.

EXHIBIT 4—*Continued.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
OTTAWA, June 15, 1910.

DEAR MR. MCGIVERN,—I am in receipt of your letter *re* Mr. C. P. Hickey, 186 Carling Avenue.

As you know it would give me pleasure to meet your wishes, but I am afraid that owing to conditions at the Printing Bureau, I will be unable to recommend any appointment until I get the whole affair cleaned up.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

H. B. MCGIVERN, Esq., M.P.
Ottawa.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., LIMITED,
OTTAWA, ONT., June 21, 1910.

Hon. CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MURPHY,—Writing to you some time ago on behalf of the city newspapers in regard to some considerations by which the newspapers are affected by the Printing Bureau, I said, 'Also we feel it an injustice that the Printing Bureau when looking for additional help, should take our men from us. Finally, we think it the worst injustice of all, that not the slightest attempt is made to lessen the inconvenience of losing our men without a day's warning, especially when it is a case of skilled labour, which it is very difficult to secure on short notice for private offices here.'

In reply you were kind enough to say that you fully appreciated the situation I had placed before you, and that you hoped to learn from the King's Printer that the matter would be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Subsequently, you inclosed a letter from Mr. Parmelee, the King's Printer, in which he said:' The management of the Bureau have always been very careful when engaging hands to ascertain that they were not employed in any of the outside offices, —I can assure Mr. Ross, or any employing printer, that printers will not be taken on here, if at the time of seeking employment, the men are engaged in an outside office.'

One of our men, Hickey by name, on Monday of last week, asked for his wages, and said that he was not coming back to work, as he 'had obtained a better job.' Yesterday he was at work at the Printing Bureau. On Saturday afternoon, another expert workman named Raymond gave us notice that he was leaving, and yesterday, Monday, he was at work in the Printing Bureau. In each case we had about five minutes' notice that these men were going. I am informed also that an expert operator has just been engaged by the Bureau from one of the other city newspaper offices. Needless to say, it is a serious matter for us. So difficult is it for us to obtain expert men that the last two engaged in the Journal office were brought by us from England. Surely under such circumstances, it is unfair that the Printing Bureau, which is under no pressure of work as daily papers, and which offers very exceptional advantages owing to other than ordinary business reasons, should be taking our men away from us under such circumstances.

I ought to have returned the previous correspondence in the matter, as you requested of me, and I must apologize for having carelessly neglected to do so. I beg to inclose it now. I hope you will kindly take the matter up again.

With regard,

I am, yours sincerely,

(Sd.) P. D. ROSS.

EXHIBIT 5.

A. H.

MEMORANDUM *re* TOILET PAPERS.

Three kinds of toilet paper have been purchased in the United States, viz:—

1. Hoyt's which has been used exclusively by the Intercolonial railway for years. It is sold only to the holders of Hoyt's receptacles which is a United States patent. It permits of the abstraction of but a single sheet at a time and on the grounds of economy the Intercolonial railway officials decline to use any other.

2. A special coloured paper adopted for use in the Bureau by the direction of the late King's Printer, Dr. Dawson. Complaints had been made by the former caretaker that the girls in the Bureau had been using great quantities for curl papers or something of that sort. To prevent this a highly coloured paper which would render its use conspicuous and readily reveal its source of supply was adopted.

3. A line of paper, better in quality than anything handled by the E. B. Eddy Company, of J. C. Wilson & Company, who are the only manufacturers of toilet papers in Canada. This brand is used for lavatories in the inside service where a superior quality of paper is required.

Herewith will be found samples of each of these lines except Hoyt's which is purchased solely for the Intercolonial railway and only as asked for. Two samples of the paper manufactured by the J. C. Wilson & Company are also inclosed. None of the E. B. Eddy samples are in stock at this time, but the quality of their lines is the same as that of the J. C. Wilson & Company.

F. GOULDTHRITE.

KING'S PRINTER, CANADA,
OTTAWA, June 15, 1910.

DEAR MR. MURPHY,—I am informed by the Superintendent of Stationery that there are no departmental requisitions in the Bureau calling for any particular brand or grade of toilet paper. Requisitions for toilet paper are filled by the Superintendent of stationery to the best of his judgment as to what is required to suit the particular needs of the department concerned. For instance a requisition to supply the penitentiaries would be filled with the cheapest grade. On the other hand, a requisition for the minister, deputy minister or other high official of the government would be filled by the best brand in stock.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE.

EXHIBIT 6.

A. H.

SAMPLES OF TOILET PAPER PURCHASED AT NEW YORK.

EXHIBIT 7.

The following entries for toilet paper will be found in the blotter (or entry book for Reqn.):—

May, 1909—Militia Ord. Officer, Ottawa—
Entry 49, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
June, 1909—Dorchester Penty.—
Entry 18, 500 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
July, 1909—Militia—
Entry 17, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Entry 37, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Entry 85, 400 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Entry No. 87, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Entry 155, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Aug., 1909—Interior—
Entry 105, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Sept., 1909—Militia—
Entry 3, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Entry 4, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Sept., 1909—Interior—
Entry 18, 144 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Sept., 1909—Militia—
Entry 49, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Nov., 1909—Militia—
Entry 17, 300 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
Jan., 1910—Railways and Canals—
Entry 26, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.
March, 1910—Interior—
Entry 114, 100 rolls at $13.75 per 100 rolls.

EXHIBIT 8.

A. H.

List of names of employees, Public Printing and Stationery Department, printing branch, showing the number of times late, from June 29, 1909 to June 21, 1910:—

	Times late.
Geo. P. Ward	2
A. E. Chamberlain	61
A. Grison	Nil.
P. M. Draper	5
J. Daly	Nil.
J. Reardon	5
J. Neville	6
R. E. Cook	3
A. T. Snow	10
J. Gleeson	9
H. Consitt	5

MEMO. *Re* CHAMBERLAIN.

Sept. 9, 1909—Chamberlain signed at 8.00a.m., previous name 8.30 a.m.
" 11 " " " 8.30 " " 8.45 "
" 13 " " " 8.50 " " 9.00 "
Sept. 27, 1909—Absent all day (Marginal note says on leave).

EXHIBIT 8—*Continued.*

Oct. 2, 1909—Absent all day, Marginal note, attending funeral.
Oct. 16, 1909—Chamberlain left at 11.10, Marginal note, on official business.
Dec. 2, 1909—See time signed P. M.
Dec. 28, 1909—Absent all day.
Feb. 1, 1910—Absent afternoon.
Mar. 17, 1910—Absent a.m.

MEMO. *Re* COOK.

Feb. 26, 1910—Absent all day (Marginal note on business).
Feb. 28, 1910 " " " "
Mar. 1, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 14, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 15, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 16, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 18, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 19, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 20, 1910 " " " "
Apr. 21, 1910 " " " "

EXHIBIT 9.

June 15, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to certain defalcations in the government service here in 1902 there was an inquiry held which, among other things, resulted in a recommendation being made that thenceforward a special kind of safety paper should be used in the manufacture of government cheques. I understand that following the adoption of this recommendation an officer of the government went to New York, and after inquiry gave your firm the order for supplying the safety paper for the cheques in question.

According to the public accounts you appear to have supplied this safety paper up to the end of your financial year in 1908. After that date the paper seems to have been supplied by the firm of G. W. Millar & Company, but I cannot find any reason for transferring the order from your firm to the Millar firm.

May I request that you will be kind enough to let me know if the facts as to the supplying of the safety paper in question are as I have outlined them above? In the second place I would feel obliged if you would also let me knew whether your firm is aware of any reason for transferring the order to the Millar people, and if so what such reason is?

Herewith I inclose six sheets of safety cheque paper obtained from the stationery branch at the Government Printing Bureau, of which I am the official head.

Please let me know if this paper was manufactured by your firm or by the Millar Company. If it has been manufactured by the Millar Company, please send me six sheets of your paper in corresponding colours for purposes of comparison, and when sending them be kind enough to state if the samples that you forward are samples of the paper you previously supplied to our government.

I would also like to know whether there are different grades or qualities of this safety cheques paper, and if such be the fact, then I would feel grateful if you would advise me as to the quality or grade of the six samples inclosed with this letter, and, further, as to how the safety paper supplied by the Millar Company compares in

quality with the safety paper that you furnished this government with up to the year 1908.

When writing be kind enough to return the inclosed samples.

You will place me under an additional obligation if you will kindly reply to the different inquiries categorically as they appear in this letter.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

GEO. LA MONTE & SON,
33 Nassau St.,
New York.

June 17, 1910.

HON. AND DEAR SIR.—We have your very esteemed favour of the 15th instant referring to safety paper used by the Dominion government, and inclosing six sheets of paper.

In the first place, our understanding agrees with yours that after a visit by an officer of your government our safety paper was adopted and we made a special paper for your government containing our special design or mark.

We continued to supply this paper for some years, but of late have failed to receive any orders for the same, and have not known of any reason for their cessation.

In the second place, we did not know that the order had been transferred to the firm of G. W. Millar & Company.

In the third place, the paper furnished by the Millar Company, as represented by the samples sent by you, was not made by our company. We inclose you from our files five samples, same being green, yellow, primrose, pink and stone, which represent the paper previously furnished you by us. Of the blue we have only a small sample, which we also inclose.

Of the six samples sent us with your letter, the pink is the only one made by us. We never sold any of this paper to any one but your government, so that the Millar Company did not get even this pink sample from us.

Careful tests made upon the paper furnished by the Millar Company prove the same to be entirely devoid of any safety qualities. This can be easily demonstrated by the use of any ink eradicator. The paper would appear to be a fraudulent imitation of ours, and is in direct violation of our trade mark, which is registered with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, No. 49, folio 11934, dated at Ottawa the 3rd day of May, 1907, to which we respectfully call your attention.

Up to the present writing we did not know of the existence of such an imitation. We also give it to you as our opinion that the writing qualities of the paper furnished by the Millar Company are inferior to the writing qualities of our paper.

As requested, we return you your samples herewith, together with our own samples to which we have referred above. We can, of course, make you any variety of colours you may desire, and we would appreciate greatly the renewal of your government patronage.

For your information, we would state that the last invoice rendered you for this paper was dated February 11, 1908.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE LA MONTE & SON,
GEORGE M. LA MONTE,
President.

R. F.
Honourable CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

EXHIBIT 10.

A. H.

SAMPLE OF LA MONTE SAFETY CHEQUE PAPER.

EXHIBIT 11.

A. H.

August 13—09.

Hereafter persons desiring small loans are to pay at least full legal rate of interest on same.

(Signed) J. E. B.

EXHIBIT 12.

A. H.

Payment in full rec. Aug. 13th, 1909, five dollars.....($5.00) interest 12 per cent per annum.

(Signed) J. E. Bailey.

Payment in full rec. Aug. 27th, 1909, ($5.00) five dollars.....cents, interest 12 per cent per annum.

(Signed) J. E. Bailey.

Payment in full rec. Oct. 22nd, 1909, ($10.00) ten dollars.. ..cents, interest 10 per cent per annum.

(Signed) J. E. Bailey.

In the Division Court of the County of Carleton.
No.
A.D. 1909.

Between	J. E. Bailey,	Plaintiff,
and	Napoleon Moisan,	Defendant.

J. E. Bailey of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, Bookbinder, claims of Napoleon Moisan of the said City of Ottawa, employee in the Government Printing Bureau of Canada 212 St. Patrick Street, the sum of ten dollars together with interest thereon at 12 per cent per annum from the 22nd day of October one thousand nine hundred and nine until judgment, being the amount due upon the promissory note in favour of the Plaintiff, a copy of which is hereunder written.

Dated this eight day of December A.D. 1909.

Nellis, Matheson & Thompson,
22 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

OTTAWA, October 22, 1909. No. 46.

I hereby agree to pay to J. E. Bailey or bearer of this note the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) on 3rd day of Dec. 1909, with interest at rate of 12 per cent per annum.

(Signed) NAP. MOISAN.

Amt. of note $10.00
" Interest 20

$10.20

OTTAWA Canada, November 22, 1909.

NAPOLEON MOISAN, Esq.,
Binder Department,
Government Printing Bureau,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your note for $10.00 with interest at 12 per cent per annum, due December 6 next, in favour of J. E. Bailey, has been left at this office for collection. Kindly see that the same is met at maturity, as we have instructions to collect.

Yours truly,

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON.

Amount of note, $10 00
Interest, 0 15

$10 15

OTTAWA, Canada, April 5, 1910.

NAPOLEON MOISAN, Esq.,
Binder Department,
Government Printing Bureau,
Ottawa.

Bailey vs. *Moisan.*

DEAR SIR,—We have received only two payments, $4.00 in all, from you, and there is now a third one overdue, and we understand that the bailiff's fees have not been paid. Please attend to the matter promptly, as the condition of accepting monthly payments was that they should be kept up regularly, otherwise, the full amount is payable at any time.

Yours truly,

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON.

Payment in full rec. Jan. 14, 1910 ($5.00) five dollars — cents, interest 12 per cent per annum.

(Signed) J. E. BAILEY.

EXHIBIT 13.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY,

DEAR SIR,—Please note the date of this receipt
and oblige
Your ob. S.
E. AUGER,
Paper Ruler.

In First Division Court of the county of Carleton
No.
A.D. 1910.

Between	J. E. Bailey,	Plaintiff,
and	Edouard Auger,	Defendant.

J. E. Bailey, of the city of Ottawa, Ontario, bookbinder, claims of Edouard Auger, of the said city of Ottawa, ruler, employed in the Government Printing Bureau of Canada, the sum of five dollars and fifty cents, together with interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum from the fourteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and ten until judgment, being the amount due upon a promissory note in favour of the plaintiff, a copy of which is hereunder written.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of April, A.D. 1910.

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON,
22 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14, 1910. No. 81.

I hereby agree to pay to J. E. Bailey, or bearer of this note the sum of five dollars .... cents ($5.00), on 28th day of Jan., 1910, with interest at rate of 12 per cent per annum.

(Signed) EDOUARD AUGER.

Amount, $5.50.

No. 826, A.D. 1911.

COPY OF SPECIAL SUMMONS

In the First Division Court in the County of Carleton.

Between J. E. Bailey, Plaintiff, and Edouard Auger, Defendant.

[SEAL.]

To the above-named Defendant—

Take notice that the above named plaintiff claims from you $5.50 as shown by particulars of claim herewith. If the amount of the claim with lawful costs be paid to the clerk of this court within eleven days from the service hereof upon you no further proceedings will be taken.

Unless within eight days after the service the summons on you, you enter with the clerk of this court a notice in writing that you intend to dispute this claim, the clerk may enter judgment at his office and issue execution against you.

In case you give such notice disputing the claim, the cause will be tried at the sittings of this court to be held at the court house in the city of Ottawa, in the said county of Carleton, next after the expiration of ten days from the time this summons is served on you, and the sittings of the court are set forth below.

Given under the seal of this court this 27th day of April, A.D. 1910.

(Sgd.) J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk.

Claim, $5.50.
Costs, exclusive of mileage, $1.65.

Notices and Warnings to the Defendant.

No. 1.—If the defendant disputes the plaintiff's claim or any part of it, he must leave with the clerk within eight days after the day of the service hereof a notice to the effect that he disputes the claim, or if not the whole claim, how much he disputes; in default whereof final judgment may be signed for the whole claim, or such

part as is not disputed at any time within one month after the return of the summons, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to recover for the remainder of the claim.

No. 2.—If the defendant desires to set off any demand or counter claim against the plaintiff at the trial or hearing of this cause, or take the benefit of any statute of limitations or other statute, notice thereof in writing, together with particulars of the set off or counter claim, must be left with the clerk of the court and served on the plaintiff, or left at his usual place of abode, if he is living within the division, not less than five days before the day on which the cause will be tried, and in case the plaintiff does not reside within the division such notice and particulars must be left with the clerk for him.

No. 3.—In case of tort or replevin where the sum or value of the goods or damages sought to be recovered exceeds $20 and in all other cases where the amount sought to be recovered exceed $30, the defendant may have the action tried by a jury by giving notice in writing at the clerk's office five days after service of this summons on him, and on payment of fees for summoning the jury.

No. 4.—On the day of trial the defendant must bring all books and papers necessary to prove his case or in any way connected with it or with his transaction with the plaintiff.

No. 5.—Summonses for witnesses and for the production of documents may be obtained at the office of the clerk upon payment of the proper fee.

No. 6.—The ensuing sittings of the court will be held as follows, viz.:

At ten o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A.D. 1910.

At ten o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of June, A.D. 1910.

To the within named defendant—

Take notice that in any case in which an order may be made changing the place of trial, application must be made therefor to the judge of this court within days after the service hereof.

OTTAWA,

Mr. AUGER—

DEAR SIR,—My sol. wrote me stating that you would settle on the 19th June. I have taken no chance as I phoned him to enter suit in Division Court. The deposit of three dollars being paid. You will have to appear in Court the latter part of this month. I regret taking this step but you have yourself to blame. If you feel like paying me the amount including costs I can arrange to settle matters. At any rate I would advise you to keep aside about ten dollars out of your next pay as you will not have the privilege of paying me in monthly payments. It is a case of doing time or have the red flag hanging out of your home.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. B.

APRIL 26, 1910.

Received from Mr. Moisan one dollar on account of Bailiff's fees, Bailey execution.

(Sgd.) E. T. VANNIEROP.

FEBRUARY 7, 1910.

$2.00

Received from Mr. Nap. Moisan the sum of two dollars on account of Bailey claim.

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON,
C. E. R. M.

March 30, 1910.

$2.00

Received from Mr. Nap. Moisan the sum of two dollars on account of Bailey claim.

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON,
C. E. R. M.

22 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, November 22, 1909.

Oscar Bureau, Esq.,
Binder Department,
Government Printing Bureau,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—Your note for $13.00 with interest at 12 per cent per annum due 6th December next in favour of J. E. Bailey has been left at this office for collection. Kindly see that the same is met at maturity as we have instructions to collect.

Yours truly,

NELLIS, MATHESON & THOMPSON.

Amt. of note $13.00
Interest 07

$13.07

Ottawa, June 25, 1910.

Dear Mr. Murphy,—I am inclosing for your information a letter which I received this morning from J. E. Bailey.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Ottawa, June 25, 1910.

Honourable Chas. Murphy, K.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Incl.
Mr. Parmelee,

Dear Sir,—*Re* the money lending notice and cases which come before you, I beg to state that I am not a money lender in the proper sense of the term nor have I loaned my money at all since Dec. 1st, 1909. I have been lending money as a favour to many of my fellow employees for which I have charged no interest, but was compelled to place notice (as seen by you) for the purpose of preventing the men from borrowing, in a number of cases I loaned small sums to men who were habitually borrowing for which I charged interest at a legal rate, the same being sued for, but I was unable to get it. I might also state that I have lost much time since being employed at Bureau owing to the many business enterprises I have been interested in though I stated my case two years ago to Mr. MacMahon, Sup., in which case I was permitted to lose time without seriously affecting my employment. I do not expect you to take a like view of it therefore I beg to state that I will comply to the rules of the shop in future.

I am conceded a good general hand and good workman. I have written this letter because it has been intimated to me that you were after my scalp.

I do not wish to be up against it, just now as my bosom friends in (Masonic lodge Fidelity) are at present doing me a good turn.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. E. BAILEY,
Gov. P. P. & S. Dept.

OTTAWA, June 27, 1910.

HON. MR. MURPHY.

DEAR SIR,—You are investigating an incident which has come to your notice, unfortunately I am an innocent victim, who while befriending my fellow employees, have placed myself in a very awkward position which would mean dismissal should the wrong view be taken of my case. I may state frankly that I am not a money lender in the proper sense of the term. I have not sufficient capital to operate in that capacity but I have been lending small sums for years though I charged no interest until August 13, 1909. I was troubled with the men borrowing and decided if they had to pay interest they would soon stop it, so I placed a notice on the wall to the effect that persons desiring small loans were required to pay at least full legal rate of interest on same. I found many were willing and I had a form printed to protect myself and claim the amounts loaned. I soon realized that it was becoming a regular business so I stopped it entirely on December 1, 1909, since that time I have not loaned one cent.

I have never made anything out of it, but I have lost over $30 which I am unable to collect. The largest sum I ever loaned was the total sum of $13. I gave small sums to Oscar Bureau, Nap. Moisan, and E. Auger, until it reached $13, $10 and $5, and I must say they are scoundrels of the worst type, and I cannot collect from them, they endeavoured to borrow as high as fifty dollars from me, their intention was to pay me an illegal rate of interest, then I could not collect from them, but fortunately I was not able to loan them such amounts and I had enough sense not to recognize an illegal rate of interest, they owe money all over the city and they know they are safe in the Bureau as their salary cannot be garnisheed, I feel it very keenly, not the losing of my situation but being dismissed from service at this critical period of investigation apart from the injustice, it would ruin me in the city, where I am held in high esteem. However, I trust you will give me an opportunity to clear myself of anything that would be injurious to my character by a most exacting cross-examination, as an innocent and upright man can always clear himself.

As a conscientious and temperate workman of considerable ability, I have no need to worry about having employment, therefore I beg of you to consider this matter in the broad minded and just manner in which I feel certain can be relied upon.

My father is manager of the Mortimer Co. bindery department, where I can easily secure employment, so I am not pleading for my job, but simply pleading for an opportunity to retain the good-will and high esteem in which every person holds me.

I am,
Your faithful servant,
(Sgd.) J. E. BAILEY,
Gov. P. P. and S. Dept.

EXHIBIT 14.

STATEMENT of Bureau accountant showing only $517.90 due on June 10, 1910, for accounts rendered for publications.

EXHIBIT 15.

MEMO. *Re* Overtime made by W. H. Currie, Machinist.

	Hours.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Statement No. 1—1908—			$ cts.	$ cts.
July 15	14	0 63	8 82	
	4	0 83	3 32	
29	8	0 63	5 04	
	2	0 83	1 66	
Aug. 12				
26	9	0 63	5 67	
Sept. 9	17	0 63	10 71	
23	22	0 63	13 86	
	4	0 83	3 32	
Oct. 7	12	0 63	7 56	
21	1	0 63	0 63	
Nov. 4				
18				
Dec. 2				
16	9	0 63	5 67	
	5	0 83	4 15	
30	6	0 63	3 78	
	5	0 83	4 15	
Total Overtime			78 34	
Statement No. 2—1909—				
Jan. 13	6	0 63	3 78	
	4	0 83	3 32	
27	9	0 63	5 67	
	4	0 83	3 32	
Feb. 10	7	0 63	4 41	
	3	0 83	2 49	
24	10	0 63	6 30	
	2	0 83	1 66	
Mar. 10	19	0 63	11 97	
	4	0 83	3 32	
24	24	0 63	15 12	
	8	0 83	6 64	
April 7	21	0 63	13 23	
	6	0 83	4 98	
21	19	0 63	11 97	
	2	0 83	1 66	
May 5	27	0 63	17 01	
	4	0 83	3 32	
19	23	0 63	14 49	
	5	0 83	4 15	
June 2				
16				
30				
Total Overtime			138 81	138 81

EXHIBIT 15—*Continued.*

MEMO. *Re* OVERTIME MADE BY W. H. CURRIE, MACHINIST.

		Hours.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Statement No. 3—1909—					
July	14	6	0 63	2 78	
	28				
Aug.	11	4	0 63	2 52	
	25				
Sept.	8	4	0 63	2 52	
	22	6	0 63	3 78	
Oct.	6	20	0 63	12 60	
	20	22	0 63	13 86	
		1	0 83	0 83	
Nov.	3	3	0 63	1 89	
		1	0 83	0 83	
	17	21	0 63	13 23	
		5	0 83	4 15	
Dec.	1	2	0 63	1 26	
	15	6	0 63	3 78	
		4	0 83	3 32	
	29	3	0 63	1 89	
		2	0 83	1 66	
	Total Overtime			70 90	70 90
Statement No. 4—1910—					
Jan.	12	6	0 63	3 78	
		2	0 83	1 66	
	26	5	0 63	3 15	
Feb.	9	3	0 63	1 89	
	23	16	0 63	10 08	
Mar.	9	3	0 63	1 89	
		7	0 83	5 81	
	23	3	0 63	1 89	
		1	0 83	0 83	
April	6				
	20				
May	4				
	18				
June	1				
	15				
	29				
	Total Overtime			30 98	30 98
	Grand Total				319 03

Reg. Time (app.) $1,480
2,080

EXHIBIT 15—*Continued.*

E. F. Beaudry, Asst. Foreman.

	Overtime.			Regular Time.		
	Hours.	Rate.	Amount	Rate per Week.	Hours.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Statement No. 1—1908—						
July 15	31	0 56	17 36	18 00	96	36 00
	11	0 75	8 25			
July 29	16	0 56	8 96	18 00	96	36 00
	17	0 75	12 75			
August 12	13	0 56	7 28	18 00	96	36 00
	3	0 75	2 25			
August 26	35	0 56	19 56	18 00	96	36 00
	2	0 75	1 50			
September 9	32	0 56	17 92	18 00	96	36 00
	2	0 75	1 50			
September 23	37	0 56	20 72	18 00	96	36 00
	7	0 75	5 25			
October 7	33	0 56	18 48	18 00	96	36 00
	17	0 75	12 75			
October 21	21	0 56	11 76	18 00	87½	32 81
	6	0 75	4 50			
November 4	4	0 56	2 24	18 00	96	36 00
	1	0 75	0 75			
November 18				18 00	96	36 00
December 2				18 00	96	36 00
December 16	9	0 56	5 04	18 00	96	36 00
December, 30	3	0 56	1 68	18 00	96	36 00
Total Overtime			180 54	Regular Time...		464 81
Statement No. 2—1909—						
January 23	9	0 56	5 04	18 01	91	34 13
	2	0 75	1 50			
January 27	29	0 56	16 25	18 00	96	36 00
	12	0 75	9 00			
February 10	32	0 56	17 92	18 00	96	36 00
	7	0 75	5 25			
February 24	29	0 56	16 24	18 00	96	36 00
	11	0 75	8 25			
March 10	36	0 56	20 16	18 00	96	36 00
	12	0 75	9 00			
March 24	33	0 56	18 48	18 00	96	36 00
	14	0 75	10 50			
April 7	33	0 56	18 48	18 00	96	36 00
	11	0 75	8 25			
April 21	32	0 56	17 92	18 00	96	36 00
	6	0 75	4 50			
May 5	35	0 56	19 60	18 00	96	36 00
	10	0 75	7 50			
May 19	36	0 56	20 16	18 00	96	36 00
	11	0 75	5 25			
June 2	3	0 56	1 68	18 00	96	36 00
June 16				18 00	96	36 00
June 30				18 00	96	36 00
Total Overtime			243 92	Regular Time...		466 13

EXHIBIT 15—*Continued.*

E. F. Beaudry, Asst. Foreman.

	Overtime.			Regular Time.		
	Hours.	Rate.	Amount	Rate per Week.	Hours.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Statement No. 3—1909—						
July 14				18 00	95	35 63
July 28				18 00	82	30 75
August 11				18 00	96	36 00
August 25				18 00	96	36 00
September 8				18 00	96	36 00
September 22				18 00	93	34 88
October 6	4	0 56	2 24	18 00	96	36 00
October 20				18 00	96	36 00
November 3				18 00	17	6 38
November 17	9	0 56	5 04	18 00	25½	9 56
December 1	29	0 56	16 24	18 00	96	36 00
	4	0 75	3 00			
December 15	31	0 56	17 36	18 00	96	36 00
	4	0 75	3 00			
December 29	27	0 56	15 12	18 00	96	36 00
	2	0 75	1 50			
Total Overtime			63 50	Regular Time...		405 20

Regular Time, $1,336 14.
Overtime, 487 96.

H. Richer, Lino Operator—Asst. Night Foreman.

Statement No. 1—1908—						
July 15	26	0 70	18 20	22 00	96	44 00
	14	0 92	12 88			
July 29	8	0 70	5 60	22 00	67½	30 94
	8	0 92	7 36	17 20	24½	8 78
August 12	3	0 54	1 62	17 20	70½	25 26
	2	0 72	1 44	22 00	28½	13 06
	6	0 70	4 20			
August 26	18	0 70	12 60	22 00	96	44 00
September 9	14	0 70	9 80	22 00	96	44 00
September 23	18	0 70	12 60	22 00	96	44 00
October 7	13	0 70	9 10	22 00	96	44 00
	8	0 92	7 36			
October 21	7	0 54	3 78	22 00	19½	8 94
	7	0 72	5 04	17 20	73½	26 33
November 4	5	0 72	3 60	17 20	71	25 44
November 18				17 20	94	33 68
December 2				17 20	95	34 04
December 16				17 20	96	34 40
December 30				17 20	79	28 31
Total Overtime			115 18	Regular Time...		489 18

EXHIBIT 15—*Continued.*

H. RICHER, LINO OPERATOR—ASST. NIGHT FOREMAN.

	Overtime.			Regular Time.		
	Hours.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate per Week.	Hours.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
Statement No. 2—1909—						
January 13				17 20	88	33 64
January 27	12	0 57	6 84	17 20	48	17 20
				22 00	57½	26 35
February 10	14	0 70	9 80	22 00	96	44 00
	2	0 92	1 84			
February 24	4	0 70	2 80	22 00	96	44 00
	2	0 92	1 84			
March 10	2	0 70	1 40	22 00	96	44 00
March 24	17	0 70	11 90	22 00	96	44 00
April 7	18	0 70	12 60	22 00	96	44 00
April 21	8	0 70	5 60	22 00	96	44 00
May 5	20	0 70	14 00	22 00	96	44 00
May 19	30	0 70	21 00	22 00	96	44 00
	17	0 92	15 64			
June 2				18 35	87½	33 45
June 16				18 35	96	36 70
June 30				18 35	96	36 70
Total Overtime			105 26	Regular Time		536 04
Statement No. 3—1909—						
July 14				18 35	96	36 70
July 28				18 35	96	36 70
August 11				18 35	96	36 70
August 25				18 35	96	36 70
September 8				18 35	96	36 70
September 22				18 35	94	35 94
October 6				18 35	96	36 70
October 20				18 35	96	36 70
November 3	18	0 57	10 26	18 35	96	36 70
November 17	6	0 57	3 42	18 35	56½	21 60
	1	0 70	0 70	22 00	48	22 00
December 1	5	0 70	3 50	22 00	96	44 00
December 15	8	0 70	5 60	22 00	96	44 00
December 29	1	0 70	0 70	22 00	96	44 00
Total Overtime			24 18	Regular Time		505 14

Regular Time, $1,530 36
Overtime, 244 62

EXHIBIT 16.

Mr. Cook went to Toronto on departmental business on January 14, and returned to the Bureau on the 17th of the same month. His old father being ill of pneumonia at the time he stopped off at Gananoque between trains to see him.

C. H. P.

April 28, 1910.

Memo GANANOQUE *Reporter.*

This work was given with the impression that it would be done in the *Reporter* office in January last. The *Reporter* has the plant to do this class of printing at Bureau rates. I have just learned that the *Reporter* turned the work over to the Ottawa *Free Press.* It has never been my intention to have work farmed out and I think steps should be taken that a similar incident does not occur again.

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE.

EXHIBIT 17.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING,

LITHO. ROOM, June 18, 1910.

Memo for K. P.

Accompanying this is a rush order for P. O. Department. I have made inquiry and find that we are not in a position to execute it with the necessary despatch, and would recommend that it be sent to the minister in order to have it placed in outside hands for execution. The work is corrected up to the last minute by the P. O. Dept. and must be in the hands of their officials at the earliest possible moment. Time, therefore, is a material consideration. Will you inquire from Hon. Mr. Murphy what firms he wishes us to secure tenders from. I would point out that it will have to be put into hands of only the larger firms, as we cannot take any chances of having the work delayed.

Your obedt. servant,

(Sd.) R. E. COOK.

KING'S PRINTER, CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 18, 1910.

DEAR MR. MURPHY,—I am sending by special messenger requisition and copy for a new edition of the Money Order Offices of the Dominion. I have ascertained that it is utterly out of the question for the Bureau to get it out quickly enough to suit the needs of the Post Office Department. From the nature of things it is a work in which there should be no delay, and as it is out of the ordinary run of printing I think the safer way would be to get prices from different firms. For many reasons it would be better to have it done in Ottawa if possible. The firms in Ottawa in a position to do the work with the despatch required are The Mortimer Co., The Copeland, Chatterson, Crain Co., and the *Free Press.*. The latter, I may add, is just now com-

plaining of the lack of work and would probably quote a pretty low figure. I would be glad to have your instructions in the matter with as little delay as possible, for this is a job in which each day counts.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE.
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

Honourable CHAS. MURPHY, K.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT 18.

King's Printer,
Nov. 23, 1908,
Audit Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Nov. 20, 1908.

DEAR SIR,—Representations have been made to me on behalf of the Rochester Lithographing Company of Ottawa, to the fact that while the firm was promised about one-third of the lithographing work which the government requires to have done, it has not received this portion, nor anything like a fair share of the work in question. Please let me know what the facts are regarding this line of work, and what firms have executed it, say during the last two years, and in what proportion the work has been allotted.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. MURPHY.

W. C. MCMAHON, ESQ.,
Acting King's Printer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING,
OTTAWA, April 9, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—The reason for not answering your letter asking for information concerning my statement to Mr. Mulvey regarding lithographic work given to the W. G. Rochester Co., is that up to yesterday I was not able to place my hands on the letter I had in mind when I made that statement. On the return of Mr. Parmelee I explained the matter to him, and he had diligent search made but the letter could not be found. I had a distinct recollection that the letter had been received, as W. G. Rochester told me at the time that his brother and M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew, as well as Hal. McGiverin, had been up to see you. The King's Printer suggested that it would be better to explain the matter to you when we went up to report on the 'Grass Book.' I went with him to the House on Tuesday afternoon, on Wednesday afternoon and on Thursday afternoon, but we were unsuccessful in obtaining an audience with Mr. Fisher and yourself. Your reminder was received yesterday. In thinking the matter over it occurred to me that possibly it might have been received prior to the advent of Mr. Parmelee. I went further back over the files and discovered the letter. I inclose it. It was addressed to Mr. McMahon. I do not know what answer, if any, he sent in connection with it. During his term as Acting King's Printer he replied to letters in the King's Printer's office, in his own office and also in this room.

In explaining our handling of the lithographic work to Mr. Mulvey I certainly was offering no excuses for sending work to the Rochester concern. I enclose the letters from our patronage file as my authority for so doing. I was giving reasons why more work had not been sent, as I was under the impression that it was your expressed wish that such should be done.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. COOK.

The Hon. CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

EXHIBIT 19.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, March 26, 1910.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE,—At the time of the interview between yourself, the Honourable Mr. Fisher and the writer, it was arranged that you would have a number of preliminary inquiries made regarding the material required for the edition of Farm Grasses, and that when you had secured the necessary information the basis of contract would be agreed upon. Since the date of the interview I have not heard anything further about the matter, and I would like to know in what position it now stands.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, June 10, 1910.

DEAR MR. PARMELEE,—In reply to my letter of yesterday asking for a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Cook to all the business houses from whom he asked prices for the edition of 'Farm Grasses,' you returned the file with a letter attached to the face of each tender—each of such letters bearing your signature and marked 'copy.' Any person reading the file would naturally conclude that these letters, bearing different dates and marked 'Copy' in each case are copies of letters written and signed by you, and addressed to each of the tenderers. That in any event was the conclusion I reached.

Now, however, I am informed that letters of which these purport to be copies were never written. If this be so why were the letters attached to the file yesterday marked with the misleading word 'copy,' and no explanation given?

I require a detailed letter of explanation to attach to the file.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa.

KING'S PRINTER, OTTAWA, June 11, 1910.

Hon. CHAS. MURPHY, K.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. MURPHY,—In reply to your esteemed favour of June 10, with reference to the file respecting 'Farm Grasses,' I wish to make the following explanation:—

Acting on your suggestion that prices should be secured from American firms in a position to do that class of work, I took the responsibility of sending Mr. Cook to Buffalo and New York for that purpose. This plan was the only one possible under the circumstances, from the nature of things, as it was out of the question to trust these valuable drawings, costing hundreds of dollars, through the mails. Even were that advisable, time would not permit it. Mr. Cook went to Buffalo first, where he received a tender from a leading lithographing firm, another lithographing firm declining to tender. He went on to New York and there obtained tenders from two leading firms in that city. He submitted to each of these houses the specifications which form part of the file, together with the drawings, and gave them ample time to make their figures. The specifications, however, were not accompanied by a letter, but the transaction was conducted orally, as the names of the firms were unknown to him until he reached Buffalo and New York, where he made the necessary inquiries. I understood from your letter of yesterday that you wished if no formal letter had been written that one should now be written. In consequence of that, the letters, copies of which were sent you, have been mailed to confirm the oral submission of the specifications and invitations to tender. I may add that precisely the same specifications were used in every case, including the Canadian firms that tendered. As you will note, all the tenders embody the specifications, so that there can be no possible doubt on that score.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N.Y., June 13, 1910.

MR. CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State,
Otawa.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of June 10th is before us. We did not receive an invitation to bid for the new edition of the 'Farm Grasses,' but were visited by a representative of your city who made inquiries as to prices for various grades of work, and also received samples of the work that we are doing in our own establishment. We were not asked to put in a tender, but always imagined that our prices were solicited with a view of making comparisons between what is now being paid for the work and what the work could be done for in the States. We should imagine that the question of duty on the completed work, would practically makes prices from the States prohibitory. However we shall be pleased to bid on the work if desired, and will be glad to receive specifications.

Yours very truly,

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO.,
R. H. HEUSSLER, *V.P.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 10th June, 1910.

DEAR SIR,—I am informed by the King's Printer that in April last there was sent you an invitation to tender for a new edition of 'Farm Grasses.' As a contract has not yet been entered into, I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of the invitation in question and of any other correspondence on the subject.

I understand that you were asked to put in a tender for the engraving and litho. printing of the edition mentioned and at the same time you were requested to submit

a separate price for the supply of paper required for the edition in question. Be good enough to let me know what in your opinion was the practical effect of asking for two separate sets of prices.

As I wish to deal with the matter on Monday next, the 13th instant, I would feel grateful if you would send me your reply by return mail.

Yours truly,

CHAS. MURPHY.

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, June 15, 1910.

Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing you on Monday, we have received a formal invitation from the King's Printer, and as per your request we are mailing you copies of both invitations, together with our tender, which we believe is the information that you desire.

The practical effect of asking for separate sets of prices, is to prevent any collusion, and also a control of the matter and the protection of being overcharged by any one party.

Yours very truly,

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO.,
R. H. HEUSSLER, *V.P.*

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO.,
BUFFALO, N.Y., April 15, 1910.

The KING'S PRINTER,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—We are pleased to submit herewith our proposition for preparing stones, supplying proofs, making transfers and printing 13,000 copies of English and 2,000 copies of French, each of twenty-seven plates, being reproductions of the originals as submitted by your Mr. Cook to-day. There are to be two sheets, size 24 x 33½, nine plates to the sheet, printed in seven colours and roughed. One sheet 24 x 33½, nine plates to a sheet printed in nine colours and roughed. Paper is to be furnished by the Canadian government, delivered f.o.b. Buffalo, we to deliver completed work f.o.b. cars, Buffalo, all duties and freight charges to be paid by the customer. The edition of 15,000 each of twenty-seven kinds aggregates 405,000 plates, which we would agree to furnish at $9 per M. plates or $3,645 for the completed work.

Future editions of 10,000 copies or over to be printed at the rate of $5 per M. impressions per colour, nine plates to a sheet and $7 for each transfer required.

We estimate that it will take us at least five months to turn out this work properly and we would like to have as much time as can be accorded us in the event of our being honoured with the work.

Referring to the specifications which stipulate that all originals and transfers are to be kept standing for two years from the date of issue free of charge to the Canadian government, this is a feature that is without precedent in our establishment. We would be perfectly willing to keep all of the originals for the stated period, but we could not keep transfers unless the government purchased the stones at an estimated cost of $500 to $750.

Yours very truly,

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.
R. H. HEUSSLER, *V.P.*

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
BUFFALO, N.Y., April 15, 1910.

The KING'S PRINTER,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the price for paper to be used on the reproduction of grasses and of which sample was submitted to your Mr. Cook to-day, we estimate that from a superficial examination, paper of this quality can be purchased in the United States from 7 cents to 8 cents per pound. We would not to-day make this price definite as we would like to submit a sample of the stock to the mill for examination; the above prices are as stated merely an estimate made from an examination of the paper as submitted to-day.

Yours very truly,

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.
R. H. HEUSSLER, *V.P.*

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.
OTTAWA, Canada, April 13, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in submitting for your inspection 27 drawings of 'Farm Grasses.' If, after inspection, you desire to submit a tender for engraving and printing an edition of the same in accordance with specifications hereto attached, same will be given due consideration when the time comes for the placing of the order.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

The HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

THE HAYES LITHOGRAPHING CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.
OTTAWA, CANADA, April 13, 1910.

GENTLEMEN.—Will you kindly quote a price per pound at which you are prepared to supply paper for an edition of 'Farm Grasses' in accordance with specifications hereto attached, same to be delivered at the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Canada, on or before April 30, 1910.

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) C. H. PARMELEE,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

The HAYES LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
Buffalo, N.Y.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

SUMMARY OF TENDERS RECEIVED FOR PRINTING AN EDITION OF FARM GRASS PLATES.

Firm.	Place.	First 15,000 Copies each of 27 plates.	Subsequent 10,000 Copies each of 27 plates.	Duty.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Toronto Litho Co	Toronto	3,550 50	1,300 00	.....	4,850 50
Copp Clark Co	Toronto	No bid.	No bid.	.....	No bid.
The Hayes Litho. Co	Buffalo, N.Y.	3,645 00	1,300 00	1,236 25	6,181 25
Matthews-Northrup Co	Buffalo, N.Y.	No bid.	No bid.	.....	No bid.
Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey	New York, N.Y.	4,590 00	1,885 00	1,618 75	8,093 75
*Stahl & Jaeger	New York, N.Y.	5,500 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	10,000 00
The Mortimer Co	Ottawa	4,320 00	1,430 00	.....	5,750 00

*This firm states that 33 printings are necessary to secure results equal to copy, while the other firms have figured on 26 printings only. Stahl & Jaeger's bid, figured on the same basis as the others, would amount to $7,878.78, including duty.

PAPER.

†Toronto Litho. Co., Toronto	9½c. per lb	$5,576.12
The Hayes Litho. Co., Buffalo, N.Y.	10c. per lb. (including duty)	5,869 60
Howard Smith Paper Co., Montreal	10c.	5,869.60
The Mortimer Co., Ottawa	10¾c. per lb	6,309 72

†⅔ of this delivered free of freight charges—The portion for text.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LIMITED,
MONTREAL, June 11, '10.

Hon. CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 10th of June in *re* 'Farm Grasses.'

We herewith inclose you copy of letter which we handed on April 21 to Mr. Cook representing the Department of Printing and Stationery.

Mr. Cook called at the office here and showed a sample of the plates of this paper to the writer and asked what we could supply it for. We advised that the plate paper guaranteed to do this kind of work was worth 10c. per lb., and showed a sample of 'Cowan's Register Litho.'

We herewith inclose you sample book containing our regular price list with price underlined.

We were not asked to tender on the same and no tenders were sent to us.

With reference to your question about the department asking for two sets of tenders, the writer considers this would be all right, as the department could purchase the paper at the same price as the lithographer.

Trusting this information is what you require, we are,

Yours very truly,

HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD.,
C. HOWARD SMITH.

April 21-10.

C. H. Parmelee, Esq.,
King's Printer,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the samples for your Weed plates which have been submitted to me, I beg to state that we can supply a paper similar to this, guarantee it to take lithographing, at 10c. per lb., this paper to be of the very finest quality, would not stretch, and will give results equal to the samples which you have shown.

This price is f.o.b. Montreal.

Yours very truly,

Office of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, June 10, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I am informed by the King's Printer that in April last there was sent you an invitation to tender for a new edition of 'Farm Grasses.' As a contract has not yet been entered into. I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of the invitation in question and of any other correspondence on the subject.

I understand that you were asked to put in a tender for the engraving and litho. printing of the edition mentioned, and at the same time you were requested to submit a separate price for the supply of paper required for the edition in question. Be good enough to let me know what in your opinion was the practical effect of asking for two separate sets of prices.

As I wish to deal with the matter on Monday next, the 13th instant, I would feel grateful if you would send me your reply by return mail.

Yours truly,

CHAS. MURPHY.

The Howard-Smith Paper Company, Ltd.,
4-6-8 Coté St.,
Montreal.

Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey,
Lithographers & Printers,
No. 318 Broadway,
New York, June 13, 1910.

Hon. Charles Murphy,
Secretary of State,
Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 10th inst. was received only this morning, as we have already apprised you by telegraph.

In reply to your several queries we beg to state as follows:—

The invitation to tender quotations was submitted to us verbally by Mr. Cook. There was no written invitation of which we have a copy. Our recollection is that there was some sort of printed or typewritten specification sheet, which we returned to Mr. Cook with the sketches by messenger. A copy of our bid is inclosed herewith. There has been no further correspondence on the subject until the present.

We were not asked to submit a separate price for the supply of paper. We were advised by Mr. Cook that the stock would be supplied.

No dates were set for filling the contracts. The time was not specified. If we can be of assistance with any further information, command us.

Yours very truly,

TRAUTMANN, BAILEY & BLAMPEY.

TRAUTMANN, BAILEY & BLAMPEY,
LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS,
No. 318 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Apr. 19, 1910.

The Government Printing Office,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to submit prices below, on the following lithographic works:—

Making originals, supplying proofs, and making transfers and printing 13,000 copies with English and 2,000 copies with French legends—15,000 copies in all, of each of 25 grass and 2 seed plates as per sketches submitted by your Mr. Cook and to be furnished by you. The legends to be made from engravings, and not from type transfer impressions.

We propose to print 3 sheets—9 plates on each sheet, each plate 8 x 11 gross. The layouts of these three sheets to be as follows, wherein the numbers designate the numbers on your sketches:—

16	8	3
12	9	10
2	14	7

7 printings and roughed.

15	1	27
13	19	26
22	6	24

7 printings and roughed.

17	25	18
4	20	5
21	23	11

9 printings and roughed.

Th Canadian government to supply paper 24 x 33½, suitable for stone or aluminum lithographic printing delivered in cases f.o.b. New York. We to submit roughed proofs of each subject, and the edition to be up to the standard of specimens of plates had by you previously, and exhibited by your Mr. Cook. Originals to be kept on stone at least 24 months from date of completion of job, at no additional charge to the Canadian government.

Our price for the above—15,000 plates of each subject, delivered in the sheet—27 subjects at an average price of $170 for each subject, f.o.b. New York, 30 days net.

We further propose to furnish subsequent editions of 10,000 plates from the same originals, comprising an aggregate of 260,000 impressions, including roughing at an average price of $7.25 per thousand impressions. Stock suitable for stone or aluminum lithographic printings to be supplied in cases f.o.b. New York, size 24 x 33½. Our price is for delivery in the sheet, f.o.b. New York, terms 30 days net.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) TRAUTMANN, BAILEY & BLAMPEY.

June 10, 1910.

DEAR SIRS,—I am informed by the King's Printer that in April last there was sent you an invitation to tender for a new edition of 'Farm Grasses.' As a contract has not yet been entered into, I would feel obliged if you would be kind enough to send me a copy of the invitation in question and of any other correspondence on the subject.

I understand that you were asked to put in a tender for the engraving and litho. printing of the edition mentioned, and at the same time you were requested to submit a separate price for the supply of paper required for the edition in question. Be good enough to let me know what, in your opinion was the practical effect of asking for two separate sets of prices.

As I wish to deal with the matter on Monday next, the 13th instant, I would feel grateful if you would send me your reply by return mail.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHAS. MURPHY.

Messrs. Trautmann, Bailey & Blampey,
Lithographers & Printers,
318 Broadway, New York.

The Copp, Clark Co., Limited,
Toronto, June 11, 1910.

Hon. Chas. Murphy,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of the 10th instant, with reference to tender for new edition of 'Farm Grasses,' we beg to say that the only record we have of any correspondence on this subject is contained in our letter of March 2 to Mr. W. McMahon, Supt. of Printing, Ottawa, a copy of which we enclose herewith.

We cannot remember at this date what the specifications demanded, but we would be glad to consider at any time the question of putting in a figure for this work if we found we could do it in the stipulated time.

Yours truly,

THE COPP, CLARK CO., LIMITED,
(Sd.) J. M. Young,
Supt.

The Copp Clark Co., Limited.
Toronto, March 2, 1910.

W. McMahon, Esq.,
Assistant King's Printer,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the recent visit of your Mr. R. E. Cook, in connection with the printing of a new edition of 'Farm Grasses' we beg to say that on account of not having in stock the special paper asked for by Mr. Cook, and not being able to get it in time, we are reluctantly compelled to relinquish any thought of doing this work for you in the stipulated time.

Thanking you for the offer of submitting an estimate, we are,

Yours truly,

THE COPP, CLARK CO., Limited,
J. M. Young.

In reply refer to J. M. Y. 2-3-10.

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Order No. 11557 C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA,

Name Description of work

Account to be rendered in triplicate accompanied by this requisition and four vouchers of work. Work when completed to be forwarded addressed to 'The Superintendent of Printing, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.'

Order Number to be plainly marked on each Case or Package of shipment.

Superintendent of Printing.

EXHIBIT 21.

STONE, LIMITED.

Dept. No. 398
Jacket No. 13268
Litho. Rm. No. 11557c.
} A Jacket once issued must on no account be destroyed.

Dated Apr. 11, 1910.

Department Agric.
Service Seed Div.
No. of copies Ink.
Description Progress Jacket for paper stocked for Bulletin on Grasses.
Special Art Book at 9½c.
33½ x 48–140—286 reams.
33½ x 48–106—176 reams.

3,803.80
1,772.32

5,576.12

Operation.	Cost.
	$ cts.
Lithographing, &c., Outside, Progress	5,576 12

EXHIBIT 22.

CERTIFIED EXTRACTS from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board held on the 27th July, 1910, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General in Council on the 13th August, 1910.

Public Works.
Printing and Stationery.

The Board recommend that authority be granted for the transfer, from 1st July, 1910, to the staff of the King's Printer, of the under-named workmen now on the staff of the Department of Public Works, employed at the Printing Bureau, and that an amount sufficient to pay their salaries from the date of their transfer to the end of the present fiscal year, namely, $5,885.64, be taken from the appropriation of $125,000 voted by Parliament at its last session for the Ottawa Public Buildings, Heating, including the salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen, and placed at the disposal of the King's Printer, said transfer being considered essential for the efficient control of the Printing Bureau:—

J. H. Thompson, engineer, 9 mos. at $108.33	$974.97
W. H. Graham, assistant engineer, 9 mos. at $75	675.00
Nap. Riendeau, fireman, 9 mos at $45 63.	410 67
Jno. Harris, fireman, 9 mos. at $55	495.00
F. Payette, fireman, 9 mos. at $55	495.00
R. Fallis, fireman, 9 mos. at $55	495.00
T. Mulroney, fireman, 9 mos. at $55	495 00
W. Shirley, fireman, 9 mos. at $55	495.00
E. J. O'Reilly, electrician, 9 mos. at $85	765.00
W. Seguin, assistant electrician, 9 mos. at $65	585 00
	$5,885 64

(Sd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State,
(Dept. Printing and Stationery).

INVENTORY, STOCK-LIST AND VALUATION OF THE PLANT, MACHINERY AND STOCK OF THE PRINTING BRANCH, PRINTING BUREAU.

STOCK LIST, DEPARTMENTAL ROOM, AUGUST 12, 1910.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type.	$ cts.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
6 point Blair Condensed No. 3	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
6 " " " 4	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
12 " " " 1	1 50	3	4 50	4 05
12 " " " 2	1 50	3	4 50	4 05
12 " " 3	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
12 " " " 4	1 00	1	1 00	0 90
18 " " " 1	2 00	2	2 00	1 80
18 " " " 2	1 50	2	3 00	2 70
24 " " " 1	2 50	3	7 50	6 75
24 " " " 2	2 50	3	7 50	6 75
6 " Macfarland	0 95	10	9 50	8 55
8 " "	1 10	10	11 00	9 90
10 " "	1 10	5	5 50	4 95
12 " "	1 35	7	9 45	8 95
14 " "	1 50	10	15 00	13 50
18 " "	1 70	5	8 50	7 65
20 " "	1 65	4	6 60	5 94
12 " Woodward Outline	2 80	2	5 60	5 04
14 " " "	3 00	2	6 00	5 40
18 " " "	3 20	2	6 40	5 76
24 " " "	3 50	2	7 00	6 30
12 " Extra Condensed Roman No. 6	3 62	2	7 24	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
18 " " "	4 63	2	9 26	
			No com. value.	"
22 " " "	5 03	2	10 06	
			No com. value.	"
28 " " "	4 48	1	4 48	2 24
				Needs adding to.
40 " "	5 40	1	5 40	2 70
				Needs adding to.
18 " Gothic Condensed	4 64	3	13 92	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
20 " Gothic	2 96	3	8 88	6 66
24 " "	3 16	3	9 48	7 11
36 " "	4 23	2	8 46	6 35
48 " "	7 34	3	22 02	17 52
8 " Title Gothic No. 51	1 25	5	6 25	4 69
8 " " " 52	1 25	5	6 25	4 69
6 " Lining Gothic No. 45	19 40	8	19 40	14 55
9 " " "	2 35	3	7 05	5 29
12 " " "	2 65	6	15 90	11 93
18 " " "	4 45	1	4 45	3 35
24 " " "	5 20	1	5 20	3 90
30 " " "	6 35	2	12 70	11 43
36 " " "	6 80	2	13 60	12 24
6 " Franklin Gothic	0 90	4	3 60	3 60
8 " "	1 10	4	4 40	4 40
10 " "	1 20	4	4 80	4 80
12 " "	1 25	4	5 00	5 00
14 " "	1 40	4	5 60	5 60

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type—Continued.	$ cts.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
18 point Gothic Condensed No. 3	3 16	2	6 32	4 75
20 " " "	2 96	2	5 92	4 44
24 " " "	2 25	4	9 00	6 75
40 " " "	5 10	2	10 20	7 65
48 " " "	5 58	2	11 16	5 58
60 " " "	7 49	3	22 47	7 49
12 " Gothic Condensed No. 4	3 72	2	7 44	No use.
18 " " "	4 44	2	8 88	4 44
6 " Lining Gothic Con. No. 529	2 00	3	6 00	5 40
8 " " "	2 25	3	6 75	6 08
10 " " "	2 50	3	7 50	6 75
12 " " "	2 80	3	8 40	7 56
14 " " "	3 00	3	9 00	8 10
18 " " "	3 30	3	9 90	8 91
10 " " accents	0 50	3	1 50	Do not line.
12 " " "	0 50	3	1 50	1 50
14 " " "	0 50	3	1 50	1 50
18 " " "	0 50	3	1 50	1 50
6 " Elzevir Gothic	2 50	1	2 50	1 25
8 " "	2 75	1	2 75	1 38
10 " "	3 00	1	3 00	1 50
12 " "	3 25	1	3 25	1 65
14 " "	4 00	1	4 00	2 00
18 " "	4 50	1	4 50	2 25
12 " Gothic Extra Condensed No. 2	4 08	1	4 08	2 04
18 " " " 2	5 71	1	5 71	2 85
24 " " " 2	6 93	1	6 93	3 46
40 " " " 2	6 88	1	6 88	5 16
48 " " " 2	8 87	1	8 87	5 65
6 " Lining Inclined Gothic No. 554	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
6 " " " 555	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
6 " " " 556	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
6 " " " 557	1 00	2	2 00	1 80
8 " " "	1 25	2	2 50	2 25
10 " " "	1 40	2	2 80	2 52
12 " " "	1 50	2	3 00	2 70
16 " " "	1 80	2	3 60	3 24
6 " Combination Gothic No. 11	1 25	2	2 50	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
6 " " " 12	1 25	2	2 50	
			No com. value.	"
6 " " " 13	1 50	2	3 00	
			No com. value.	"
6 " " " 14	1 50	2	3 00	
			No com. value.	"
6 " " " 15	1 50	2	3 00	
			No com. value.	"
12 " " " 16	1 25	3	3 75	1 87
12 " " " 17	1 25	3	3 75	1 87
12 " " " 18	1 50	3	4 50	2 25
12 " " " 19	1 50	3	4 50	2 25
6 " Lightface Lining Gothic No. 1	8 16	2	No com. value.	Worn out.
6 " " " 2		2	"	"
			8 16	
6 " " " 3		2	No com. value.	"
6 " " " 4		2	"	"
8 " Runic Condensed	2 95	1	2 95	
			No com. value.	"
8 " "	5 91	2	11 82	
			No com. value.	"
10 " "	7 03	2	14 06	
			No com. value.	"
12 " "	6 93	2	13 96	
			No com. value.	"
18 " "	8 87	2	17 74	8 87

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type—Continued.	$ cts.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
6 point Concave	1 32	2	2 64	1 32
10 " "	1 53	2	3 06	1 53
12 " "	1 88	2	3 76	1 88
18 " "	2 55	2	5 10	2 55
6 " Antique Extended	3 67	3	11 01	8 25
8 " " "	4 84	3	14 52	10 89
28 " " "	8 61	2	17 22	8 61
6 " Antique Lightface Extended	2 44	2	4 88	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
10 " " "	2 85	2	5 70	
			No com. value.	"
12 " " "	3 06	2	6 12	
			No com. value.	"
20 " " "	3 77	2	7 54	3 77
28 " Antique Extended	4 20	2	8 40	4 20
12 " Antique Condensed	2 40	3	7 20	5 40
20 " " "	2 96	3	8 88	5 92
24 " " "	3 47	3	10 41	6 94
36 " " "	3 41	1	3 41	2 25
48 " " "	5 96	2	11 72	5 96
60 " " "	8 05	2	16 10	8 05
8 " Antique Extra Condensed No. 42	4 08	2	8 16	6 12
12 " " " 42	4 69	2	9 38	4 69
18 " " " 42	4 89	2	9 78	4 89
22 " " " 42	5 50	2	11 00	5 50
28 " " " 42	7 24	2	14 48	7 24
6 " Lining Antique No. 1		2		
6 " " " 2		2		
6 " " " 3	6 63	2	6 63	Nil.
6 " " " 4		2		
6 " " " 5		2		
8 " " "	2 04	2	4 08	Nil.
10 " " "	2 04	1	2 04	Nil.
12 " " "	2 29	1	2 29	Nil.
18 " " "	2 60	1	2 60	Nil.
24 " " "	3 26	1	3 26	1 63
30 " " "	3 87	1	3 87	1 93
36 " " "	4 59	1	4 59	2 30
12 " Antique Pointed	4 60	2	9 20	4 60
18 " " "	4 99	2	9 98	4 99
28 " " "	8 56	2	17 12	12 84
36 " " " Broad Gauge	8 85	2	17 70	8 85
40 " " " "	10 70	2	21 40	10 70
6 " Antique No. 44		10 lbs.	No com. value.	Worn out.
8 " " "	0 90	50 "	45 00	33 75
10 " "	0 78	100 "	78 00	58 50
12 " "	0 55	150 "	82 50	61 98
18 " "	0 53	300 "	159 00	119 25
22 " "	0 56	100 "	56 00	56 00
28 " "	0 51	50 "	25 50	19 18
36 " "	0 56	50 "	28 00	21 00
44 " "	0 50	50 "	25 00	18 75
48 " "	0 55	75 "	30 25	22 69
6 " Clarendon	2 95	2 Fonts.	5 90	2 95
8 " "	3 60	5 "	18 00	16 20
8 " Clarendon Figures	0 75	32 lbs.	24 00	21 60
6 " Boldface	1 16	36 "	41 76	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
10 " "	0 74	29 "	21 46	
			No com. value.	"
6 " Clarendon Con. No. 42	2 55	2 Fonts.	5 10	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
8 " " "	2 80	2 "	5 60	
			No com. value.	"
10 " " "	2 75	2 "	5 50	
			No com. value.	"

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Fonts.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type—Continued.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
12 point Clarendon Con. No. 42	2 80	2	5 60	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
18 " " "	4 44	2	8 88	4 44
28 " " "	7 40	3	22 20	11 10
36 " " "	7 39	2	14 78	7 39
40 " " "	7 14	1	7 14	3 57
18 " French Clarendon Shaded	5 86	1	5 86	2 93
28 " " " "	7 14	1	7 14	3 57
36 " " " "	8 05	1	8 05	4 02
6 " Lining Ronaldson Ex. No. 2	2 15	3	6 45	5 81
8 " " " "	2 40	3	7 20	6 48
10 " " " "	2 65	3	7 95	7 18
12 " " " "	2 95	3	8 85	8 97
18 " " "	3 50	3	10 50	9 45
24 " " " "	3 80	3	11 40	10 26
16 " Ornamented	3 97	1	3 97	2 98
22 " "	5 50	1	5 50	4 12
28 " "	4 48	1	4 48	3 36
6 " Lightface Celtic	3 70	2	7 40	3 70
8 " "	4 20	2	8 40	4 20
10 " "	3 70	2	7 40	
12 " "	4 30	3	12 90	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
18 " "	4 55	2	9 10	
			No com. value.	"
22 "	4 95	2	9 90	
			No com. value.	" 4 95
30 " "	5 00	1	5 00	3 75
36 " "	6 25	1	6 25	5 65
48 " "	8 50	1	8 50	7 65
6 " Celtic No. 2	1 45	1	1 45	1 10
7 " " " 2	2 15	2	4 30	3 20
8 " " " 2	2 05	2	4 10	3 10
10 " " " 2	2 35	1	2 35	1 75
12 " " " 2	2 50	2	5 00	3 75
18 " " " 2	2 85	1	2 85	1 75
24 " " " 2	3 70	1	3 70	2 78
28 " " " 2	3 80	1	3 80	2 85
6 " Mural	1 50	1	1 50	1 15
8 " "	1 75	1	1 75	1 30
10 " "	2 00	1	2 00	1 50
12 " "	2 25	1	2 25	1 70
18 " "	2 50	1	2 50	1 88
20 " "	2 50	1	2 50	1 88
24 " "	3 25	1	3 25	2 45
30 " "	3 50	1	3 50	2 63
36 " "	4 25	1	4 25	3 20
42 " "	4 75	1	4 75	3 57
48 " "	5 25	1	5 25	3 94
8 " Quaint Open	1 90	1	1 90	1 25
10 " "	1 90	1	1 90	1 25
12 " "	1 90	1	1 90	1 25
18 " "	2 25	1	2 25	1 70
24 " "	2 90	2	5 80	3 35
36 " "	3 40	1	3 40	2 55
42 " "	4 00	1	4 00	3 00
10 " Webster	2 75	1	2 75	2 08
12 " "	3 00	1	3 00	2 25
18 " "	3 25	1	3 25	2 44
24 " "	4 24	1	4 24	3 18
36 " "	5 00	1	5 00	3 75
12 " Pencraft	5 25	1	5 25	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
16 " Old Style No. 4	14 40	1		
20 " " " 4		2	14 40	7 20
24 " " " 4		2		

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LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type—Continued.	$ cts.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
10 point Old Style Condensed No. 2	4 59	1	4 59	2 30
12 " " " " 2	2 19	3	6 57	3 30
18 " " " " 2	2 65	3	7 95	3 98
22 " " " " 2	3 16	3	9 48	4 74
28 " " " " 2	3 90	1	3 90	2 93
12 " French Old Style " 2	1 55	1	1 55	1 15
18 " " " " 2	2 50	1	2 50	1 88
20 " " " " 2	2 70	1	2 70	2 03
24 " " " " 2	2 80	1	2 80	2 10
30 " " " " 2	2 90	2	5 80	4 35
36 " " " " 2	3 00	2	6 00	4 75
8 " Caxtonian	2 94	2	5 88	2 94
10 " "	3 06	2	6 12	3 06
12 " "	3 62	2	7 24	3 62
18 " "	4 08	2	8 16	4 08
24 " "	5 20	2	10 40	7 80
6 Cheltenham Italic	2 00	3	6 00	5 40
8 " " "	2 25	5	11 25	10 15
10 " " "	2 50	6	15 00	13 50
12 " " "	2 75	5	13 75	12 35
14 " " " (no accents)	3 00	5	15 00	13 50
18 " " "	3 25	4	13 00	11 70
		Lbs.		
8 " Law Italic No. 40	1 00	25	25 00	22 50
10 " " " 40	82	100	82 00	61 50
12 " " " 40	74	50	37 00	27 75
22 " Law Italic Condensed	2 00	25	50 00	37 50
				Needs adding to.
		Fonts.		
18 " Fancy Text	4 08	1	4 08	2 04
22 " "	4 38	1	4 38	2 19
28 " "	5 50	1	5 50	2 75
36 " "	5 50	1	5 50	2 75
40 " "	5 50	1	5 50	2 75
22 " Card Text	4 48	1	4 48	3 36
28 " "	4 48	1	4 48	2 24
32 " "	5 10	1	5 10	2 35
42 " "	7 50	1	7 50	5 65
12 " Modern Text	4 23	2	8 46	4 23
18 " "	4 40	2	8 80	4 40
24 " "	5 30	2	10 60	7 95
28 " "	6 53	2	13 06	9 80
				Needs adding to.
48 "	12 85	1	12 85	9 64
60 " "	10 55	1	10 55	7 90
10 " Title Black	2 96	1	2 96	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
12 " "	3 06	2	6 12	3 06
18 " "	3 47	3	10 41	5 20
24 " "	4 54	2	9 08	4 54
10 " Black No. 4	3 16	1	3 16	
			No com. value.	
18 " "	3 06	3	9 18	4 55
22 " "	2 21	3	6 63	4 97
24 " "	4 54	2	9 08	6 81
10 " Condensed Black Shaded	4 64	1	4 64	2 32
18 " " "	5 86	1	5 86	2 93
22 " " "	5 20	1	5 20	2 60
18 " Script No. 9	4 95	3	14 85	13 37
22 " "	6 70	3	20 10	18 09
28 " "	7 65	2	15 30	13 77
		Lbs.		
8 " Royal Script No. 1	1 00	36	36 00	32 40
4 " " "	0 90	26	23 40	21 06
0 " " "	0 86	50	43 00	38 70

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Display Type—Continued.	$ cts.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
16 point Spencerian Script	29 68	1½	44 52	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
2-line Small Pica Spencerian Script	43 80	1½	65 70	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
2-line English " "	44 62	1½	66 93	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Double Paragon " "	64 00	1½	87 00	43 50
5-line Pica " "	26 92	1½	40 38	20 19
36 point Script No. 3	34 40	1½	51 60	25 80
English German Script	23 46	1	23 46	11 73
2-line Small Pica German Script	13 66	1	13 66	Nil.
2-line Pica German Script	24 49	1	24 49	Nil.
4-line Small Pica German Script	30 75	1	30 75	23 06
Canon German Script	13 77	1	13 77	10 33
	Font.	Lbs.		
Great Primer German Text	4 31	8	4 31	2 30
				Needs adding to.
2-line Small Pica "	5 96	8	5 96	2 98
				Needs adding to.
2-line Pica "	5 47	8	5 47	2 74
				Needs adding to.
2-line Great Primer "	6 85	20	6 85	3 42
4-line Small Pica "	6 25	10	6 25	3 22
Pearl Aldine	2 75	5	2 75	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Brevier "	3 62	3	3 62	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Long Primer Aldine	3 98	30	3 98	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Pica "	3 88	10	3 88	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Great Primer "	4 34	15	4 34	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Nonpareil "	2 65	3	2 65	
			No com. value.	Worn out.
Miscellaneous Type.				
		Lbs.		
12 point Boldface figures and caps		15		3 00
12 " Typewriter type	0 53½	86	46 01	41 41
10 " German Text	0 46	34	15 64	11 73
English—Roman and Italic	0 32	90	28 80	21 60
Great Primer—Roman and Italic	0 50	50	25 00	12 50
2-line Small Pica—Roman and Italic	0 60	70	42 00	21 00
2-line English—Roman and Italic	0 58	40	23 20	17 40
2-line Great Primer—Roman and Italic	0 30	80	24 00	18 00
4-line Small Pica—Roman and Italic		80		18 00
Pearl—Standing matter, 78 lbs. in cases, 54 lbs	1 12	132	147 84	110 88
6 point—in cases, 1,116 lbs in boxes, 1,132 lbs in Mail Schedule, 1,845 lbs Italic, 39 lbs. Standing matter, 758 lbs	0 64	4,890	3,129 60	2,516 64
6 point Old Style	0 62	272	168 64	126 48
8 " "	0 40	283	113 20	84 90
10 " "	0 36	1,318	474 48	355 88
12 " "	0 32	492	157 44	118 08
10 " Modern	0 32	2,233	714 56	535 92
12 " "	0 32	144	46 08	15 00
Brevier—Scotch	0 44	102	44 88	33 66
Long Primer—Scotch	0 36	1,172	421 92	316 44
Formes on boards	0 25	5,670		1,417 50
12 point quotations in boxes	0 25	1,632	408 00	367 20
Monotype	0 09½	2,861	271 80	271 80
Linotype	0 08½	435	36 98	36 98
10 point Greek	1 53	6		No use.

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List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Formes in Chase.	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Press Room { Type, 99 ; Stereo, 91	....	190	.....	Say 1,000 00
Job Room	.....	60	.....	
**Wood Type—3A.*		Fonts.		
6-line Antique Condensed U. & L	8 46	1	8 46	6 35
10 " " " " "	15 23	1	15 23	11 43
8 " " Extra Condensed U. & L.	11 85	1	11 85	8 89
12 " " " "	20 31	1	20 31	15 23
15 " "	15 45	1	15 45	11 59
25 " "	21 75	1	21 75	16 31
10 " " Extended U. & L.....	16 93	1	16 93	12 70
12 " " " "	7 60	1	7 60	5 70
6 " Clarendon " "	13 54	1	13 54	10 16
15 " " Condensed	14 30	1	14 30	10 48
18 " " "	19 00	1	19 00	14 25
20 " French Clarendon.	18 33	1	18 33	13 75
6 " Gothic U. & L.....	10 15	1	10 15	7 64
6 " " Condensed U. & L.....	10 15	1	10 15	7 64
8 " " " "	13 54	1	13 54	10 16
8 " Roman Lightface "	11 85	1	11 85	8 89
10 " " " Condensed U. & L.	15 23	1	15 23	11 43
25 " Egyptian	15 45	1	15 45	11 69
10 " Roman Lightface U. & L.....	15 23	1	15 23	14 43
Borders.				
Metal.	.....	4	No com. value.	Worn out.
Wood.....		5	"	Partially worn.
Crests.		No.		
Electro .... Approx.	0 50	55	27 50	Not property of bureau.
Wood... .... "	5 00	3	15 00	
Coat of Arms.				
Electro.....	0 50	50	25 00	20 00
Signatures.				
Wood .. ..Approx.	1 50	14	21 00	Not property of bureau.
Zinc..... ..... "	0 75	20	15 00	
Electro..... . "	0 75	18	13 50	
Cabinets.				
24-board (high).....	40 00	1	.....	30 00
" (low).....	40 00	2	80 00	70 00
22-board (low).....	40 00	3	120 00	50 00
Forme	50 00	3	150 00	100 00
Galley	70 00	2	140 00	100 00
Type sorts.....	20 00	5	100 00	60 00
Job type	35 00	9	175 00	300 00
	70 00		200 00	
	60 00		.....	
	30 00		30 00	
Case Stands.				
Single wrought iron).....	7 00	20	140 00	115 00
Double "	13 50	24	324 00	243 00

* Stock of Wood Type insufficient.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Cases.	$ cts	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Upper, Lower ... Per pair	1 66	156 162	527 88	395 91
Half	0 95	32	30 40	22 80
Rule	1 15	12	13 80	10 35
Geeek ... Pair	2 00	1	2 00	1 50
Chases.				
Royal ... Pair.	14 40	13	187 20	See statement at end.
Demy ... "	10 00	9	90 00	
Miscellaneous sizes. ... No.		293		
Composing Sticks.				
6 inch (steel)	1 10	9		2 broken.
8- "	1 20	30		
10 "	1 30	17		
12- "	1 30	2		
14- "	1 30	5		50 00
16- "	1 90	3	5 70	
20- "	2 00	2	6 00	
Wood	3 50 4 00 4 50	3		No use.
Furniture.				
Metal ... Lbs.	0 25	750	187 50	Nil. No use.
Wood ... Yds.	3c. to 12c.	300		
Labour-saving reglets ... "		600		No use.
Patent steel "A" ... Fonts	29 00	5	145 00	140 00
" "C" ... "	29 00	3	87 00	84 00
" "D" ... "	14 50	2	29 00	27 50
" "G" ... "	35 20	1	35 20	33 00
" "I" ... "	16 80	1	16 80	16 00
Galleys.				
Brass—Single	2 25	52	117 00	87 75
" Double	2 75	35	96 25	72 20
" Voters' List	1 50	39	58 50	39 00
" Job	4 00	38	152 00	114 00
Zinc—Double	1 50	88	132 00	66 00
Presses.				
Washington hand press	244 80 240 00	2		425 00
Galley proof press	45 00	1	45 00	25 00
Quoins.				
Hempel (small) per doz	2 50	200		38 00
" (large) "	3 00	1,086		258 00
Wood per 100	0 40	215		2 00
Quoin Keys.				
Hempel (small)	0 25	4	1 00	3 50
" (large)	0 50	6	3 00	17 00
Brass Rule.	Per lb.	Lbs.		
1½ point black, 10c. ft	2 00	20½	41 00	36 90
2 " "	1 75	31	54 25	40 79
2 point single "	1 75	345	603 75	301 87
2 " dotted	1 35	200	270 00	135 00
3 " parellel	1 65	150	247 50	123 75
4 " double	1 55	125	193 75	96 88

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List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Present Value.
Side and Footsticks.	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wood	0 06	102	6 12	4 50
Steel, 4½-inch	2c. per in.	37	3 33	Full value less 5 p.c
" 5½ "	"	44	4 84	" "
" 6½ "	"	33	4 29	"
" 7 "	"	5	0 90	" "
" 7½ "	"	30	4 50	"
" 8½ "	"	44	7 48	"
" 9½ "	"	33	6 27	"
" 10½ "	"	56	11 76	" "
" 11 "	"	19	4 18	"
" 11½ "	"	8	1 84	" "
" 12 "	"	15	3 60	"
" 12½ "	"	42	10 50	" "
" 13 "	"	5	1 30	"
" 13½ "	"	72	19 44	" "
" 14 "	"	32	8 96	" "
" 15 "	"	7	2 10	" "
" 15½ "	"	4	1 24	" "
" 16 "	"	71	22 72	" "
" 16½ "	"	5	1 65	" "
" 17½ "	"	21	7 35	" "
" 18 "	"	17	6 12	" "
" 18½ "	"	28	10 36	"
" 20 "	"	1	0 40	"
" 21½ "	"	3	1 29	"
" 22½ "	"	8	3 60	"
" 23½ "	"	1	0 47	" "
" 25½ "	"	1	0 51	" "
" 27 "	"	18	9 72	"
Leads and Slugs.		Lbs.		
2 point leads	0 12	871	104 52	87 10
3 "	0 12	240	29 52	24 60
Slugs	0 12	1,539	184 68	153 90
Miscellaneous.		No.		
Iron imposing tables and stands	59 00 59 00 70 00	3	188 00	300 00
Marble "	86 83	7	607 81	350 00
Iron forme-truck	3 50	1	3 50	2 50
Lead and rule cutter	12 00	1	12 00	6 00
Mitreing machine	16 52	1	16 52	8 26
Rule bender	16 52	1	16 52	8 26
Marble ink slabs	4 00	2	8 00	4 00
Composition rollers	1 50	2	3 00	2 00
Mallets	0 75	3	2 25	0 75
Planes	0 60	3	1 80	0 75
Brass-top standing galleys	85 68	2	171 36	128 52
Iron galley racks	14 00	3	42 00	21 00
Lye pots and brushes	2 50	2	2 50	2 50
Quotation boxes	0 50	3	1 50	1 50

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Chases.

Size.	No.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
21 × 15½	1	6 00	6 00
21 × 10	1	5 00	5 00
48½ × 18½	2	19 00	38 00
32 × 23	2	19 00	38 00
12 × 10	1	4 00	4 00
31 × 12½	1	8 25	8 25
34½ × 10½	8	10 00	8 00
24½ × 34½	4	6 28	25 00
26½ × 20	4	10 00	40 00
17 × 12	26	4 00	144 00
21 × 9	22	4 75	104 50
19 × 13	7	8 00	56 00
22½ × 19½	12	10 00	120 00
26 × 17	13	10 00	130 00
21 × 17	45	6 50	292 50
31½ × 22½	30	19 00 14 40	570 00
26 × 21	9	10 00	90 00
26½ × 10	5	5 50	27 50
26½ × 21	3	10 00	30 00
38½ × 26½	1	.....	.....
46 × 33	1	20 00	20 00

Chases.

Size.	No.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
45 × 31½	1	19 00	19 00
46½ × 34	1	22 00	22 00
39 × 27	2	18 00	36 00
24 × 17	2	6 75	13 50
23½ × 20	2	8 00	16 00
41 × 12½	2	10 00	20 00
31 × 10½	3	7 00	21 00
36½ × 26½	2	22 00	44 00
35 × 24½	3	6 25	18 75
42 × 31½	1	18 00	18 00
20½ × 22	2	12 00	24 00
27 × 20	14	10 00	140 00
27 × 21	2	10 00	20 00
32 × 45	2	14 00	28 00
45 × 10	5	10 00	50 00
31 × 9½	6	6 00	36 00
14 × 10	42	3 50	147 00
8 × 12	44	3 00	132 00
22 × 17	3	7 00	21 00
12 × 15	1	4 00	4 00
21½ × 31½	1	19 00 14 40	19 00

These chases may be put down at full value, less 5 per cent. This applies to the whole lot.

JOHN BYRNE.

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List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

STAMP ROOM INVENTORY, August 1910.

PLANT.

Description.	No.	Rate.	Am't.	Depreciation.		Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	p. c.	$ cts.	
Envelope making machine with motor, belting, &c. complete (1906)	1	2,500 00	2,500 00	20	2,000 00	General depreciation.
Envelope making machine	1	1,000 00				Obsolete (not in use).
" " "	1	410 00	3,910 00			" "
Carver power press, 4½-in. x 9-in., with motor, belting, &c., complete	1	1,780 80	1,780 80	10	1,600 00	
Blackhall power press	1	800 00	800 00			Obsolete (not in use).
Gordon printing press	1	291 25	291 25			" "
Hand stamping machines	2	70 96		50	35 00	
" "	1	60 00		50	30 00	
" "	2	37 22	168 18	50	19 00	
" "	3		93 07			Obsolete (not in use).
Ink muller	1	0 75	0 75	33⅓	0 50	
Ink slabs, 8-in. x 10-in.	5	0 40	2 00	25	1 50	
" 16 in. x 20-in., with stand	1	1 50	1 50	25	1 15	
Work bench, 18 ft. x 40-in.	1	7 50	7 50	50	3 75	
Die cabinet	1	23 00	23 00	50	11 50	
Tables, 8 ft. x 30-in.	2	9 50	19 00	50	9 50	
" "	5	3 25	16 25	50	8 00	
Stools	2	0 75	1 50	50	0 75	
"	3	0 50	1 50	50	0 75	
Chairs	2	6 50	13 00	50	6 50	
"	1	11 50	11 50	50	5 75	
Desk (roller top)	1	45 00	45 00	50	22 50	
Shelve sections	5	58 33	291 65	50	145 00	
Sealing machines	2	6 00	12 00	25	9 00	
Dies, postage—						
2 of 24	4		434 14	25	325 00	
2 of 14						
Brushes, ink	1½ doz.	1 00	1 50		1 50	
Blanket	4 yds.	7 00	28 00		28 00	

STOCK.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Gummed bands	896,300	0 01$\frac{9}{10}$	179 30
Envelope boxes (red)	380	0 03½	13 30
" (green)	107	0 03½	3 75
Twine cable laid No. 24	60 lbs.	0 73	43 80
Wiping paper	255 lbs.	0 05	12 75
" 187 rolls of 3-in. @ 10¾ lbs.			95 48
" 125 " 4-in. @ 13½ lbs.			80 14
" 49 " 5-in. @ 17½ lbs.			40 71
" 36 " 6-in. @ 20 lbs.			34 20
" 44 " 7-in. @ 22¾ lbs.		0 04¾	47 55
" 47 " 8-in. @ 27 lbs.			60 28
" 14 " 9-in. @ 31 lbs.			20 62
" 16 " 10-in. @ 35 lbs.			26 60

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Roller plush, 3-in.	11	0 50	5 50
" 4-in.	6	0 65	3 90
" 5-in.	1	0 80	0 80
" 6-in.	2	0 90	1 80
" 7-in.	2	1 10	2 20
Inks, stamping			
Purple cameo	6 lbs.	2 00	12 00
Blue "	6 "	0 40	2 40
Green "	7 "	1 25	8 75
Vermillion cameo	7 "	0 70	4 90
White cameo	3 "	0 60	1 80
Black "	1 "	0 50	0 50
Brown "	1 "	0 60	0 60
Madder "	1 "	2 00	2 00
Inks, embossing			
White	50 "	0 50	25 00
Vermillion	50 "	1 00	50 00
Blue	50 "	0 60	30 00
Purple	25 "	2 00	50 00
Geranium	25 "	1 50	37 50
Brown	10 "	1 00	10 00
Madder	10 "	2 00	20 00
Yellow	5 "	1 00	5 00
Gold bronze	5 "	5 00	25 00
Varnish	11 gals.	3 75	41 25

JESSIE M. MURRAY,
Forewoman, Stamping Room.

Ottawa, August 12, 1910.

INVENTORY LINOTYPE ROOM, August 6, 1910.

Description.	Year Purchased.	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
			$ cts	$ cts.	
Linotype Machine, Model No. 1	1893	4	3,500 00	*4,000 00	Worn out. Should be exchanged for new ones.
" " " 1	1894	2	3,000 00	*2,700 00	
" " " 1	1899	4	3,000 00	6,000 00	Depreciation—50 per cent.
" " " 1	1901	5	3,000 00	8,250 00	" 45 "
" " " 1	1903	5	3,200 00	10,400 00	" 35 "
" " " 1	1905	3	3,150 00	7,090 00	" 25 "
" Caster	1905	1	500 00	375 00	" 25 "
" Machine, Model No. 3	1905	3	2,992 50	7,182 00	" 25 "
" " " 4	1908	5	2,800 00	12,600 00	" 10 "
Mould Liners		490	300 00	300 00	190 included in price of machines.
Ejector Blades		300	110 00	110 00	" "
Spacebands		876	0 85	400 00	Included in price of machines, but
Repair parts		2,457	779 71	779 71	about ½ have been renewed.

*Arrived at by taking off 5 per cent per year for ten years, and then taking into account state of machines.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
Matrices.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
One Letter		3c. Each.		
5 point Superior	500	15 00	14 50	
5 " Inferior	130	3 90	3 50	
7 " Vertical Slug	388	.....	.....	Sent to Bureau as samples.
7 " Gothic No. 2	650	19 50	7 80	
7 " Doric No. 1	3,450	103 50	77 65	
7 " Roman No. 3	22,500	675 00	280 00	
7 " Italic No. 3	2,375	71 25	53 45	
7 " Small Caps No. 3 A	350	10 50	9 45	
8 " Roman No. 28	42,750	1,282 50	961 90	
8 " Roman No. 4	1,050	31 50	31 50	
8 " Small Caps No. 1	225	6 75	6 10	
8 " Italic No. 1	1,025	30 75	27 70	
9 " Roman No. 13	10,500	315 00	157 50	
9 " Italic No. 13	1,850	55 50	49 95	
9 " Small Caps No. 13	670	20 10	18 10	
9 " Black figures	55	1 65	1 50	
10 " Black figures	250	7 50	6 75	
10 " Clarendon No. 1	4,740	142 20	128 00	
10 " Old Style	4,500	135 00	121 50	
10 " Greek	200	6 00	5 40	
11 " German	108	3 24	3 24	
11 " Black figures	325	9 75	8 80	
11 " Gothic No. 1	590	17 70	15 90	
11 " Doric No. 2	1,200	36 00	32 40	
Two Letter—		4½c Each		
6 point Roman No. 1	1,500	67 50	50 65	
6 " No. 2 and Gothic No. 3	700	31 50	23 65	
7 " Roman No. 16	30,700	1,381 50	552 60	
7 " Roman No. 21	2,500	112 50	56 25	
7 " No. 2 and Gothic No. 3	2,200	99 00	49 50	
8 " No. 28 and Gothic No. 519	6,500	292 50	146 25	
9 " Roman No. 13	52,375	2,356 88	942 75	
11 " Roman No. 9	21,650	974 25	487 15	
12 " De Vinne	1,750	78 75	59 10	
12 " Old Style No. 1	1,700	76 50	68 85	
Miscellaneous Signs	40	1 00	0 90	
Display Type.				
10 point Light-face No. 43	3	2 45	3 65	
12 " " "	3	2 50	3 75	
14 " " "	3	2 45	3 65	
16 " " "	3	2 70	4 05	
18 " " "	3	3 00	4 50	
20 " " "	2	2 90	2 90	
22 " " "	2	3 25	3 25	
24 " " "	2	3 15	3 15	
28 " " "	2	3 90	3 90	
36 " " "	2	3 90	3 90	Depreciation--50 per cent.
10 " " 44	3	2 10	3 15	
12 " " "	3	2 70	4 05	
14 " " "	3	2 80	4 20	
16 " " "	3	2 95	4 45	
18 " " "	3	2 80	4 20	
20 " " "	2	3 20	3 20	
22 " " "	2	2 70	2 70	
24 " " "	2	3 45	3 45	

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
Display Type—Continued.	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
10 point Light-face, Condensed, No. 47	3	1 85	4 20	
12 " "	3	2 60	5 85	
14 " "	2	2 50	3 75	
16 " "	3	2 45	5 50	
18 " "	3	2 85	6 40	Depreciation--25 per cent.
20 " "	2	2 95	4 40	
22 " "	2	3 20	4 80	
24 " "	2	3 30	4 95	
28 " "	2	3 75	5 65	
6 point Light-face, Extended, No. 40	3	2 30	3 45	
8 " "	3	2 85	4 30	
10 " "	3	2 75	4 15	Depreciation--50 per cent.
12 " "	3	2 90	4 35	
18 " "	3	2 90	4 35	
12 point Extra Condensed, No. 46	2	1 95	1 95	
14 " "	2	1 75	1 75	
18 " "	2	2 05	2 05	
22 " "	1	2 25	1 15	
28 " "	2	2 30	2 30	
40 " "	1	3 20	1 60	
6 point Half Title, No. 40	3	1 60	2 40	
8 " "	3	1 80	2 70	Depreciation--50 per cent.
10 " "	3	2 15	3 25	
12 " "	3	2 55	3 80	
14 " "	3	2 80	4 20	
16 " "	3	2 40	3 60	
2 point piece accents	2	0 50	0 50	
4 " "	3	0 75	0 75	
6 " "	3	1 00	1 50	
10 point Clarendon, Monotype	3	9½c. lb.	1 90	Cast in Bureau.
Galleys.	No.			
Brass—				
4¼ x 24-inch	415	2 25	622 50	at $1.50 each.
6¾ x 24 "	1,149	1 80	1,723 50	"
8¼ x 12½ "	7	2 50	10 50	"
9½ x 13½ "	1	2 75	1 50	"
10½ x 14½ "	11	2 50	16 50	"
Voters' List (brass-lined)—				
11 x 18¾ inch	771	1 50	771 00	at $1 each.
Zinc—				
4¼ x 24-inch	46	1 10	23 00	Depreciation, 50 per cent.
6¾ x 24 "	148	1 40	74 00	" 50 "
9½ x 24 "	3	2 10	5 70	" 10 "
Composing Sticks.				
7-inch	1	1 60	0 80	Depreciation, 50 p.c.
8 "	5	1 75	4 35	
8½ "	1	1 25	0 65	
10 "	2	2 00	2 00	
12 "	1	1 30	0 65	
Case Stands—Wrought Iron.				
Single	1	7 00	3 50	Depreciation, 50 p.c.
Double	7	13 50	47 25	
Cases.				
News (pairs)	9	1 66	7 45	Depreciation, 50 p.c.
Double	1	0 90	0 45	
Rule	1	1 15	0 55	
Half-lower	12	0 90	.....	Old, used by make-ups.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
Chases.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
31½ x 22½-inch. (pairs)	72	14 40	777 60	
28½ x 19½ " "	10	15 00	112 50	
26 x 17¼ " "	5	6 75	25 30	
21½ x 17¼ "	13	4 50	43 90	
21½ x 10 "	2	5 00	7 50	
17½ x 12¼ "	15	4 00	45 00	Depreciation, 25 p.c.
22 x 10 "	3	4 75	10 70	
27¼ x 10¾ "	2	8 25	12 40	
14 x 10 "	6	3 50	15 75	
12 x 8 "	5	4 50	13 50	
Iron Side and Foot Sticks.				
18½ x ⅝-inch.	198	2c. inch.	65 95	
16 x "	12	2c. "	3 45	
13 x "	38	2c.	4 45	
12½ x "	24	2c. "	5 40	Depreciation, 10 p.c.
10 x "	20	2c. "	3 60	
7½ x "	49	2c. "	6 70	
12½ x ½ "	19	2c.	4 30	
Blank Page Blocks.				
7 x 4 -inch.	37		9 25	Made in Bureau, 25c. each.
8½ x 5 "	53		13 25	
10 x 6½ "	4		1 00	
Hempel Quoins.				
No. 1	13	82 doz.	0 50	Very old.
No. 2	1,217	2.50 "	190 20	Depreciation, 25 p.c.
Hempel keys	8	0 50	3 00	
Forme trucks	8	3 50	25 20	
Mallets	6	0 75	4 05	10 p.c.
Planers	6	0 60	3 25	
Cabinets.				
Type-40 case	1	70 00	63 00	Depreciation, 10 per cent.
Paper	1		27 00	10
Copy	1		76 50	10
Wall	1	24 00	21 60	10
Matrix	18	8 at 25 00 6 at 20 00 2 at 40 00	495 00	10
Page form—192 pages each	35	40 00 49 00	1,385 00	10
Galley—holding 80 gals. each	2		30 00	50
" 84 "	2		30 00	50
" 90 "	1		15 00	50
" 120 "	1		86 00	10
" 133 "	3		108 00	10
" 342 "	1		63 00	10
" 460 "	2		225 00	10
Form Racks.				
Holding 30 forms each	1	50 00	45 00	10
" 31 "	1	50 00	45 00	10
" 37 "	2	50 00	90 00	10
" 36 "	1	50 00	12 50	75
Lock-up Stands.				
With boards, for furniture	2	65 00	110 50	1 10 1 20

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Present Valuation	Remarks.
Imposing Slabs.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Iron 3 ft. 10¾ in. x 6 ft.	1		83 70	Depreciation, 10 per cent.
4 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft.	5	59 00	220 50	" 10 "
4 ft. 7 in. x 2 ft. ½ in.	1		48 50	" 10 "
Marble—4 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft.	3	86 83	130 25	" 50 "
Ink Slabs.				
Marble—18 in. x 14½ in.	1	4 00	3 60	" 10 "
18 in. x 11 in.	2	4 09	3 60	" 10 "

Description.	Quantity. Pages.	Quantity. Lbs.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
Linotype Matter.			$ cts.		
In page form, on boards, in chase and to press, for work in progress	6,758	60,352		5,129 92	
In page, for future publication	2,538	22,842		1,951 47	
On galleys, for work in progress		30,941		2,629 28	
In mail lists, &c.		7,529	8½c. a lb.	639 96	Reckoned as metal.
Clumps, cast on linotype		3,845		326 82	
Ingots of metal on machines		2,660		226 10	
Slugs ready for melting pot		410		34 85	
Monotype Matter.					
Tables for work in progress	39	351	9½c. a lb.	33 34	Reckoned as metal.
Scotch Minion Type.					
Tables for work in progress	911	9,110	50-56c. lb.	2,277 50	Depreciation, 50 per cent.
For future publication	249	2,490	50-56c. lb.	622 50	" 50 "
Type in Cases.					
Scotch minion		143	50-56c. lb.	35 75	" 50 "
Long primer		136	36c. a lb.	24 48	" 60 "
Quotations.					
Pica		1,894	25c. a lb.	355 15	" 25 "
Minion		95	25c. a lb.	17 80	" 25 "
Leads.					
1 point		2½		0 30	New.
2 "		1,572	12c. a lb.	141 50	Depreciation, 25 per cent.
3 "		227	12c. a lb.	20 40	" 25 "
Brass Rule.					
1 point		2	5c. a foot	0 10	New.
2 "		765	$1.75 a lb	669 35	Depreciation, 50 per cent.
4 " (parallel)		410	16c. a foot	317 75	" 50 "
6 "		305	30c. a foot	183 00	" 50 "
Furniture.					
Metal		4,500 Yds.	20-25c. lb.	472 50	" 40 "
Wood		550	3-10c. yd.	13 75	" 50 "

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
Half-tone Plates.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
For work in progress	571			Property of departments
For future publication	138			" "
Line Cuts.				
For work in progress	1,305			" "
For future publication	3			" "
Coats of arms electros	41		7 75	Depreciation, 25 per cent.
Crests	6		1 10	" 25 "
Miscellaneous.				
Presses—				
Washington (hand)	1	244 80	220 30	" 10 "
Galley proof	2	47 50	85 50	" 10 "
Brass-top standing galley	1	85 68	64 25	" 25 "
Lead cutters	2	12 00	21 60	" 10 "
Mitering machines	2	16 52	29 75	" 10 "
Make-up lockers	5	2 50	9 35	" 25 "
Wire brushes	3		2 00	" 25 "
Benzine cans (small)	3		0 75	
" brushes	3		0 60	
Boxes for "dead" slugs, iron-bound, 23 in. x 10 in. x 7 in	29	1 00	21 75	" 25 "
Clocks	2		10 00	Estimated.
Foreman's desk	1		2 00	Made by P. W. Dept.
Wire desk baskets	4		1 00	Estimated.
Proofreaders' desks	6		9 00	"
Tables	5		8 00	"
Chairs	14		15 00	"
" operator's revolving	32	6 50	156 45	Depreciation, 25 per cent.
Telephone box	1		3 00	Made in Bureau.
Wire waste paper baskets (large)	5		10 00	Estimated.
" " " (small)	5		1 25	"
Galley side sticks (wood)- 17½ in. long	87	0 06	4 70	Depreciation, 10 per cent.
" " " 23½ "	1,247		67 35	" 10 "
Wooden quoins	2,759	40c. per 100	10 90	" 10 "
Linotype saw table	1	58 50	29 40	" 50 "
Eclipse fyles	5		1 25	Estimated.
Lyre "	14		1 40	"
Machinists cupboards	No. 3		45 00	
Mouth-piece key puller	" 1		1 75	
Partly used files, assorted	" 24		1 20	
Metal thermometer	" 2		2 00	
Small "lead" ladle	" 1		0 20	
Lapping block, 12-in. x 18-in	" 1		2 50	
Machinists' hammer, large	" 1		0 75	
Pean hammer, small, round	" 2		1 00	
" " cross	" 1		0 50	
Straightening block, 6-in. x 12-in	" 1		0 75	
Blacksmith's tongs	Pair. 1		0 35	
Drill gauge, small	No. 1		0 75	
Wire gauge, small	" 1		2 50	
Breast drill, small	" 1		1 75	
Die stock, small	" 1		0 75	
Tap wrench	" 1		0 25	
Dividers, 12-in	Pair. 1		0 50	
Outside callipers, 12-in	" 1		1 50	
" " 4-in	" 1		1 25	
Inside callipers, 4-in	" 1		1 25	
Scale, 12-in	No. 1		0 50	
Oil stoves	" 2		3 00	
Round dies, ⅛-in	" 1		0 35	
" ⅜-in	" 2		0 80	

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.		Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Total Present Valuation.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	
Cold chisels	No.	3		1 50	
Monkey wrench, 18-in	"	1		1 75	
" 10-in	"	1		0 90	
Tinsmith's shears	Pair.	1		2 50	
Speed lathe	No.	1		84 70	Depreciation—50 per cent.
Bench vice, small	"	1		10 00	
" large	"	2		37 00	
Spoons for skimming metal	"	32		6 40	
Soldering iron, No. 2½	"	1		1 00	
Grease cups	"	5		1 50	
Leather belting—1-in. wide	Feet.	100		11 60	
" 1¼-in. "	"	100		12 00	
" 1½-in. "	"	30		4 30	
" ¾-in. round	"	100		5 00	
" ½ in. wide	"	8		1 55	
Assembler belting, ½-in. x 3-ft	Pieces.	39		5 85	
Files—					
12-in. smooth, flat	No.	41		14 35	
6-in. "	"	45		4 50	
8-in. "	"	9		1 35	
10-in. "	"	2		0 40	
12-in. coarse, flat	"	7		1 60	
10-in. "	"	11		2 20	
¼ in. square, coarse	"	5		0 65	
⅜ in. "	"	8		2 40	
12-in. half round, coarse	"	2		0 70	
10-in. quarter round, coarse	"	3		0 75	
¼-in. round	"	19		2 85	
5/16 in. "	"	16		1 60	
3-in. three-cornered	"	21		28 35	
4-in. "	"	19		31 35	
4-in. warding	"	2		0 35	
3-in. "	"	2		0 35	
4 in. fish	"	6		1 05	
Reamer for metal pot well	"	1		5 00	
Hack saw frame	"	1		1 25	
" blades, 10-in	Doz.	5		5 50	
Steel letters	Set.	1		3 00	
" figures	"	1		1 00	
Tapered reamer, 5/16-in	No.	1		0 30	
" " ¼-in	"	1		0 25	
" " ⅜-in	"	1		0 65	
Metal pot well cleaner, steel	"	1		0 25	
Bronze 2-ft. x 6-in. x 3/32-ft. thick	Pieces.	1		0 25	
Cold rolled steel, ½-in. x ¼-in. x 3 ft. long	"	1		1 50	
" " 6-in. x 3-ft. 1/16-in. thick	"	1		1 10	
No. 30 wire, 3-ft. long	"	3		0 55	
Asbestos retort cement	Lbs.	2		0 10	
Brass spring wire, ⅛-in	"	2		1 00	
Solder	"	5		0 45	
Stovepipe wire	"	2		0 16	
Pumice stone powder	"	3		0 30	
Emery flour, fine	"	8		0 80	
" medium	"	5		0 50	
" coarse	"	6		0 60	
Graphite	"	2		0 30	
Tripoli paste	"	4		0 40	
Rough "	"	2		0 20	
Salammoniac	"	1		0 10	
Borax	"	1½		0 15	
Soldering paste	"	½		0 05	
Muriatic acid	Pints.	1		0 20	
Mineral sperm oil	"	1		0 20	
Emery cloth, No. 00	Sheets.	10		0 50	
" " 0	"	11		0 55	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.		Quantity.	Purchase Price	Total Present Valuation	Remarks.
			$ cts.	$ cts	
Emery cloth, No. 1	Sheets.	12		0 60	
" " 2	"	12		0 60	
" " 90	"	12		0 60	
Crocus cloth	"	16		0 68	
Sand paper	"	6		0 08	
Celluloid	"	½		0 88	
Oil can, 1 gallon	"	1		0 25	
" small tin	"	2		0 20	
" " steel	"	5		1 25	
Zinc, 1 sheet	Lbs.	1¼		0 15	
Iron, 1 "	"	2½		0 12	
Scrap iron, steel, brass, &c	"	200		6 00	
Screwdriver, long	No.	1		1 50	
" small	"	5		3 25	
Parallel pliers	Pairs.	4		5 00	
Starrett's steel square, 2½-in	No.	1		2 50	
Double end wrenches, ¾-in	"	6		4 50	
Square head box wrench	"	6		2 40	
Die stock, large	"	1		1 25	
Nuts, ¼-in., not tapped	"	12		0 60	
" ½-in. x 12, tapped	"	18		1 08	
Taps, assorted sizes	"	69		20 70	
Dies "	"	14		6 30	
Drills "	"	189		34 00	
Machine screws, assorted	Gross.	12½		3 65	
Music wire, .035	Lbs.	1		0 60	
" .025	"	1		0 60	
" .020	"	1		0 60	
Bronze spring wire, .025	"	8		8 00	
Stubbs steel wire, assorted sizes	Ft.	84		6 30	
Micrometer		1		9 00	

NOTE—"Purchase Price" was put on by Accountant's Office.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true inventory of plant and material in the linotype room of the Government Printing Bureau as taken by me on the 6th day of August, 1910.

J. C. SHIPMAN,
Foreman.

OTTAWA, August 13, 1910.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

INVENTORY VOTERS' LIST ROOM, August 15, 1910.

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present value.	Total present value.
	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cabinets—				
24 boards high	40 00	5	30 00	150 00
24 " low	40 00	5	20 00	100 00
For minion sorts	20 00	2	10 00	20 00
For long primer sorts	20 00	2	10 00	20 00
For small pica "	20 00	3	10 00	30 00
For forms	50 00	2	20 00	40 00
For galleys	5 00	1	3 00	3 00
Galleys—				
Single (all brass)	2 25	26	1 25	32 50
Double "	2 75-1 80	176	1 50	264 00
Voters' list	1 50	171	1 00	171 00
Quarto job galleys	2 50	57	1 50	85 50
Zinc (single)	1 25	1	0 25	0 25
" (double)	1 50	21	0 50	10 50
Galley stands—small wooden	1 00	6		Nil.
Iron composing stands—				
Single	7 00	5	4 00	20 00
Double	13 50	37	7 00	259 00
Cases for type	1 66	131 pairs	0 90	117 90
Iron imposing tables	96 00 54 50	2	90 00	180 00
Marble slabs and frames	86 83	4	80 00	320 00
Desk for foreman		1		
Table for asst. foreman		1		
Chairs		4		
Inkstand		2		
Clock		1		
Wire waste-paper basket		3		
Hand press	244 80	1	185 00	185 00
Proof press	47 50	1	40 00	40 00
Ink roller	1 50	2	1 25	2 50
Ink slabs	4 00	2	2 75	5 50
Lye pots	0 75	2	0 60	1 20
Lye brushes	0 60	2	0 20	0 40
Lead and rule-cutter	12 00	1	10 00	10 00
Mitreing machine	16 52	1	12 00	12 00
Table for lead-cutter and mitreing-machine	3 00	1	2 50	2 50
Composing sticks—				
Steel, 6 inches	1 50	7	1 00	7 00
" 8 "	1 75	47	1 25	58 75
" 10 "	2 00	14	1 25	21 00
" 12 "	2 60	4	1 50	6 00
" 14 "	1 60	4	1 60	6 40
Iron side and foot sticks	2c. inch	4,278 in. 554 lbs.	2c. inch	85 56
Metal furniture	0 30	1,722 lbs.	0 16	275 52
Steel quoins—				
Large	2 50	27 doz.	2 00	54 00
Small	2 00	1 "	1 50	1 50
4 keys (for quoins)	0 50	4	0 35	1 40
Iron shooting-sticks	0 90	2	0 50	1 00
Wooden side-sticks	0 06	11 doz.	0 04	5 28
Wood quoins	40c. 100	793	25c. 100	2 00
Iron chases—				
Royal	19 00 14 40	25 pairs.	9 00	225 00
Demy	15 00	6 "	10 50	63 00
Foolscap	6 50	6½ "	4 50	29 25
¼ Royal	3 00	1	2 50	2 50
Mallets	0 75	4	0 50	2 00
Planers	0 60	3	0 40	1 20
Iron trucks for removing formes	3 50	4	3 00	12 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total present value.
	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sponges		9		
Spittoons		29		
Display Type—		Lbs.		
Minion Full Face	1 00	95	0 75	71 25
" Ionic	0 88	78	0 65	50 70
L. Primer Antique	0 50	58	0 37	21 46
" " Br. Face	0 75	76	0 37	28 12
Brevier Antique	0 75	50	0 36	18 00
S. P. Full Face Figures	0 65	10	0 50	5 00
Piece Fractions—				
Minion	3 75	4	2 75	10 00
Long Primer	1 75	3½	1 25	4 37½
Font Superior Letters (minion)	3 15 (1.10 lb.)	4	0 75	3 00
Type, Book Face—				
Minion	50c. to 56c.	18,828	0 25	4,707 00
Brevier	0 44	143	0 25	35 75
Long Primer	0 36	8,053	0 15	1,207 95
Small Pica	0 34	1,462	0 10	146 20
Quotations—				
Minion	0 25	52	0 20	10 40
Pica	0 25	1,282	0 20	256 40
Coat of Arms	0 50	8	0 20	1 60
Brass Space Rules	1 75	752	1 00	752 00
" Parallel Rules (30 ems)	1 55	203	0 90	182 70
Leads and slugs	0 15	1,248	0 10	124 80
Linotype slugs	0 09½	893	0 8½	75 90½
Line Cuts		35		
Halftones		25		
Dictionaries—		Vol.		
English and French		1		
French and English		1		
Imperial (English)		4		

L. A. BELLEAU,
Asst. Foreman.

INVENTORY OF PLANT AND MATERIALS IN MONOTYPE DEPARTMENT.

		No.		
Key-board (Style C)		3		
Spools (metal)		63		
Justifying scale drums		17		
Shifting key bank	6,967 63	1	5,000 00	5,000 00
Casters (Nos. 1249 and 1285)		2		
Clayton Air compressor, with reservoir and cooling coils—complete		1		
6 point moulds	100 00	2	100 00	200 00
7 " "	100 00	2	100 00	200 00
10 " "	100 00	2	100 00	200 00
11 " "	100 00	2	100 00	200 00
12 " "	100 00	1	100 00	100 00
Job type	125 00	2	125 00	250 00
Extra mould blades complete	10 00	12	10 00	120 00
		Fonts.		
6 point No. 8	50 00	2	25 00	50 00
7 " 8	50 00	2	25 00	50 00
11 " 8	50 00	2	25 00	50 00
12 " 8	50 00	1	25 00	25 00
10 " 36	50 00	2	25 00	50 00
10 " 116	50 00	1	25 00	25 00

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.
	$ cts.	No. Matrices.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Job Fonts—				
36 point No. 52	30c. each	41	30c. each	12 30
36 " 63	"	41	"	12 30
24 " 52	"	49	"	14 70
12 " 8 (special)	"	14	"	4 20
11 " 8	"	14	"	4 20
22 " 78 "	"	3	"	0 90
Extra characters 12	"	52	"	15 60
11 point No. 18	"	96	"	28 80
11 " extra characters	"	193	"	57 90
10 " No. 8 superior	"	36	"	10 80
10 " extra characters	"	296	"	88 80
7 " No. 8 superior	"	36	"	10 80
7 " extra characters	"	336	"	100 80
8 " No. 26	"	26	"	7 80
7 " No. 26	"	82	"	24 60
6 " No. 126	"	36	"	10 80
6 " extra characters	"	179	"	53 70
5½ " No. 55	"	163	"	48 90
		No.		
Normal wedges	7 50	11	7 00	77 00
Matrix jaw, left	2 66	2		5 32
" right	2 41	2		4 82
Cam rollers	0 30	15		4 50
Pump trip tubes	0 80	2		1 60
" nozzles	0 75	2		1 50
Type support springs	0 08	5		0 40
Mould screws	0 05	12	Full value.	0 60
Aligning gauge	15 00	1		15 00
Pump, cam, lever connecting rod, complete	2 84	1		2 84
Case Stands.				
Wrought iron, double	13 50	4	7 00	28 00
" single	7 00	2	4 00	8 00
" case rack	14 00	1	8 00	8 00
Composing sticks, 8 inch	1 75	7	1 25	8 75
Cases.				
		Pairs.		
Cases for type	1 66	32	0 90	28 80
		No.		
Half cases for type	0 90	7	0 90	6 30
Cabinets.				
Hamilton (Monotype)	16 50	1	12 00	12 00
Copy—69 apartments	85 00	1	75 00	75 00
Spool and paper	2 00	1	1 50	1 50
Type sort	20 00	4	10 00	40 00
Galley	70 00	2	35 00–15 00	50 00
Forme	50 00	1	35 00	35 00
" small (for use of makeups)	2 50	2	1 75	3 50
" (for use of operators)	1 50	3	1 00	4 00
24-board high	40 00 49 00	2	25 00	50 00
Paper (special quality)		1	5 00	5 00
Lock-up Tables.				
Iron top	45 00	1	45 00	45 00
*Marble top	86 83	1	15 00	15 00
Mallets	0 75	2	0 45	0 90

*Slab is useless.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price	Quantity	Present Value.	Total Present Values.
Lock up Tables—Continued	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Planers	0 60	2	0 45	0 90
Quoin keys	0 50	4	0 35	1 40
Shooting irons	0 90	2	0 50	1 00
Form trucks (small)	3 50	4	3 00	12 00
Quoins.				
Iron—				
Large	2 50	274	2 00	45 65
Small	2 00	49	1 50	6 13
Wood	40c. per 100	1,197	0 25	276 00
Chases.				
Sizes—				
12 in. x 8 in	3 00	1	2 50	2 50
14 in. x 10 in	3 50	1	3 00	3 00
23 in. x 16 in	6 50	1	5 00	5 00
21 in. x 9 in	4 75	5	3 25	16 25
26½ in. x 10 in	5 50	2	4 50	9 00
29 in. x 9½ in	8 25	2	7 00	14 00
34 in. x 10½ in	10 00	1	9 00	9 00
32 in. x 23½ in	19 00	2	6 00	12 00
26 in. x 17 in	6 75	4	5 25	21 00
17 in. x 12 in	4 00	4	3 25	13 00
21 in. x 17 in	6 50	12	5 50	66 00
27 in. x 20 in	10 00	12	9 00	108 00
28 in. x 21 in	10 00	12	9 00	108 00
28½ in. x 19½ in	15 00	8 prs.-16	10 50 per pr.	84 00
31½ in x 22½ in	14 40 19 00	10½ p.-21	9 00	94 50
Furniture.		Lbs.		
Metal	25 and 20	827	0 16	132 32
Wood—		Feet.		
Sizes—				
5 ems	4c. per yd.	33	3c. per yd.	0 33
10 ems	10c. "	18	8c. "	0 48
400 pieces varying in size from 2 ems to 30 ems wide.		No.		
Wood side sticks	0 06	249	0 04	9 96
Iron Side and Foot Sticks.				
Sizes				
5½-inches	2c. inch.	3	2c. inch.	0 33
6½ "	"	1	"	0 13
7½ "	"	4	"	0 60
9½ "	"	2	"	0 38
10 "	"	4	"	0 80
10½ "	"	8	"	1 68
11 "	"	8	"	1 76
11½ "	"	3	"	0 69
12½ "	"	14	"	3 50
13 "	"	1	"	0 26
13½ "	"	14	"	3 78
14 "	"	10	"	2 80
16 "	"	4	"	1 28
17½ "	"	3	"	1 05
18½ "	"	39	"	14 43

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.
Presses.	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Washington Hand	244 80	1	185 00	185 00
Ink Cabinet (made in Bureau)		1		
Roller—Composition	1 50	1	1 00	1 00
Marble slab	4 00	1	2 50	2 50
Galleys.				
Quarto Brass	2 50	10	1 50	15 00
Report "	2 75-1 80	168	1 50	252 00
" —Zinc	2 10	41	0 25	10 25
Hansard or Gazette—Brass	2 25	52	1 25	65 00
Monotype	2 10	13	1 50	19 50
Voters' List	1 50	13	1 00	13 00
Rule, Brass.		Lbs.		
Single (2 point)	1·75 lb. / 0·10 ft	150	1 00	150 00
Parallel	155 lb	45	0 90	40 50
Quotations.				
Pica	0 25	775	0 20	155 00
Leads, 15c. and clumps 8½c. per lb		1,060	All at 10c.	116 00
Coats of Arms.		No.		
Electros	0 50	40	0 20	8 00
Stereos		123		
Type.		Lbs.		
Monotype				
In page, cases and boxes	9½c.	8,804	Full value.	836 38
In metal	9½c.	1,896	"	180 12
Brevier				
Roman	44c.	89	0 25	22 25
Minion—				
Roman	50 to 56c.	38	0 28	10 64
Antique	60c.	32	0 35	11 20
Great Primer (figures only)	30c.	20	0 15	3 00
Miscellaneous.		No.		
Oil cans		2		
Benzine cans		2		
Metal pots for pi		2		
Wire baskets		3		
Chairs		4		
Vise (small)	8 00	1	1 50	1 50
Lye pot	0 75	1	0 40	0 40
Lye brush	0 60	1		
Bellows	2 00	1		
Brass galley stand	85 68	1	55 00	55 00
Spittoons		2		
Galvanized iron pail		1		
Sponge		1		

I hereby certify that the above is, to the best of my knowledge, a true inventory of the Plant and Material in the Monotype Department of the Government Printing Bureau.

SAMUEL CROSS,
Foreman.

OTTAWA, August 12, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau—*Continued.*

PARLIAMENTARY ROOM NO. 1.

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.
Type.	$ cts.	Lbs.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pica—				
Roman	0 32	87	0 24	20 88
Italic	0 32	23	0 24	5 52
Small pica—				
Roman	0 34	974	0 10	97 40
Long primer				
Roman	0 36	9,344	0 15	1,401 60
Italic	0 36	71	0 15	10 65
Antique	0 74	73	0 37	27 01
Piece fractions	1 75	5	1 25	6 25
Bourgeois—				
Roman	0 40	3,500	0 40	1,400 00
Italic	0 40	42	0 40	16 80
Brevier—				
Roman	0 44	581	0 25	145 25
Italic	0 44	31	0 25	7 75
Antique	0 75	21	0 36	7 56
Minion—				
Roman	56c. to 56c.	35,371	0 25	8,842 75
Italic	50c. to 56c.	54	0 25	13 50
Full face	1 00	89	0 75	66 75
Antique	0 60	55	0 35	19 25
Piece fractions	3 75	12	2 75	33 00
Nonpareil—				
Roman	0 62	466	0 30	139 80
Italic	0 62	9½	0 30	2 85
Piece fractions		2		
Linotype—(machine)	0 8½	1,695	0 8½	143 08
Monotype (machine)	0 9½	1,842	0 9½	174 99
Display Type.		Fonts.		
Lightface extended, No. 40—				
One case 6 point	2 30	2½	1 75	4 38
" 8 "	2 85	2½	2 15	5 38
" 10 "	2 75	2½	2 10	5 25
" 12 "	2 90	2½	2 15	5 38
" 18 "	2 90	1½	2 15	3 23
Extra condensed, No. 46				
One case 12-point	1 95	2	1 45	2 90
" 14 "	1 75	2	1 35	2 70
" 18 "	2 05	2	1 55	3 10
" 20 "	2 70	2	2 00	4 00
" 22 "	2 25	2	1 70	3 40
" 24 "	4 09	2	3 02	12 08
" 36 "		1		
" 40 "	3 20	2	2 40	4 80
Lightface, No. 43				
One case 10-point	2 45	3	1 85	5 55
" 12 "	2 50	3	1 90	5 70
" 14 "	2 45	3	1 85	5 55
" 16 "	2 70	3	2 00	6 00
" 18 "	3 00	2	2 25	4 50
" 20 "	2 90	2	2 20	4 40
" 22 "	3 25	2	2 40	4 80
" 24 "	3 15	2	2 30	4 60
" 28 "	3 90	2	3 00	6 00
" 36 "	3 90	2	3 00	6 00
Lightface No. 44—				
One case 9-point		3		
" 10 "	2 10	3	1 60	4 80
" 12 "	2 70	3	2 00	6 00
" 14 "	2 80	3	2 10	6 30
" 16 "	2 95	3	2 20	6 60
" 18 "	2 80	3	2 10	6 30

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.
Display Type—Con.	$ cts	Fonts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Lightface No. 44—*Con.*				
One case 20-point	3 20	3	2 40	7 20
" 22 "	2 70	3	2 00	6 00
" 24 "	3 45	3	2 60	7 80
Lightface No. 47—				
One case 10-point	1 85	3	1 40	4 20
" 12 "	2 60	3	2 00	6 00
" 14 "	2 50	3	1 90	5 70
" 16 "	2 45	3	1 85	5 55
" 18 "	2 85	1	2 15	2 15
" 20 "	2 95	2	2 17	4 34
" 22 "	3 20	2	2 40	4 80
" 24 "	3 30	2	2 43	4 86
" 28 "	3 75	4	2 85	5 70
Old style condensed, No. 40—				
One case 10-point	2 35	2	1 75	3 50
" 12 "	2 50	2	1 90	5 80
" 14 "	2 75	2	2 05	4 10
" 16 "	3 10	2	2 35	4 70
" 18 "	3 30	2	2 50	5 00
" 20 "	3 70	2	2 80	5 60
" 22 "	3 70	2	2 80	5 60
" 24 "	3 50	2	2 75	5 50
" 28 "	3 85	2	2 90	5 80
" 36 "	3 60	2	2 75	5 50
Half-title, No. 40—				
One case 6-point	1 60	2	1 20	2 40
" 8 "	1 80	2	1 35	2 70
" 10 "	2 15	2	1 65	3 30
" 11 "	2 35	3	1 75	5 25
" 12 "	2 55	2	1 95	3 90
" 14 "	2 80	2	2 10	4 40
" 16 "	2 40	3	1 80	5 40
Miscellaneous Type.				
One font long primer almanac signs	9 43	1	7 07	7 07
" " algebra signs	9 69	1	7 26	7 26
" " miscellaneous signs	3 57	1	2 61	2 61
" " accents (letters) Lbs.	0 36			
" minion algebra signs	7 14	1	5 34	5 34
" " inferior letters and figures Lbs	1 10	11½ lbs.	0 80	9 20
" " superior " " "	1 10	8 "	0 80	6 40
" 7-point clarendon	3 10	1 font	2 25	2 25
" 2-line small pica	5 96	1 "	4 47	4 47
One case pearl (roman) Lbs.	1 12	2½ lbs.	1 84	4 60
" " (italic) "	1 12	5 "	1 84	9 20
Small pica minute marks "	0 34	1 "	0 26	0 26
Piece accents "	0 75	2 "	0 65	1 30
Case Stands.		No.		
Wrought iron—double	13 50	42	7 00	294 00
" single	7 00	22	4 00	88 00
" case rack	14 00	1	8 00	8 00
Cases.		Pairs.		
Cases for type	1 66	186	0 90	167 40
Galleys (brass).		No.		
Report	2 75–1 80	223	1 50	334 50
Gazette	2 25	172	1 25	215 00
Quarto	2 50	97	1 50	145 50
Voters' List	1 50	177	1 00	177 00
Monotype (zinc)	2 10	3	1 50	4 50

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LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.
Chases.	$ cts.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sizes—				
12 x 8 -inch.	3 00	4	2 50	10 00
14 x 10 "	3 50	6	3 00	18 00
17 x 12 "	4 00	10	3 25	32 50
19 x 13 "	8 00	1	6 50	6 50
21 x 9 "	4 75	3	3 25	9 75
21 x 15 "	6 00	3	5 00	15 00
21 x 17 "	6 50	3	5 50	16 50
26 x 17 "	6 75	10	5 50	52 50
27 x 20 "	10 00	4	9 00	36 00
28 x 20 "	15 00 (.5 prs)	10	7 50	37 50
31½ x 22½ "	14 40 19 00 (26 ")	52	9 00	234 00
32 x 11 "	6 50	1	5 50	5 50
35 x 27 "	22 00 (18½ ")	17	13 00	110 50
Iron Side and Foot Sticks.				
Sizes -				
4½-inch.	2c. inch.	3	2c. inch.	0 27
5½ "	"	7	"	0 77
6½ "	"	1	"	0 13
7 "	"	4	"	0 56
7½ "	"	2	"	0 30
8½ "	"	10	"	1 70
9½ "	"	4	"	0 76
10 "	"	7	"	1 40
10½ "	"	9	"	1 89
11 "	"	9	"	1 98
11½ "	"	1	"	0 23
12 "	"	2	"	0 48
12½ "	"	13	"	3 25
13 "	"	5	"	1 30
13½ "	"	12	"	3 25
14 "	"	17	"	4 76
16 "	"	3	"	0 96
17 "	"	1	"	0 34
18½ "	"	50	"	18 50
22½ "	"	15	"	6 76
23 "	"	7	"	3 22
Lock up Tables.				
Marble top and tables	86 83	5	1 at $30 / 4 at $15	90 00
Iron top and tables	59 65 / 65 00	4	full value for three.	1 old bed of press. / 372 00
Four slabs (useless)				
Quoins.		Doz.		
Iron—				
Small	2 00	3	1 50	4 50
Large	2 50	44½	2 00	89 00
		No.		
Wood	40c. per 100	310	0 25	0 78
Keys	0 50	9	0 35	3 15
Ratchets for patent blocks.	0 50	2	...	
Furniture.				
Metal	0 25	2,714	0 16	434 24
Wood -Sizes—		Yd. Feet.		
2 ems	3c. to 12c.	24	0 02	0 16
3 "	"	82	0 02	0 45
4 "	"	24	0 02	0 16
5 "	"	34	0 03	0 33

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value.	Total. Present Value.
Furniture—Con.	$ cts.	Feet.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wood—Sizes—*Con.*				
6 ems	3c. to 12.	1½	0 03	0 01½
7 "	"	21	0 04	0 28
8 "	"	19	0 05	0 32
9 "	"	12	0 06	0 24
10 "	"	12	0 08	0 32
		No.		
Mallets	0 75	8	0 40	3 20
Planers	0 60	5	0 50	2 50
Quotations.		Lbs.		
Minion	0 25	1,525	0 20	305 00
Pica	0 25	924	0 20	184 80
Leads and clumps	0 15	718	all at 0 10	71 80
Brass Rule.				
Single (2 point)	1 75	897	1 00	897 00
Parallel	1 55	219	0 90	197 10
		Feet.		
Gazette (column)	0 30	180	0 25	45 00
Composing Sticks.		No.		
Sizes—				
6 in	1 50	10	1 00	10 00
8 "	1 75	70	1 25	87 50
10 "	2 00	16	1 50	24 00
18 " (job stick)	1 50	1	1 00	1 00
Wooden side sticks	0 06	190	0 04	7 60
Presses.		No.		
Washington (hand)	244 80	1	200 00	200 00
Galley (proof)	47 50	2		
Ink cabinets		3		
Rollers (composition)	1 50	3	1 00	3 00
Marble slabs	4 00	3	2 50	7 50
Lye pots	0 75	3	0 40	1 20
Lye brushes	0 60	3		
Electros—*Coats of Arms.*		No.		
Sizes—				
4 em pica.		8		
6 "	0 50	6		
8 "		3		
10 "		2		
11 "		1		
28 point		15		
Stereos—				
Sizes—				
4 em pica.		3		
6 "		3		
10 "		3	No value.	
11 "		2		
		Lbs.		
Stereo. display lines		24		
		No.		
Forme trucks (small)	3 50	3	3 00	12 00
Brass top galley stand	85 68	1	55 00	55 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Present Value	Total Present Value.
Cabinets.	$ cts	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
24 board high	40 00	14	25 00	350 00
" low	40 00	6	4 at 10 00 2 at 25 00	65 00
Forme	50 00	3	2 at 25 00 1 at 35 00	85 00
Galley	70 00	2	35 00 15 00	50 00
Type sort	20 00	21	10 00	210 00
" boxes	1 00	4	0 60	2 40
Copy	4 00	3	3 00	9 00
Clothes	11 00	2	6 00	12 00
Small, for use of makeups	2 50	4	1 75	7 00
Miscellaneous.				
Clock		1		
Mirror		1		
Ink wells		14		
Tables		13		
Desks—				
Double		1		
Single		1		
Small (use of proofreaders)		8		
Chairs		17		
Baskets—				
Wire		10		
Wicker		1		
Spittoons		49		
Towel rollers		2		
Jacket files		6		
Ink pad		1		
Rubber stamp		2		
Shears (pairs)		2		
Lead-cutting machine	12 00	1	7 00	7 00
Mortice machine	16 52	1	10 00	10 00
Oil can		2		
Benzine can		1		
Telephone (desk)		1		
Water cooler		1		
Bellows	2 00	1		

I hereby certify that the above is, to the best of my knowledge, a true inventory of the plant and material in Parliamentary Room No. 1 of the Government Printing Bureau.

SAMUEL CROSS,
Foreman.

August 9, 1910.

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

LIST OF PLANT IN BINDERY, AUGUST 12, 1910.

Date of Purchase.	Quantity.	Description.	Purchase Price.	Deduction.	Present value.	Remarks.
			$ cts.	p. c.	$ cts.	
1889	5	Ruling machines, 36 in. wide.	1,475 00	25	1,105 00	General depreciation.
1889	5	Layboys	125 00	25	93 00	" "
1889	1	Ruling machine, 38 in. wide.	560 00	25	420 00	" "
1889	1	Double striker				
1889	1	Layboy	25 00	25	18 75	" "
1889	1	Ruling machine, 48 in. wide.	540 00	25	405 00	" "
1889	1	Layboy	30 00	25	22 50	" "
1889	2	Blackhall strikers	300 00	25	225 00	" "
1889	4	Pen cabinets	60 00	25	45 00	" "
1889	39	" clamps	136 50	50	68 25	" "
1907	2	Seybold cutting machine, 34in. wide	1,5 0 00		1,550 00	New.
1907	2	" " 38 "	1,750 00		1,750 00	"
1889	6	Standing presses	960 00	25	720 00	General depreciation.
1889	3	"	375 00	30	263 00	" "
1907	3	"	435 00		435 00	New.
1889	3	Nipping presses	150 00	25	112 50	General depreciation.
1889	1	Stabbing machine	70 00	30	49 00	" "
1889	3	Job backers	210 00	25	157 50	" "
1889	1	Sawing machine	175 00	25	131 25	" "
1889	1	Rotary board cutter	510 00	25	382 00	" "
1889	6	Numbering machines	1,800 00	30	1,260 00	" "
1889	1	Smashing "	960 00	40	576 00	" "
1889	1	Case roller	64 00	40	38 40	" "
1889	3	Board shears	375 00	30	262 50	" "
1889	2	Gilding presses and stands	114 00	30	79 80	
1889	1	Rotary perforating machine	600 00			Obsolete.
1902	1	" "	800 00	25	600 00	General depreciation.
1889	1	Stamping press	150 00	50	75 00	" "
1889	1	"	175 00	25	131 25	" "
1889	1	Embossing machine	1,020 00	25	765 00	" "
1889	3	Singer sewing "	375 00	50	187 50	" "
1889	1	Eyeletting "	35 00	25	26 25	
	1	Indexing "	450 00		250 00	
	1	Punching "	200 00		200 00	In good condition.
	7	Extra punchers, 2 at $2 50, 4 at $15, 1 at $9	76 50	50	37 50	General depreciation.
	6	Finishing presses	21 00		21 00	
1889	1	Round corner cutter	85 00	25	63 75	" "
1902	1	Rounding and backing machine	2,500 00	10	2,250 00	" "
1889	1	Roller backer	450 00	50	225 00	" "
1907	1	Cloth cutting machine	800 00		800 00	New.
1907	1	Case making "	3,500 00	10	3,150 00	General depreciation.
	1	Die cutting "	450 00		450 00	
1907	1	Smyth sewing "	1,500 00		1,500 00	New.
1908	1	Casing in "	3,000 00		3,000 00	"
1902	1	Measuring "	217 50		217 50	"
1889	23	Sewing benches, $2 25	51 75	25	38 82	General depreciation.
1889	3	Glue heaters and pots, $65	195 00	50	97 50	" "
1889	22	Glue pots, $1.25	27 50	25	22 00	" "
1889	6	Bench blocks, iron, $9	54 00	10	48 60	" "
1889	16	Brass boards	542 75	25	407 06	" "
1889	10	Planished tin boards, $4	40 00	25	30 00	" "
1889	63	Cherry press boards, 12x8-in., 75c.	47 25	25	35 44	" "
1889	64	" " 16x14-in., 80c.	51 20	25	38 40	" "
1889	24	" " 24x16-in., $1	24 00	25	18 00	" "
1889	59	" " 28x20-in., $1.50	88 50	25	66 38	" "
1889	1	Foot perforator	225 00	40	135 00	" "
1889	2	Pad counters, $2	4 00		4 00	
1889	7	Type cabinets	140 00	20	112 00	General depreciation.
1889	1	Finishing tool cabinet	15 00	20	12 00	" "
1889	11	Founts brass type, large				
1889	15	" " medium	800 00	25	600 00	" "
1889	74	" " small				
1907	3	Steel chases $20 00	60 00		60 00	New.

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Date of Purchase.	Quantity.	Description.	Purchase Price.	Deduction.	Present Value.	Remarks.
			$ cts	p. c.	$ cts	
1889	40	Gilding rolls	225 00	50	112 50	Require re-cutting.
1889	94	Lines and gouges	54 00		54 00	
1889	56	Hand-stamps	156 00		156 00	In good condition.
1889	8	Sets hand-letters	75 00		75 00	" "
1908	1	Hand-pallet, large	8 00		8 00	New.
1908	7	" medium	52 50		52 50	"
1900	6	" old style	42 00	20	33 50	General depreciation.
1889	3	" "	9 00			Obsolete.
		Various stamps and plates			300 00	
1889	2	Index rolls	32 00		32 00	
1889	4	Gas stoves	36 00	40	21 60	General depreciation.
1889	1	Finishing-stand, large	9 18	25	6 89	" "
1889	1	" small	8 20	25	6 15	" "
1889	1	Turn-table (Goffe)	4 60		4 60	
1889	1	Card cutter	24 00	25	18 00	General depreciation.
1889	3	Steel burnishers	10 35	10	9 32	" "
1889	20	Doz. joint rolls			14 00	
	60	Hammers—$1.00			60 00	
	46	Scissors			67 50	
	12	Compasses			12 00	
	18	Sandstones			3 60	
	15	Oil			22 50	
	20	Awls			2 00	
	50	Brushes			50 00	
	1	Flat agate			4 15	
	1	Round agate			4 15	
	6	Pallet knives			12 00	
1900	1	Colour-mill	6 50	20	5 20	General depreciation.
1889	2	Steel gauges	10 00	25	7 50	" "
1889	4	Presses and ploughs	48 00	30	33 60	" "
	6	Envelope dies	96 00	50	48 00	" "
1907	1	Grinding machine	5 00		5 00	
1889	1	Case for holding leather			200 00	9 sections of shelving forming store-room, at $58.33=$524.97.
1889	1	Cutting-table			15 00	
1889	4	Counters (wood) with shelves			32 00	
	1	Oil tank			50 00	
1889	1	Office desk			4 00	
1889	4	Cupboards			32 00	
1889	6	Gold cushions	30 00	25	22 50	General depreciation.
	1	Gum mixer			50 00	
	1	Grinding-stone			2 50	
1889	2	Simple cutting machines	800 00			Obsolete.
	34	Tables 13 ft. x 3 ft	340 00		340 00	New.
	7	" 7 ft. x 4 ft	54 25		54 25	"
	7	Blank book rolls	35 00	25	26 15	Require re-cutting.
	40	Foot stools			12 00	
	60	"			60 00	
	3	Office chairs			9 00	
		400 feet of work benches			400 00	
		Ruling pens assorted			524 00	

W. C. ALLAN,
Foreman.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

INVENTORY OF PARLIAMENTARY BINDERY AND DEPARTMENTAL PAMPHLET ROOM, AUGUST 8TH, 1910..

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total Cost.	Present Value.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Machinery—					
Seybold cutting machine, 45 inch	1	1,075 00	1,075 00	1 050 00	
Seybold smashing machine	1	1,100 00	1,100 00	1,050 00	
" Duplex trimmer	1	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	
Lavel-Bredenberg automatic book covering machine	1	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,250 00	
Stabbing machine	1	200 00	200 00	50 00	
Boring machine	1	950 00	1,108 00	1,108 00	This machine was specially made for boring Sessional work.
3 H.-P. motor	1	158 00			
Round-power gathering tables	2	847 63	847 63	825 00	
New sewing machines, Smyth	6	1, 1,200 00 5, 1,250 00	7,450 00	7,250 00	
Old style sewing machines, Smyth	6	1,200 00	7,200 00	2,400 00	These machines have been in constant use for over 21 years, and should be replaced with modern machines
Perfection wire stitching machines, large	2	425 00	1,600 00	700 00	
Perfection wire stitching machines, small	3	250 00		700 00	
Wire stitching machines, No. "F"	4	1, 190 00 3, 250 00	940 00	400 00	These machines are worn out, have been in use over 20 years.
Wire stitching machines, No. "G"	3	1, 225 00 2, 215 00	452 00	300 00	
Quarto Dexter folding machines, with automatic feeding attachment, double, and 2 H.-P. motor	1 1	2,500 00 95 00	2,595 00	2,300 00	
Royal 8vo. Dexter folding machine, with automatic feeding attachment, double and 2 H.-P. motor	2 2	2,500 00 95 00	5,190 00	4,600 00	
Quarto Dexter folding machine, with automatic folding attachment, single, and 1 H.-P. motor	1 1	2,300 00 76 00	2,376 00	2,100 00	
Power bundling machines	4	550 00	2,200 00	2,000 00	
Hydraulic " "	2	1, 1,224 00 1, 1,020 00	2,244 00	1,000 00	
Sawing machine	1	175 00	175 00	75 00	Used in connection with old style Smyth sewing machines.
Sets of saws of 12 each set	12	6 25	75 00	25 00	
Furniture—					
Cupboards	3	5 00	15 00		
Tables, large	48	7 50	360 00		
" " trestle	3	3 00	9 00		
" small	20	5 00	100 00		Approx.
Stools	59	0 90	53 10		
" foot	54	0 30	16 20		
Chairs	5	2 50	12 50		
Desk	1	5 00	5 00		
Stock—					
3-cord sewing hemp, skeins	38	0 44	4 18		4 skeins=1 lb.
Cotton sewing machine thread, tubes	158	1 29	203 82		
Wire for stitching machines, spools, No. 18	45	0 12	27 00		5 lbs. =1 spool, 225 lbs.
" 19	35	0 12	21 00		" " 175 "
" 20	21	0 12	12 60		" " 105 "
" 21	43	0 12	25 80		" " 215 "

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total Cost.	Present Value.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Stock—*Con.*	per lb.	per lb.			
Wire for stitching machines, spools, No. 22	19	0 12	11 40		5 lbs. 1 spool, 95 lbs.
" 23	54	9 12	32 40		" " 270 "
" 24	52	0 14	36 40		" " 260 "
" 25	56	0 14	39 20		" " 280 "
" 26	38	0 15	28 50		" " 190 "
" 27	41	0 16	32 80		" " 205 "
" 28	32	0 16	25 60		" " 160 "
Tape for folding machines, rolls	4	2 00	8 00		
Miscellaneous					
Hardwood bundling boards, quarto	231	0 12½	28 88		
Hardwood bundling boards, octavo	17,791	0 09	1,601 19		
Hardwood bundling boards, demy octavo	480	0 08	38 40		
Hardwood cutting blocks for trimmer	88	0 40	35 20		
Bundling chains and lock	7,682	0 25	1,920 50		
Scissors, 7-in	11	0 85	9 35		
" 10-in	1	1 20	1 20		
Waste paper baskets, large wicker	3	7 00	21 00		
Waste paper baskets, medium	4	5 75	23 00		
" " small wire	15	0 75	11 25		
Galvanized oil waste cans	3	1 00	3 00		
Tweezers	11	0 10	1 10		
Cutting pliers	6	4 80	28 80		
Screw drivers	6	0 60	3 60		
Patent monkey wrench	1	1 50	1 50		
Large spiral springs	22				Used on covering machine.
Small "	1				"
Oil cans	10	0 20	2 00		
Duplicate parts for Dexter folders					
Steel gears, No. 2531	2				
" " 2949	2				
" " 2596	2				
" " 2532	2				
" " 2597	7				
R. H. feeding fingers, brass	5				
L. H. " "	7				
Feeding rubber rollers	20				
Rubber saw washers	13				
Rubber fingers	14				
Duplicate parts for "G" wire stitcher—					
Round cutters	8				
Flat "	8				
Duplicate parts for No. 2 "Perfection" wire stitchers—					
Round cutters	5				
Flat "	5				
Clinchers	12				
Paste pots—brushes	6	0 50	3 00		
Oil stones	3	0 65	1 95		
Duplicate parts for "Smyth" No. 3—					
Wire needles	50				Old style.
Duplicate parts for "Smyth" No. 7—					
Loopers	12				
Needles	8				
Wire needles	35				
Large gas stove	1	37 50	37 50		
Small "	1	1 00	1 00		
Copper boiler for above	1	1 50	1 50		

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total Cost.	Present Value.	Remarks.
Electric motors—					
¾ H. P. motors	11				
½ " "	2				
1 " "	11				
¼ " "	2				These motors were supplied and installed by Public Works Department.
3 " "	5				
4 " "	2				
6 " "	1				
2 " "	1				
Electrical controller for covering machine, "Kohler System"					This was put in by manufacturer on approbation.

F. ROGER,
Foreman.

August 8th, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The following is a complete list of trucks in the various departments of the Government Printing Bureau on September 30th, 1910. These mentioned in the individual reports are included in this list.

	Estimated Cost.	Present Value.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Printing Branch—		
4 wheel trucks, length 6 feet, 3 at $35.00	105 00	52 50
4 " " 5 " 29 at $35.00	1,015 00	507 50
4 " " 4 " 1 at $50.00	50 00	25 00
4 " " 3 " 15 at $30.00	450 00	225 00
4 " box top, 1 at $30.00 / 1 at $15.00	45 50	22 75
3 " length, 5 " 1 at $30.00	30 00	15 90
2 " 3 at $12.00	36 00	18 00
Total 54	1,731 50	865 75
Stationery Branch—		
4 wheel trucks, length 6 feet, 1 at $35.00	35 00	17 50
4 " " 5 " 5 at $35.00	175 00	85 50
4 " " 3 " 1 at $30.00	30 00	15 00
2 " 4 at $12.00	48 00	24 00
Total 11	288 00	144 00
Grand total 65	2,019 50	1,009 75

J. H. THOMPSON,
Engineer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

INVENTORY OF PLANT AND MATERIAL IN STOREROOM, AUG. 12, 1910.

Description.	Quantity.		Cost Price.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
	Pages.	Lbs.				
Type.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Pearl, new		105	1 12	1 12	117 60	
Agate, fullface		22	1 25	0 10	2 20	Should go to metal pot.
6-point, No. 30, new		1,193	0 64	0 64	763 52	
Minion, No. 19—						
In good standing matter	5,616	47,109		0 25	17,059 00	
In cases and distribution		21,127		0 25		
In new type		8,912		0 56	4,990 72	
		77,148	50c. to 56c.			
Piece fractions, new		13	2 75	2 75	35 75	
Superior letters, new		35	1 10	1 10	38 50	
Fullface		998	1 00	0 65	648 70	
Ionic, new		68	0 88	0 88	59 84	
Greek		10	1 50	1 00	10 00	
Brevier, No. 23—						
In good standing matter	230	2,262		0 25	3,828 75	
In cases and distribution		13,053		0 25		
In new type		2,324		0 44	1,022 56	
		17,639	0 44			
Piece fractions		6	2 50	1 50	9 00	
Antique		254	0 75	0 30	76 20	
Ionic figures		51	0 75	0 30	15 30	
Bourgeois, No. 28, new		255	0 48	0 48	122 40	
Long Primer, No. 17—						
In good standing matter	406	3,735		0 15	3314 70	
In cases and distribution		18,363		0 15		
In new type		9,556		0 36	3,440 16	
		31,654	0 36			
Piece fractions, new		40	1 75	1 75	70 00	
Superior letters, new		18	1 30	1 30	23 40	
Antique		252	0 50	0 25	63 00	
" brevier face		207	0 50	0 30	62 10	
Boldface figures		60	0 70	0 20	12 00	
Clarendon figures		63	0 70	0 10	6 30	Should go to metal pot.
Aldine		54	0 70	0 10	5 40	
Small Pica—						
In cases and distribution		10,064	0 34	0 10	1,006 40	"
Boldface figures		60	0 65	0 10	6 00	"
Pica		707	0 32	0 10	70 70	"
" No. 20		362	0 32	0 30	108 60	
		Font.				
12-point, old style, No. 40		1	2 00	1 25	1 25	
" " No. 20		1	2 00	1 25	1 25	
Music type		59	2 25	1 00	59 00	
Linotype—						
In good standing matter	1,430	6,709				
In Voters' List	7,248	123,216	0 08½	0 08½	11,067 08½	
In metal		276				
Monotype—						
In good standing matter	2,242	15,121				
In cases and sort boxes		625	0 09½	0 09½	2,503 72	
In metal		10,610				

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity. Pages.	Quantity. Lbs.	Cost Price.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
Metal.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Pig lead		14,336	0 03¾	0 03¾	537 60	Prices fluctuate.
Antimony		875	0 08¼	0 08¼	72 18¾	"
Tin		664	0 034	0 34	225 76	"
Old type metal		650	0 010	0 10	65 00	
Stereotype Plates.						
English Laws, from 1887 to 1910, including Revised Statutes	20,091	35,272		0 09½	3,262 66	We also have the moulds of these plates.
French Laws, from 1887 to 1910, including Revised Statutes	13,205	23,848		0 09½	2,265 56	do
English Criminal Law	566	990		0 09½	95 05	
Census, 1901	2,185	4,370		0 09½	415 15	Moulds also
Miscellaneous jobs	1,152	2,260		0 09½	214 70	
Electrotype Plates						
Miscellaneous pamphlets	320	367	164 00	123 00	123 00	

Description.	Quantity. No.	Cost Price. $ cts.	Present Value. $ cts.	Total Present Value. $ cts.	Remarks.
Cuts used from time to time					
Halftones	125				
Electros	46				
Line cuts	623				
Cuts for which copy has not yet been received—					
Halftones	259				
Line cuts	4				
Cuts to be returned to Departments					
Halftones	161				
Line cuts	66				
Wood cuts	209				
Cabinets.					
Type sort { 2 16 drawer	3	2@ 20 00	10 00	20 00	
Type sort { 1 35 "		1@ 30 00	20 00	20 00	
Voter's List, large	37	60 00	35 00	1,295 00	
" small	10	3 50	2 50	25 00	
Portable	1	10 00	5 00	5 00	
Case Stands.					
Double wrought iron	3	13 50	6 75	20 25	
Single	8	7 00	3 50	28 00	
Cases.					
News cases, old, pairs	165	1 66	0 55	90 75	
" new "	9	1 66	1 66	14 94	

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Cost Price.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
Cases—Con.	No.		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Half cases, old	5	0 90	0 45	2 25	
" new	4		0 90	3 60	
Rule cases, old	2	1 15	0 40	0 80	
" new	3		1 15	3 45	
Music cases, pairs	2	2 00	1 00	2 00	
Greek "	1	2 00	1 50	1 50	
Odd cases, old	40	0 80	0 25	20 00	
Chases.					
Royal, 22½-in. x 31½-in., 12 new prs., 3 old prs.	15	14 40	14 40 5 00	172 80 15 00	
Demy, 19½-in. x 28½-in., prs	3½	15 00	5 00	17 50	
Voters List, with shifting bars, 25-in. x 34½-in	19	9 75	9 00	171 00	
Skeleton, 32½-in. x 46½-in	2	14 60	12 00	24 00	
" 25-in. x 35-in	7	7 00	5 00	35 00	
" 17-in. x 26-in	37	6 75	4 00	148 00	
Chases, with shifting bars, 32-in. x 45-in.	5	16 50	12 00	60 00	
" 40-in. x 53½-in., shifting bars	2	13 00	10 00	20 00	
" 15½-in. x 21¾-in	28	6 00	5 00	140 00	
" 9½-in. x 31-in	15	6 00	5 00	75 00	
" 10½-in. x 34½-in	1	6 50	5 50	5 50	
" 18½-in. x 39-in	1	9 00	6 50	6 50	
" 12⅔-in. x 31-in., with bar	18	8 25	6 50	117 00	
Composing Sticks.					
6-inch, new	10	1 50	1 50	15 00	
" old	3		0 25	75	
8-inch, new	6	1 75	1 75	10 50	
" old	11		0 25	2 75	
10-inch, new	9	2 00	2 00	18 00	
Furniture.	Lbs.				
Metal, new	575	25c. & 20c.	0 20	115 00	
" old (guards)	780	8½	0 08½	66 30	Made in the office.
Wood Furniture					
6-point, 106 yds. at 3c., $3 18					
7 " 97 " 3c., $2 91					
8 " 105 " 3c., $3 15					
12 " 88 " 3c., $2 64					
2-em pica, 76 " 3c., $2 28					
3 " 46 " 4c., $1 84					
4 " 33 " 4c., $1 32					
5 " 9 " 4c., 36					
6 " 40 " 6c., $2 40					
7 " 19 " 6c., $1 14					
8 " 7 " 8c., 56					
9 " 28 " 8c., $2 24					
10 " 23 " 10c., $2 30					
11 " 30 " 10c., $3 00	yds.				
12 " 15 " 10c., $1 50	722	30 82	30 82	30 82	
Galleys.	No.				
Brass, double, 6½ in. x 24-in	4	2 75 1 80	1 50	6 00	
" single, 4½-in x 24-in	54	2 25	1 25	67 50	
" ½-rim, 10½-in. x 14½-in., new	12	2 50	2 50	30 00	
Brass-lined (V.L.) 11-in. x 18⅝-in.	7,397	1 50	1 00	7,397 00	
Zinc double, 8-in. x 24-in	31	1 50	0 25	7 75	

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Cost Price.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
Quoins.	Doz.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Hempel, No. 1, new	41	2 00	2 00	82 00	
" " 2, "	55	2 50	2 50	137 50	
Keystone, " 1, "	8	2 00	2 00	16 00	
Wood	22,000	40c. p. 100	25 cts. p. 100	55 00	
Quoin Keys.	No.				
Hempel, No. 1, new	28	0 50	50	14 00	
" " 2, "	52	0 50	50	26 00	
Keystone, " 2, "	52	0 50	50	26 00	
Leads and clumps.	Lbs.				
1 point new	45	0 30	30	13 50	
2 " new	230	15c. & 16	16	36 80	
2 " old	1,411	15c. & 16	12	169 32	
3 " new	30	0 15	15	4 50	
3 " old	517	0 15	12	62 04	
Clumps old	11,249	0 08½	8½	956 16½	Made in the office
Side and footsticks.	No.				
Iron, 4½ × per inch	14	0 02	0 02	1 26	
" 5½ × "	11	0 02	0 02	1 21	
" 7 × "	15	0 02	0 02	2 10	
" 8½ × "	11	0 02	0 02	1 87	
" 9 × "	4	0 02	0 02	0 72	
" 10 × "	9	0 02	0 02	1 80	
" 12 × "	80	0 02	0 02	19 20	
" 17¼ × "	60	0 02	0 02	20 70	
" 27 × "	2	0 02	0 02	1 08	
Wood old	8,090	0 06	0 04	323 60	
" new	500	0 06	0 06	30 00	
Patent stereotype blocks.					
Royal octavo new	16	2 75	2 75	44 00	
" old	37	2 75	2 25	83 25	
Demy new	16	2 45	2 45	39 20	
Brass rule.	Feet.				
1 point single new	16	0 05	0 05	0 80	
1½ " "	30	0 07½	0 07½	2 25	
2 " "	700	0 10	0 10	70 00	
6 " "	146	0 30	0 30	43 80	
4 point parallel "	344	0 22	0 22	75 68	
4 point double "	38	0 22	0 22	8 36	
Steel perforating "	36	1 75	1 75	63 00	
	Lbs.				
2 point single old	2,140	1 75	1 00	2,140 00	
4 point parallel "	400	1 55	0 95	380 00	
	Yds.				
12 point wood rule new	23	0 15	0 15	3 45	
Quotations.	Lbs.				
12 point new	912	0 25	0 25	228 00	
Pica old	440	0 25	0 20	88 00	
Minion new	585	0 25	0 25	146 25	
" old	750	0 25	0 20	150 00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description	Quantity.	Cost Price.	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
MISCELLANEOUS.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Brushes					
Lye new, p. doz.	80	3 50	3 50	23 33	
Spelter wire new	6	0 87½	0 87½	5 25	
Benzine.. "	19	8 00	1 00	19 00	
Mucilage No. 14 "	48	0 30	0 30	14 40	
Oil—					
Lard	1	0 25	0 25	0 25	
Sperm galls	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	
3-in-1 bottles	11	0 15	0 15	1 65	
Vacuum.. galls.	1	1 50	1 50	1 50	
Iron form trucks new	4	3 50	3 50	14 00	
Lead and rule cutter	1	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Composition roller stocks.. new	8	2 00	2 00	16 00	
Mallets	12	0 75	0 75	9 00	
Planers	35	0 40	0 40	14 00	
Brass top standing galleys	3	85 00	50 00	150 00	
Wood galley stands..	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Galley proof press, web	1	300 00	250 00	250 00	
Ratchets new	12	0 50	0 50	6 00	
Shooting sticks	33	0 50	0 50	16 50	
Scales, (Gurney & Ward)	1	50 00	25 00	25 00	
Case racks, (w. i. b.)	15	14 00	12 50	175 00	
Galvanized iron boxes	29	4 75	4 00	116 00	For keeping moulds in.
Sapolio doz.	2½	1 00	1 00	2 25	
Type high gauge	4	2 50	2 50	10 00	
Boxwood type measure	1		2 50	2 50	
English galatea yds.	105	0 27	0 27	28 35	
Chair backs	10	0 75	0 75	7 50	
Drawer pulls	11	0 10	0 10	1 10	
Electric light shades	7	0 35	0 35	2 45	
" miners lamp	1		2 00	2 00	
Lanterns	2		0 60	1 20	
" chimneys	3	0 10	0 10	0 30	
Keyboard roller covers, (rubber)	43	0 85	0 85	36 55	
Rubber covers for planers	14	1 20	1 20	16 80	
Sheets of celluloid	2	1 75	4 75	3 50	
Printer's bellows..	2	1 25	1 25	2 50	
Plane	1	2 50	2 00	2 00	
Hammers	2	0 75	0 60	1 20	
Screwdriver	1	0 30	0 25	0 25	
Iron spoons	12	0 20	0 20	2 46	
Rubber tubing feet	125	0 12½	0 12½	15 62½	
Handsaw	1	1 50	1 25	1 25	
Sponges	16	0 50	0 50	8 50	
Gilletts' lye doz.	3½	1 00	1 00	3 50	
National lye "	3½	1 00	1 00	3 33⅓	
Galley proof paper, 10-in., 41 rolls lbs.	779		0 06¾	52 58¾	
Imposing slab, marble	1		Nil	Nil	
Motor, new 15-h.p.	1	105 00	105 00	105 00	
Monotype keyboard paper lbs.	500	0 08	0 08	40 00	
Elevator shaft fire proof door	1		5 00	5 00	Estimated.
Dressed birch skids	6	1 00	1 00	6 00	
Tin pails	2		0 30	0 60	
Wash basin, pitcher and stand	1		1 25	1 25	
12 zinc plates, 11½ lbs. each at 9c. per lb				12 42	
Sprinkler	1		0 30	0 30	
Cutter sticks..	66		0 08	5 28	
Twine lbs.	24	0 35	0 35	8 40	
2-wheel truck	1		10 00	10 00	
4-wheel	2	35 00	25 00	50 00	
Boxes for linotype slugs new	7	1 00	1 00	7 00	
Shelving, wood ft.	108		1 36	146 88	Made by the office carpenter.
Desk	1				
Pigeon-hole cabinets	3		10 00	10 00	Estimated.
Table	1				

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Cost Price	Present Value.	Total Present Value.	Remarks.
Miscellaneous—Con.	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Box, with door and lock	1		10 00	10 00	Made by office carpenter.
Coats-of-Arms, electro	75	0 25	0 25	18 75	
" zinc	3		0 35	1 05	
" wood	10	2 at 17 50 3 " 10 00 2 " 7 00 3 " 3 50	89 50	89 50	
Crests, electro	16	0 25	0 25	4 00	
" zinc	3	0 50	0 50	1 50	
" wood	14	3 00	3 00	42 00	
Signatures, wood	8	1 50	1 50	12 00	
Clock	1		7 00	7 00	
Wire waste baskets	2	0 63	0 25	0 50	
Lithograph zinc plates, 18 in. x 24 in.	13				
Zinc Dom electoral maps	30				
Patent steel demy blocks	29	1 75	1 75	50 75	
Monotype metal moulds	2		1 00	2 00	
Blank pages, 5 in. x 8¼ in.	19		25	4 75	Made in the office.
Tint Blocks, 3½ in. x 8½ in.	16		0 30	4 80	
" 5¾ in. x 10¾ in.	5		0 55	2 75	
Job black ink* lbs.	75	0 50	Nil	Nil	
Dross lbs.	1,100	0 03½	3½	38 50	
Scrap iron	5,374				
Electro initial letters	26	0 20	0 10	2 60	
Zinc "	17		0 25	4 25	
Nail puller	1	3 50	3 00	3 00	
24-inch rule	1	0 35	0 35	0 35	
Scissors pair	1		0 45	0 45	

* This ink has been returned from press-room as being no good.

Memorandum re Type.

The type-setting machines have taken the place of hand composition to such an extent that much of the body type now in the Bureau is not used.

The Brevier, which was intended only for the Hansards, and the greater portion of which is still in good condition, might be dispensed with.

The Long Primer, which has been much more used, is only in fair condition. We have more of this type than we require.

The Small Pica is only fit for the metal pot. Any work requiring to be done in this kind of type should either be set on the machines or a new dress procured.

The Pica type, except the No. 20, is in poor condition, and should be given to the metal pot. As only a small quantity of this type is used in the Bureau, sufficient for the Departmental Room might be procured. Anything else could be done on the machines.

The Minion No. 19, of which we have a large quantity, has been in the Bureau since its inception. Before the Voters' Lists were done on the machines many of them were set in this type. We have probably, between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds more than we require for present use. With the exception of a small quantity, this type is still in very fair condition.

I hereby certify that the foregoing, to the best of my knowledge, is a true inventory of plant and material in the care of the storekeeper of the Government Printing Bureau, as taken by me August 12, 1910.

C. W. CLOSE,
Storekeeper.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

STOCK LIST, STEREOTYPE ROOM, AUGUST 12, 1910.

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Actual value.
ROTARY PRESS STEREO PLANT.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1 furnace and metal pot, 1 steam table, 1 casting box, 1 shaving machine, 1 saw and beveller, 1 chipping block, 2 iron ladles, 1 iron skimmer	1,500 00		1,500 00	1,050 00
Casting box	330 00	1	380 00	297 00
Routing machines	360 00	1	360 00	324 00
FLAT STEREO PLANT.				
Furnace and metal pot	127 50	1	127 50	63 75
Steam tables	612 00	2	1,224 00	612 00
Casting boxes, 1 at $157.50, 2 at $127.50		3	412 60	63 75 157 50
Type high trimmer	183 60	1	183 60	91 80
Routing machine	255 00	1	255 00	127 50
Shaving machine	357 00	1	357 00	178 50
Circular saws	163 20	2	326 40	81 60
2 shoot boards, 2 planes square, 2 planes bevelled	61 20		61 20	30 60
Matrix beating brushes	6 25	4	25 00	12 50
Oil brush	1 00	1	1 00	0 50
Chalk brush	1 00	1	1 00	0 50
Work bench	75 00	1	75 00	32 50
Iron ladles, 1 at $5, 1 at $2.50, 2 at $1.25		4	8 75	4 38
Iron skimmer	5 00	1	5 00	2 50
Vise (bench)	7 00	1	7 00	4 90
Paste sieve and brush	5 69	1	5 69	5 69
Mallet and planer, 1 at 60c., 1 at 75c	1 35	1	1 35	0 68
Shears, pairs, 12 in	2 00	2	4 00	2 00
Forme trucks	3 50	2	7 00	4 90
Linotype moulds (for metal)	5 25	3	15 75	7 88
Monotype "	2 50	8	20 00	18 00
Cabinets, 1 at $18, 1 at $68	86 00	2	86 00	78 40
Grinding stone	20 00	1	20 00	16 00
Galvanized iron boxes	2 50	3	7 50	6 75
Iron top tables, 1 at $30, 2 at $71.40, 1 at $59, 2 at $15		6	261 80	130 90
Soldering iron	1 60	1	1 60	50
Mahogany	0 35	2,000 ft.	700 00	350 00
Stereotype metal	0 07	2 tons.	280 00	280 00
Guard furniture (metal)	0 10	500 lbs.	50 00	50 00
Black border for Gazette	0 10	800 lbs.	80 00	80 00
Hammers	0 90	4	3 60	1 80
Screw drivers	0 40	2	0 80	0 40
Dross pans, 1 at $3.50, 1 at $1	4 50	2	4 50	2 25
Desk	35 00	1	35 00	17 50
Chairs, 1 at $3.50, 2 at 50c.	4 00	3	4 50	2 25
Iron side sticks	0 03	60 feet.	1 80	1 71
Locking up quoins	2 00	3 doz.	6 00	5 70
Chases, 24 x 15	4 75	5	23 75	
" 19 x 15	4 50	5	22 50	
" 17 x 11	4 50	2	9 00	
" 15 x 10	4 50	2	9 00	
" 13 x 9	4 50	6	27 00	
" 12 x 8	4 50	1	4 50	
" 10 x 6	4 50	2	9 00	
Galleys, job	2 88	2	5 76	4 18
" voters' list	1 50	2	3 00	2 70
Composing sticks, 8 inch	1 50	3	4 50	
Chisels	0 35	10	3 50	3 50
Backing powder	0 5	160 lbs.	8 00	
Solid iron slab	25 00	1	25 00	15 00
** Harris Press Stereo Plant.*				
Bender (gas heated) small Harris	100 00	1		80 00
" " large "	125 00	1		100 00
Plate beveller for Harris	50 00	1		40 00

* These prices are approximate, machinery was included in purchase price of Harris press.

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description.	Price.	Quantity.	Amount.	Actual Value.
Job Moulds or Matrices.	$ cts		$ cts	
Post Office Department		875		
Customs "		400		
Inland Revenue "		365		
Agriculture "		625		
Interior "		700		
Militia and Defence Department		400		
Marine and Fisheries "		355		
Public Works "		175		
Railways and Canals "		100		
Justice Department		50		
Indian Affairs "		50		
Labour "		50		
R. N. W. M. Police Department		90		
Finance "		40		
House of Commons		75		
P. P. and S		100		
Miscellaneous		725		
Truck		1		
†Envelope moulds		900		

At a very low average value they are worth $1 a mould. † These envelope moulds at 25 cents a piece are a low value.

J. H. WALLACE,
Foreman, Stereo Room

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

INVENTORY OF PRESS ROOM, AUGUST 15 1910.

Description and Remarks.	Press No.	Type bed.	Speed per hour.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation as and where they stand.
					Rate.	Total.	Total.
		inches.			$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
*Potter Rotary Document, prints, folds, counts and delivers 4 signatures of 16 pp. each, printing from 64 curved stereo plates. Installed 1901-2. (order 1547).		for curve plates.	3,200	1	16,600 00	16,600 00	15,000 00
Potter book presses. Installed 1889—now in a more or less worn out condition, press Nos. 1840 and 1828 particularly.	6	40 x 54	1,400	2	3,500 00	7,000 00	1,700 00
Potter book presses, installed 1889—in more or less worn out condition.	3	32 x 46	1,400	8	2,800 00	22,400 00	4,000 00
Miehle book presses, 3 installed, January, 1907 / Miehle book presses, 2 installed, December, 1908.. — In excellent condition.	3	34 x 46	2,200	5	2,500 00	12,500 00	12,500 00
Potter Drum Presses—4 installed 1889.	2	25 x 35	1,650	4	1,800 00	7,200 00	1,600 00
" " 2 " 1889 .	00	21 x 27	1,650	2	1,350 00	5,100 00	3,000 00
" " 2 " 1900.. (5 of these are particularly in bad condition.)	00	...	.....	2	1,200 00		
Platen Presses :							
" Colt's Armory, installed 1908-09 : present condition none too favourable for new presses.....	½ med.	13 x 19	1,800	2	679 00	1,358 00	754 00
" Falcons : in excellent condition..	¼ med.	10 x 15	2,500	2	517 50	1,025 00	1,025 00
" Chandler & Price : in excellent condition.....	⅛ med.	8 x 12	2,600	2	240 60	481 20	481 20
*Harris Presses :							
E 1 No. 151 installed 1897—in poor condition..	...	11 x 12	18,000	1	1,300 00	1,300 00	300 00
E 1 No. 498 installed 1909—in excellent condition.....	.....	11 x 12	18,000	1	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00
A.S.F. No. 249 installed 1903—in excellent condition.....	.....	15 x 18	8,000	1	2,800 00	2,800 00	2,500 00
Holyoke Cutter installed 1903—in excellent condition.....	... ..	54 in. sq.	.....	1	925 00	925 00	900 00
†Signature Presses installed 1903—in good condition for bundling of printing from web press	.....	.....	.....	2	450 00	900 00	800 00

* Price includes necessary stereo machinery or sundries.
† Invoice shows a contra account of $450.

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description and Remarks.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation—as and where they stand.
		Rate.	Total.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Peerless belt lacing machine: Oct. 7, 1909; a fine convenience and excellent condition	1	97 50	97 50	97 50
Motors and starting boxes for individual machine drive—in apparent good condition. 5 of the above starting boxes have variable speeds; 9 of above starting boxes have but one speed which is not good for motor, printing or operator; 1 of above starting boxes but one speed, and is satisfactory	15			
Roller composition:				
Roller composition, stock on hand—new	1,760 lbs.	0 30	528 00	528 00
" " in general use on 436 stocks	3,606 lbs.	0 30	1,081 80	721 20
Roller moulds, all in excellent condition—				
Miehle, 10 @ 35			350 00	
Rotary Document, 1 @ 40			40 00	
Harris Presses, 4 @ 15			60 00	622 00
Platen Presses, 6 @ 12			72 00	
Drum Presses, 8 @ 20			160 00	
Miscellaneous, 5 @ 8	34		40 00	
Roller sundries—				
Roller moulds, generally doubtful and ready to go with exchanged presses	15	10 00	150 00	150 00
Cooking kettle—double	1	7 65	7 65	
Pouring kettle	1	5 00	5 00	
Sieve	1	1 25	1 25	12 65
Block and tackle	1	2 25	2 25	
Overhead iron track	1	1 50	1 50	
Glycerine	3 galls.	0 29	10 44	10 44
Roller mould oil	1½ galls.	1 00	1 50	1 50
Cabinets: Roller cupboards placed 1901 and 1910, 5 in 1 section, $247; 4 at $50.00, $200; in good condition	9		447 00	400 00
Forme and paper stock tables placed 1901 and 1910—in good condition	9	60 00	540 00	400 00
Harris Press, general supply, placed 1903	1	40 00	40 00	25 00
Sundry stools and baskets—				
Stool boxes—general poor condition	16	1 50	24 00	
Stools—in good condition	23	0 75	17 25	15 00
Tins for waste, clean	16	0 75	12 00	12 00
" oily	3	1 00	3 00	3 00
Waste paper baskets, wire	36	1 85	66 10	50 00
Large waste paper baskets, wicker	3	9 00	27 00	20 00
Desk for foreman's use—obsolete	1	75 00	75 00	
Stool "	1	3 00	3 00	1 25
Clerks and assistants tables—second hand	2	0 75	1 50	1 50
Joggers bought separately for Potter book and job presses	5	17 00	85 00	28 00
" " "	11	20 40	240 00	75 00
Tables for piling paper stock	2	5 00	10 00	3 00
Ladders: 1 extension, $15, 1 specially large, $6, 3 ordinary, $3	5		24 00	18 00
Imposing table with iron top	1	50 00	50 00	50 00
" " marble top	1	84 50	84 50	4 50
60 gallon tin tank for coal oil installed about 1889—in poor condition	1	25 00	25 00	5 00
Double drying trays—for drying halftone and fine printing work	60	4 55	273 00	273 00
Wesel hand set of half-tone tools	1		10 00	
Ratchet brace and drills	1		3 75	26 75
Hack saw, with 10 in. blades	1		2 25	
Carpenter saw, 20 in. blade	1		1 25	
Browne and Sharpe, 24 in. straight edge	1		9 50	

*Should be merged into purchase and valuation price of presses.

LIST of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description and Remarks.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation—as and where they stand.
		Rate.	Total.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Metal extension furniture for locking forms in bed of press, all new				
" 3 in	12	2 00	24 00	78 50
" 5 in	12	2 00	24 00	
" 8 in	5	2 50	12 50	
" 14 in	6	3 00	18 00	
Wesel patent blocks for book plate work in poor condition, some in use from 1886 or 1889, could be better substituted with modern all iron bases—				
8vo. Royal size	109	2 75	299 05	300 00
" Medium "	127	2 60	330 20	
" Demy "	16	2 45	39 20	
Ratchets for above	6	50	3 00	1 50
Benzine and press oil, 50 gal. tanks in excellent condition	2	41 25	82 50	62 00
Coal oil on hand	Gals. 40	14½	5 80	5 80
Barrel press oil on hand, 45 gals	" 70	80	5 80	56 00
Press oil in tank, " 25 "				
Benzine " "	" 20	14	2 80	2 80
Tympan Paper in Rolls.				
Plain Manilla @ 5½ cts. per lb				
53-in. 2,070 lbs.—23 rolls, 90 lbs.				
45-in. 1,440 " —18 " 80 "				
34-in. 2,356 " —38 " 62 "				
26-in. 2,162 " —46 " 47 "			518 76	518 76
19-in. 1,404 " —39 " 36 "				
9,432 " 164 "				
Oiled Manilla @ 7½ cts. per lb.—				
53-in. 460 lbs.— 4 rolls, 115 lbs.				
45-in. 1,805 " —19 " 85 "				
34-in. 1,638 " —11 " 78 "				
26-in. 1,890 " —30 " 63 "			526 88	526 88
19-in. 1,232 " —28 " 44 "				
7,025 " 102 "				
Press boards, 35 x 45 in	5	55	2 75	2 75
Manilla makeready paper, 18x24x10 in., (590 lb)	59 rms.	04½	26 55	26 55
Tissue " " D. cap	8 "	1 60	12 80	12 80
Roller felt, 2½ in., for ductor rollers	11½ blts	3 25	37 38	37 80
Press tape, 1 "	5 "	1 12½	5 63	7 51
" ½ "	2½ "	77	1 88	
Rotary document press rubber strip ⅜x½ in.	5½ "	1 10	6 05	6 05
Press muslin for covering press cylinder and press boards—				
Press muslin, 60 in width	40 yds.	33	13 20	70 70
" 42 "	250 "	23	57 50	
Press and proof presses felt blanketing, 42 in.	7	4 20	29 40	29 40
Lepage liquid glue	14 qts.	85	11 90	11 90
5 disc Durant press counters	2	7 50	15 00	39 00
5 disc Elm City press counters	2	12 00	24 00	
Pallette ink knives, 10 in.	6	50	3 00	3 00
Paste tins	45	1 20doz	4 50	4 50
Benzine brushes	54	1 50 "	6 75	6 75
Press oil cans—½ pint size	28	50	14 00	14 00
" benzine—½ pint Wesel	14	60	8 40	8 40
" electric annihilator, for dispelling static electricity	38 bottles.	50	19 00	19 00

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description and Remarks.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation—as and where they stand.
		Rate.	Total.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Printing inks				
Rotary book black	1,325 lbs.	30	397 50	397 50
Job black	310 "	50	155 00	155 00
Half tone black	175 "	2 00	350 00	350 00
Policy bond black	25 "	1 50	37 50	37 50
Cover gloss black	25 "	1 40	35 00	35 00
Dark brown	30 "	1 40	42 00	42 00
Bronze brown dark	35 "	2 25	78 75	78 75
Purple copying	8 "	2 50	20 00	20 00
Cover blue	24 "	1 40	33 60	33 60
Light blue	16 "	1 40	22 40	22 40
Royal purple	10 "	3 50	35 00	35 00
Regal "	2½ "	3 50	8 75	8 75
Tint blue	3 "	1 40	4 20	4 20
Ultramarine blue	9 "	1 40	12 60	12 60
Bronze blue	5 "	1 40	7 00	7 00
Fine purple	2 "	1 40	2 80	2 80
English vermillion	14 "	1 05	14 70	14 70
Cover red	10 "	1 40	14 00	14 00
Imperial red	10 "	1 40	14 00	14 00
Stamping red	5 "	1 75	8 75	8 75
Silver ink	1½ "	3 50	5 25	5 25
Gold ink	3½ "	3 50	12 25	12 25
" size	3½ "	1 40	4 90	4 90
" bronze powder	¾ "	2 00	1 50	1 50
Silver "	½ "	2 00	1 00	1 00
Bronze red	15 "	1 40	21 00	21 00
Imperial green	18 "	1 40	25 20	25 20
"	29 "	1 40	40 60	40 60
Rich brown	30 "	1 40	42 00	42 00
Rose lake	3½ "	1 40	4 90	4 90
Persian orange	6 "	1 40	8 40	8 40
Deep orange yellow	3½ "	1 40	4 90	4 90
Canary yellow	8 "	1 40	11 20	11 20
Job white	41 "	75	30 75	30 75
Cover white, special	59 "	1 25	73 75	73 75
Transparent white	25 "	75	18 75	18 75
" varnish	½ quarts.	5 00	2 50	2 50
Paste dryer	3½ "	90	3 15	3 15
Glossine	7 "	1 00	7 00	7 00
Heavy litho. varnish	6 "	40	2 40	2 40
Liquid dryer	19 "	50	9 50	9 50
Damar varnish	1 gal.	3 50	3 50	3 50
Copal "	1 "	3 20	3 20	3 20
Offset liquid for rotary document press (paraloid)	1 "	12 00	12 00	12 00
Press parts from factory—				
For Potter Presses				
Hanger for No. 3 press	1	12 00	12 00	12 00
Driving rack for No. 6 press	1	25 00	25 00	25 00
" " 3 "	1	25 00	25 00	25 00
" " 6 " old & doubtful	3	25 00	75 00	25 00
" " 3 "	1	25 00	25 00	25 00
" " 3 " old	2	25 00	50 00	25 00
" " 2 "	1	25 00	25 00	25 00
" " 00 "	2	18 00	36 00	36 00
Fly springs { 6 4' 1" long	6	1 25	7 50	7 50
Fly springs { 3—3' 9" "	3	1 25	3 75	3 75
Nipper springs for No. 3 press	38	0 25	9 50	9 50
" " 2 "	20	0 25	5 00	5 00
Impression knucklejoint springs for No. 3 press	9	2 25	20 25	20 25
Drawbar springs for No. 3 press	29	0 75	21 75	21 75
Nipper springs for No. 00 press	10	0 25	2 50	2 50

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description and Remarks.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation as an where they stand.
		Rate.	Total.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Press parts from factory *Con.*				
For Potter Presses—*Con.*				
Nippers	78 doz.	7 20	46 80	46 80
Buffer leathers, 9″ diam	6	2 00	12 00	12 00
" 7¾″ "	9	1 76	15 75	15 75
" 5¾″ "	18	1 50	24 00	24 00
" 4¾″ "	10	1 25	12 50	12 50
Impression cams for No. 3 press	2	11 00	22 00	22 00
Fountain roller cams for No. 3 press	4	6 00	24 00	24 00
Shoes and bolts for No. 3 press	2 pairs	13 00	26 00	26 00
" " 00 "	5 "	12 00	60 00	60 00
Steel segments 2 pair for No. 3 press, made in city. For No. 6 press, made in city 2 pair for No. 2 press, made in city	4 "	14 50	58 00	58 00
Brass hinges for fountain covers, all size presses	36	0 30	10 80	10 80
Brass segments for No. 3 press, poor quality and using steel in preference	17	8 00	136 00	136 00
Brass segments for No. 6 press, poor quality and using steel in preference	7	8 00	56 00	56 00
Belt shifters for 3½″ fork	7			
" " 2½″ "	21	0 87½	41 84	41 84
" " 2″ "	8			
" " 1½″ "	12			
Fly sticks, 3½′ length	26	0 25	6 50	
" 3′ 1″ "	36	0 25	9 00	36 00
" 2′ 6″ "	64	0 25	16 00	
" 15½″ "	18	0 25	4 50	
Steel form vibrator-gears for No. 3 press	9	2 00	18 00	18 00
Ink distribution pinions and studs for No. 3 press	21	3 00	63 00	63 00
Rubber friction bands for all size presses	29	0 15	4 35	4 35
Miehle Press Parts:				
Fly sticks, 3′ 7″ length	21	0 25	14 00	14 00
" " 2′ 10″ "	32			
" springs	6	1 70	10 20	10 20
Buffer leathers, 5½ diam	8	1 25	10 00	10 00
Sheet delivery steel stripper	6	0 25	1 50	1 50
Sheet slitters	12	0 35	4 20	4 20
Feed gauge tongues	2	1 20	2 40	2 40
Sheet stops	11 doz.	0 55	0 50	6 50
Fly delivery bolts	9	0 30	2 70	2 70
Vibrator roller socket	1	1 10	1 10	1 10
Form roller drive gear	1	6 80	6 80	6 80
Rotary document press parts:				
Slitter blades for cutting paper on press	2	1 50	4 50	4 50
Saw blade lengths, " "	pair 5	4 50	22 50	22 50
Creasing blades	3	5 00	15 00	15 00
Cutting machine parts:				
Cutting knives, 60 in. length; requiring quick renewal	5	35 00	175 00	130 00
Cutting sticks, 55 in. length, 1½ in. sq	53	0 12½	4 13	4 13
Trucks for delivery of printing to upper floors:				
Large and Small — This gives number of trucks in press room, noon, 13th inst.—trucks in poor condition.	6 / 2	See inventory trucks.		
Harris press parts: for E1 envelope presses:—				
Fountain ratchet gear	1	0 75	0 75	0 75
Gripper springs	doz. 1	25	3 00	3 00
Guide fingers	8	1 20	9 60	9 60
Pushers	pair 2	1 00	2 00	2 00
Friction clutch complete	1	8 00	8 00	8 00
" split steel bushings	6	2 00	12 00	12 00

List of Plant and Materials, Government Printing Bureau.—*Continued.*

Description and Remarks.	Quantity.	Purchase or Invoice Price.		Present estimated valuation—as and where they stand.
		Rate.	Total.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Harris sheet feed press:				
Small rubber feed bands	16	0 20	3 20	3 20
Large " "	16	0 35	5 60	5 60
Solid " " rings	14	0 35	4 90	4 90
Gears, not over 5½ in. diam.	3	1 95	5 85	5 85
Complete perforators	pair 12	6 20	74 40	74 40
Extra blades for above	12	1 00	12 00	12 00
Pulleys, belting and shafting about equal to 1894 inventory.				
Paper stock tables, say 6, are in such a dilapidated condition as to make it impossible to value.				

JOHN MUNRO,
Foreman Press Room.

STOCK IN BINDERY AUGUST 8, 1910.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Rough calf	1,638 feet	0 25 per foot	409 50	
" goat	664 "	0 14 "	92 60	
" sheep	91 "	0 9½ "	8 39	
Fleshers	1,938 "	0 7½ "	145 35	
Paste-grained	2,857 "	0 12 "	342 84	Assorted colours.
Morocco	2,076 "	0 25 "	516 75	"
Grained sheep	301 "	0 15 "	45 15	"
Red Bosie English	366 "	0 20 "	73 20	
Coloured calf	4,505 "	0 25 "	1,126 25	Assorted colours.
" roan	600 "	0 10 "	60 00	"
" bark skiver	730 "	0 7 "	51 10	"
Bark skiver	959 "	0 7½ "	71 92	
Coloured grained skiver	2,281 "	0 9 "	205 29	Assorted colours.
Botwing	799 "	0 13 "	108 87	"
Buffings	2,211½ "	0 12 "	256 38	"
Common cloth	29 rolls	4 25 per roll	123 25	
Law buckram cloth	38 "	12 00 "	456 00	
Sessional cloth	126 "	8 36 "	1,053 36	
Hansard "	22 "	7 98 "	175 56	
Geological "	26 "	9 50 "	247 00	
Insurance "	38 "	5 32 "	202 16	
Postal "	25 "	5 32 "	133 00	
Extra "	90 "	5 32 "	479 80	Assorted colours.
Red Buckram cloth	9 "	8 40 "	75 60	
Oil cloth	2 "	3 00 "	6 00	
Extra Spanish M. paper	8 reams	7 00 per ream	56 00	Assorted colours.
Com. "	3 " Imp.	5 00 "	15 00	
" "	7 " Sup. Ry.	4 00 "	28 00	
" "	10 " Royal	3 75 "	37 50	
" "	8 " Med.	3 50 "	28 00	
" "	15 " D'Cap.	3 50 "	52 50	
Gold veined paper	18 quires	1 00 per quire	18 00	
Fancy printed paper	3 reams	10 00 per ream	30 00	
Mill board	45 tons	45 00 per ton	2,025 00	
Pulp "	1½ "	44 00 "	66 00	

Stock in Bindery August 8, 1910—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Manilla pressings	12 reams D'Cap	3 00 per ream.	36 00	
"	7½ " La. P..	2 40 "	18 00	
"	1 " Sm. P	1 80 "	1 80	
Sewing thread	28 pounds 5c...	1 05 per pound	29 40	
"	76 " 4c.	1 05 "	79 80	
"	90 " 3c	1 05 "	94 50	
"	48 " 2c..	1 05 "	49 44	
Linen thread	36 tubes	2 75 per tube	99 00	
"	60 spools....	0 40 per spool	24 00	
Magnolia thread	48 "	0 10 "	4 80	
Linen for joints	20 yards....	0 10 per yd...	2 00	
Mull lining	9 pieces....	2 50 per piece	22 50	
Webbing 1 inch	10 gross yds	2 30 per gross	23 00	
" 2 "	6 "	1 50 "	9 00	
" 1½ "	11 "	1 25 "	13 75	
Headband cotton	10 yards....	0 10 per yd..	1 00	
Silk headband	90 pieces....	0 50 per piece	45 00	
Ribbon	27 "	1 00 "	27 00	
White duck	32 yards	0 25 per yd	8 00	
Absorbent cotton	3 pounds....	0 60 per pound.	1 80	
Black tape	1 gross yd...	4 00 per gross	4 00	
Red " 151	5 doz. yds..	1 40 per doz. yds	7 00	
" " 32	14 "	0 65 "	9 10	
White "	1 spool	5 50 per spool..	5 50	
White cotton	3 pieces 44in	8 00 per piece..	24 00	
"	1 " 90in	17 50 "	17 50	
Hemp cord	2 pounds.	0 44 per pound	0 88	
Cotton twine	36 "	0 30 "	10 80	
Cable bag twine	15 "	0 23 "	3 45	
No. 15 "	30 "	0 37 "	11 10	
Gold Leaf	40 packages..	6 70 per pack'ge	268 00	
D'Roval printing paper	2 reams	2 40 per ream..	4 80	
Manilla paper Demy	8 "	1 28 "	10 24	
Elephant	6 "	2 85 "	17 10	
Tailors	2 "	5 10 "	10 20	
Book varnish	10 bottles...	3 00 per bottle	30 00	
Map "	1 gallon....	2 50 per gallon.	2 50	
Blue ruling ink	2 pounds....	2 50 per pound.	5 00	
Green "	1 pound	3 00 "	3 00	
Red "	1 "	3 00 "	3 00	
Red Lake colour	3 pounds.	1 25 "	3 75	
Blue "	2 "	0 85 "	1 70	
Green "	3 "	0 85 "	2 55	
Yellow "	1 pound....	0 85 "	0 85	
Glue "	277 pounds .	0 10½ "	29 08	
Buffalo Hide glue	1,000 "	6 15 "	150 00	
Glucose "	60 "	9 15 "	9 00	
Dry Gum "	525 "	0 11 "	57 75	
Gum Arabic "	75 "	0 17 "	12 75	
Vellum cuttings	60 "	0 50 "	30 00	
Lining paper	1,916 "	0 6 "	114 96	
Work in progress, Sessional			1,350 00	
" " Hansard			400 00	
" " Laws			300 00	
" Miscellaneous Jackets			375 00	
Total			12,695 67	

W. C. ALLAN,
Foreman.

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1872 "	90
1875 "	272
1876 "	42
1877	116
1877, vol. 3 bound	9
1878	86
1878, bound	12
1880, vol. 1, bound	100
1880, vol. 2, bound	82
1881, bound	11
1882, bound	1
1883	86
1884	35
1885	55
1886	47
1888, bound	19
1889, vol. 1	56
1889, vol. 2	55
1890, ½ bound	160
1891–2	21
1893	15
1894	13
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1896, 2nd Session	10
1897	20
1898	20
1899	24
1900	7
1901	23
1902	85
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1906	34
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1907	33
1908	7
1909	27
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1877, bound	2
HANSARD, ENGLISH *Con.*	
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1880, vol. 2	40
1881	24
1882	21
1882, bound	2
1883	29
1883, bound	6
1884, bound	5
1884	20
1885, bound	11
1885	5
1886	22
1886, bound	1
1887, bound	13
1887	10
1888, bound	16
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1902	12
1903	21
1904	16
1905	15
1906	14
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1905	1
1906	1
1907	5
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" " " 4	3
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1871 "	17
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1873 "	1
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1879 "	1
1883 "	1
1885 "	1
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" " ½ calf. 1906	19
" " full calf, 1906	4
Revised Criminal Code, 1906	617

INVENTORY OF STOCK, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES IN STATIONERY BRANCH AT GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU, AUGUST 8, 1910.

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 1.	$ cts.	$ cts.
151	Wicker desk baskets	0 88	132 88
1	" " "	0 40	0 40
2	" " "	0 45	0 90
1	" " "	0 50	0 50
2	" " "	1 00	2 00
1	" " "	0 55	0 55
169	" " "	0 60	101 40
87	" " "	1 00	87 00
2	Waste baskets, wire sample		Not stock.
	N. B. wicker baskets, not taken.		do
11 1-12 doz.	Wire desk baskets, No. 12	0 23	30 59
3 "	" " No. 10	0 20	7 20
4 only	" "	0 66	2 64
	Section 1—Bin 1.		
3½ rms	Foolscap, singles	4 70	17 63
14-20 "	Large post quarto, ruled faint	2 10	1 47
1¾ "	Antique parchment quarto	1 39	2 43
3 "	Quarto Brunswick ledger ft	2 00	6 00
1 "	Azure foolscap, ruled wide	3 80	3 80
11 "	8x13 plain	0 80	8 80

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price $ cts.	Amount. $ cts.
		Section 1—Bin 2.		
12	rms.	Foolscap azure Belfast ledger pl.	2 90	34 80
5 17-20	"	Can. lin. ledger pl., azure	3 50	20 48
3¼	"	" " cream	3 50	11 38
½	"	Foolscap azure, ruled nar.	3 80	1 90
1¼	"	" " "	3 80	4 75
2 3-20	"	" " " wide	3 80	8 17
4	M	Tags Reliance No. 8	1 00	4 00
1	"	" Canada No. 5	0 75	0 75
2	"	" " No. 5 L	0 85	1 70
1	"	" Standard No. 6	0 85	0 85
5½	"	" " No. 6 P	2 75	15 13
23	"	" " No. 5 P	2 35	54 05
19	"	" " No. 5 Rope	2 35	44 65
61	"	" " No. 6 Rope	2 75	167 75
		Section 1—Bin 5.		
12½	"	Tags cloth lined, 7½ x 7⅝	8 00	100 00
20	"	" parchment, 2 x 6	4 20	84 00
8-5	"	Tags large parch., 3 x 7. Deduct $351.90, should be 8½ M tags.	4 60	391 00
2	"	" " "	3 98	7 96
		Sec. 1—Bin 6.		
34	rms.	Can. Lin. Cream foolscap Ledger rld. ft. (500 half sheets).	3 65	124 10
2	"	Cream Ld. foolscap No. 4 plain	4 50	9 00
250	sheets.	$8\frac{5}{8}$ rld. "	4 50	2 34
1⅘	boxes.	T. W. 8 x 10½ No. 3 plain	1 55	2 48
1⅕	"	" " No. 4	1 15	1 61
½	rm.	Foolscap azure Belfast	2 90	1 45
		Sec. 1 Bin 7.		
23¾	rms.	Foolscap azure Brums. pl	4 30	102 13
7½	doz.	Canvas bags, 36 x 18	7 25	51 35
2	"	" 36 x 20	12 60	25 20
3	"	" 20 x 28	7 85	23 55
72	only.	" 24 x 14	0 45	32 40
36	only.	" 16 x 20	0 55	19 80
		Sec. 1 Bin 7.		
11¼	rms.	Foolscap, No. 3, Azure laid fld. plain	4 50	50 63
15	"	" No. 5 " 8 x 13	2 25	33 75
100	boxes.	" T. W. No. 6 plain 8 x 13	1 35	135 00
6		Steel rulers, 12 in.	1 53	9 18
		Sec. 1—Bin 8.		
2	rolls.	Sketching paper Manilla, 40 in. No. 160	3 65	7 30
1	"	" "	3 65	3 65
118	yds.	34 in. rubber cloth	3 00	354 00
1	yd.	36 "	2 25	2 25
38	yds.	34 "	1 90	72 20
26⅓	"	34 "	1 90	50 03
5		Straight edge steel, 60 in.	12 30	61 50
6		" " 60 "	8 50	51 00
12		" " 54 "	4 70	56 40
13		" " 42 "	3 35	43 55
5		" " 36 "	3 30	26 50
2		" " 30 "	2 70	5 40
3		" " 24 "	3 20	9 60
15		" " 18 "	2 10	31 50
12		wood, 60 "	2 10	25 20
12		" 48 "	1 40	16 80
12		" 42 "	1 05	12 60
12		" 36 "	0 83	9 96

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 1 Bin 8—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
12	Straight edge, wood, 30 in.	0 62	7 44
29	Flexible steel rulers, 36 "	2 00	58 00
9	51 in. T squares steel, No. 560	4 20	37 80
2	48 " " "	2 95	5 90
7	54	4 20	29 40
16	18	0 85	13 60
6	12 "	0 65	3 90
	Section 2—Top.		
36	Waste baskets, wooden, 1780	4 40	158 40
32	" 1947	3 45	110 40
29	" 1963	4 40	127 60
48	Stationery cabinets No. 1	2 70	129 60
22	" cases 954	1 80	39 60
1	517-3	1 60	1 60
7	954-2	3 95	27 65
6	809	7 80	46 80
3		13 00	39 00
	Section 2—Bin 1.		
64½ doz.	American India ink-Higgins	2 40	155 80
30	Paragon scales, tenths	1 20	36 00
24	" twentieths	1 20	28 80
29	" thirtieths	1 20	34 80
18	" fortieths	1 20	21 60
25	" fiftieths	1 20	30 00
36	" sixtieths	1 20	43 20
36	" seventieths	1 20	43 20
28	" eightieths	1 20	33 60
36	" ninetieths	1 20	43 20
36	" hundredths	1 20	43 20
21½ sets	Colour saucers No. 605	0 73	15 57
12	India ink saucers No. 3154	0 28	3 36
282 only	Folding hair brushes No. 6	0 96	270 72
283 "	" 7	1 05	297 15
6 doz.	Hair pencils No. 11	8 40	50 40
6 "	" 12	9 00	54 00
144 bottles	Collin's drawing ink	0 24	34 56
12	Underwood, purple copying ribbons	0 50	6 00
36	Smith Prem ribbons	0 50	18 00
36	" purple copying	0 50	18 00
142 boxes	Faber lead refill	0 05	7 10
	Section 2—Bin 2.		
109 bottles	Higgins brick red ink	0 20	21 80
262 "	" brown ink	0 20	52 40
72 "	Collin brown drawing ink	0 24	17 28
72 "	" carmine	0 24	17 28
291 "	Higgins carmine	0 20	58 20
332 "	" orange	0 20	66 40
36 "	Collins "	0 24	8 64
2	Basin and slant	0 62	1 24
121 bottles	Higgins yellow	0 20	24 20
36 "	Collins "	0 24	8 64
10 "	Higgins eternal	0 15	1 50
11 sets	Engineers scales and case	14 95	164 45
	Section 2—Bin 3.		
72 bottles	Collins violet	0 24	17 28
72 "	" indigo	0 24	17 28
240 "	Higgins "	0 20	48 00
484 "	" violet	0 20	96 80

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2—Bin 3—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
17	Colour slants	0 16	2 72
11	"	0 35	3 85
35	Celluloid curves No. 2	0 51	17 85
33	" 3	0 62	20 46
34	" 4	0 62	21 08
34	" 5	0 62	21 08
34	" 6	0 62	21 08
34	" 7	0 62	21 08
35	" 1	0 46	16 10
34	" 8	0 46	15 64
35	" 9	0 62	21 70
33	" 13	1 55	51 15
35	" 10	0 78	27 30
34	" 11	0 46	15 64
34	" 12	0 95	32 30
36	Xyonite set Sqs. 45° 3 inch	0 31	11 16
1	" " 4 "	0 36	0 36
32	" " 5 "	0 46	14 72
34	" " 7 "	0 67	22 78
8	" " 8 "	0 78	6 24
33	" " 9 "	1 00	33 00
12	" " 10 "	1 15	13 80
35	" " 11 "	1 90	66 50
35	" " 13 "	2 00	70 00
31	" " 14 "	2 30	71 30
28	" " 16 "	3 25	91 00
35	" " 7 "	0 15	5 25
25	" " 8 "	0 17	4 25
28	" " 9 "	0 21	5 88
36	" " 10 "	0 27	9 72
35	" " 11 "	0 32	11 20
32	" " 12 "	0 38	12 16
24	" 60° 6 "	0 12	2 88
38	" " 7 "	0 15	5 70
38	" " 8 "	0 17	6 46
38	" " 9 "	0 21	7 98
36	" " 10 "	0 27	9 72
38	" " 11 "	0 32	12 16
37	" " 12 "	0 38	14 06
	Section 2—Bin 4.		
449 bottles	Higgins gen draw. ink	20	89 80
250 "	" " green	20	50 00
36 "	Collins " "	24	8 64
72 "	" " vermillion	24	17 28
79 "	Higgins " scarlet	20	15 80
204 "	" " vermillion	20	40 80
155 "	" " blue	20	31 00
72 "	Collins " "	24	17 28
	Section 2—Bin 5.		
23	Steel band chains 66 ft.	4 70	108 10
10	" 66 ft.	3 75	37 50
140 bottles	Windsor Newton draw. ink	15	21 00
70 "	Rowney Liquid India ink	20	14 00
12 "	" carmine	20	2 40
192	Windsor Newton draw. ink assort.	15	28 80
126 boxes	Glass push pins	53	66 78
80 grs	Thumb tacks $\frac{7}{16}$ in.	2 35	188 00
5 8 12 "	" $\frac{3}{8}$ in.	1 05	5 95
$1\frac{7}{12}$ "	" $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	1 05	1 66
	Section 2—Bin 6.		
$70\frac{1}{2}$ rms	Foolscap azure margin	4 85	341 93

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 1—Bin 7.	$ cts	$ cts.
65¾ rms.	Foolscap white margin	4 70	309 03
	Section 2—Bin 8.		
6 8-12 doz.	Canvas bags 16x26	6 55	43 67
3 "	" 36x7	2 96	8 88
7 "	" 36x24	13 60	95 20
2 11-12 "	" 40x20	9 00	26 25
20 "	" 15x20	4 71	94 20
	Section 2—Bin 9.		
2 "	Canvas bags 14x24	5 40	10 80
4½ "	" 9x15	2 71	12 20
9-12 "	" 27x19	7 85	5 89
4½ "	" 20x14	6 30	28 35
10 2-12 "	" 9x18	2 55	25 93
5 8-12 "	" 20x40	12 60	71 40
7½ "	" 36x10	6 46	46 30
	Section 2 Bin 10.		
247	Offset scales	40	98 80
10 only	Drawing pens No. 9	1 20	12 00
9 "	Sets drawing instruments	6 15	55 35
11 "	" "	4 35	47 85
5 "	Bow pen and pencil	2 90	14 50
5 "	Bow pens	1 95	9 75
12 "	Compass needle and pen point	2 65	31 80
24 "	Hair dividers	2 15	51 60
17 "	Drawing pens	3 68	62 56
4 "	Spring bow pen No. 125	1 90	7 60
11 "	" " No. 124	1 90	20 90
11 "	" dividers No. 123	1 45	15 95
2 "	Beam compass No. 510	6 20	12 40
8 bot.	Liquid gold paint	20	1 60
219	Vulcanite scales	85	186 15
3	Box wood "	60	1 80
4	Flat steel "	70	2 80
22	Vulcanite "	85	18 70
70	" " Archt	85	59 50
12	" set squares 45° 6 in	17	2 04
19	" " 9 in	31	5 89
25	" " 12 in	48	12 00
20	" " 67½° 6 in	12	2 40
25	" " 9 in	22	5 50
15	" " 12 in	32	4 80
5	" " 60° 6 in	12	60
13	" " 9 in	22	2 86
20	" " 12 in	32	6 40
44	" " 75° 6 in	12	5 28
42	" " 9 in	22	9 24
42	" " 12 in	32	13 44
2	Xyonite set sqs 60° 6 in	12	24
15	" " 45° 6 in	12	1 80
34	" " " 7 in	16	5 44
15	" " " 10 in	30	4 50
35	" " " 11 in	34	11 90
11	" " " 9 in	23	2 53
1	" " " 4 in	40	40
38	" " 60° 11 in	34	12 92
18	" " " 10 in	30	5 40
5	" " " 9 in	23	1 15
16	" " " 8 in	19	3 04
26	" " " 7 in	16	4 16
37	Celluloid set sqrs 67½° 16 in	2 58	95 46
36	" " " 10 in	78	28 08

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2 Box 10—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
24	Celluloid set sqrs 67½° 12 in.	1 05	25 20
36	" " " 14 in.	1 70	61 20
24	" " " 6 in.	41	9 84
32	" " 4 in.	26	8 32
33	" " 8 in.	57	18 81
7	" 60° 10 in.	1 15	8 05
4	" " " 12 in.	1 05	4 20
34	" " " 11 in.	88	29 92
21	" " " 9 in.	67	14 07
19	" " " 8 in.	57	10 83
35	" " 7 in.	46	16 10
1	" " 6 in.	41	1 64
	Section 2 Box 11, Drawers.		
2	Moist colour It. pink	13	26
1	" br. pink	13	13
4	" or. ver	13	52
12	" br. mad	48	5 76
9	" ca. vio	32	2 88
17	" yel. ochre	13	2 21
1	" purp. mad	48	48
33	" bistre	13	4 29
35	" magenta	13	4 55
12	" mad. lake	40	4 80
2	" crim. lake	24	48
40	" per blue	13	5 20
46	" yel. lake	13	5 98
21	" warm sepia	13	2 73
30	" vio. car	28	8 40
12	" vandyke	13	1 56
2	" red lead	13	26
2	" sepia	20	40
15	" prus. green	13	1 95
11	" scarlet ver	20	2 20
12	" purple lake	20	2 40
6	" smalt	66	3 96
16	" raw umber	13	2 08
7	" ven. red	13	91
10	" rom. sepia	20	2 00
2	" rose mad	54	1 08
4	" sca. lake	20	80
2	" pr. blue	13	26
12	" pink mad	40	4 80
22	" Paynes grey	13	2 86
39	" neut tint	13	5 07
14	" mars yell	20	2 80
20	" mauve	13	2 60
68	" mars orange	20	13 60
74	" mad. lake	40	29 60
21	" gamboge	13	2 73
10	" ind. red	13	1 30
3	" indigo whole	13	39
10	" " half	10	1 00
3	" yellow whole	20	60
23	" " halves	10	2 30
52	" ivory blk	13	6 76
5	" lamp blk. whole	13	65
12	" " halves	10	1 20
5	" light red	13	65
65	" lemon yellow	20	13 00
51	" em. green	13	6 63
2	" " halves	10	20
11	" crim. lake halves	10	1 10
3	" cobalt halves	13	39
2	" ceruleum	20	40
21	" chrome No. 2	13	2 73

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2—Bin 11, Drawers—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
5	Moist colour, chinese orange	20	1 00
4	" cad orange	32	1 28
47	" hookers green No. 1	13	6 11
12	" halves hookers green No. 1	10	1 20
7	" " burnt umber	10	70
1	" whole "	13	13
2	" br. mad	13	26
10	halves br. mad	10	1 00
12	" br. pink	13	1 56
17	br. ochre	13	2 21
12	" halves yell. ochre	10	1 20
12	" " ven. red	10	1 20
17	" cad yell	28	4 76
12	Bow dividers	1 80	21 60
11	" pens	1 80	19 80
10	" pencils	1 80	18 00
6	Half sets No. 914, 6-in	3 25	19 50
9	Sets No. 911, 9	2 75	24 75
9	Dotting pens	1 00	9 00
110	Ger. ruling pens No. 11.	1 20	132 00
61	" " 112	86	52 46
13	Troughton & Sims rule pens	1 35	17 55
4	Bow pencils No. 140	1 80	7 20
10	Spring bow pencils	82	8 20
4	" " pens	82	3 28
11	" " dividers	66	7 26
11	" " "	70	7 70
5	Bow dividers	1 80	9 00
4	Sets bows	7 80	31 20
24	Spring bow pencils No. 8619	95	22 80
12	" " 8609	70	8 40
4	Beam compasses	10 55	42 20
1		8 25	8 25
2	"	8 95	17 90
2	"	4 50	9 00
1	Shield compass	1 23	1 23
22	Spring bow pencils No. 69	95	20 90
4	" " 915	95	3 80
1	Artists water bottle	1 00	1 00
4	Proportional compasees	11 20	44 80
1	"	16 00	16 00
1	Pallet	40	40
5	Springs bows in case	6 55	32 75
5	Railroad pens	2 76	13 80
8	Triangular compasses	4 50	36 00
4 boxes.	Ox gall	20	80
11 bottles.	Liquid br. ink	13	1 43
33 "	" carmine	13	4 29
	Sec. 2—Bin 11.		
6	Swan quill	0 51	3 06
60	" brs., extra long	0 96	57 60
123	" large	0 80	98 40
12	Black sable, Brs. No. 12	0 56	6 72
12	" " No. 6	0 28	3 36
33	S. C. protractors, 8 in	2 80	92 40
23	" 6 in. brass	0 70	16 10
2	" 7 in. lyonite	2 80	5 60
6	C. " 8 in	5 75	34 50
18	C. " " 8 in	5 10	91 80
6 bottles	Liquid India ink	0 14	0 84
11 "	" brown "	0 14	1 54
53	Gold shells	0 13	6 89
24	Silver	0 04	0 96
299	Pear wood curves	0 08	23 92

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2—Bin 11—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
26	Vulcanite C. protractors, 4 in	1 00	26 00
12	Xyonite " " 6 in	3 22	38 64
4/144 grs.	Drawing pins	1 12	0 32
1 15/144 "	" Best of All No. 1	1 36	1 50
24	Sticks India ink	0 38	9 12
19 bottles	Chinese wht. ink	0 40	7 60
35 "	" "	0 21	7 35
34 "	" "	0 31	10 54
25 pans	Carmine	0 53	13 25
1 doz.pans	Pr. blue	1 60	1 60
150 pans	Modder Lake	0 40	60 00
24 "	Per. blue	0 13	3 12
33 "	Neutral tent	0 13	4 29
25 "	Chrome No. 2	0 13	3 25
8 "	Emerald gr	0 13	1 04
48 "	Hooker gr. No. 1	0 13	6 24
10	Hair pencils No. 1	0 11	1 10
81	" 2	0 09	7 29
25	" 3	0 13	3 25
12	" 4	0 21	2 52
52	" 5	0 21	10 92
26	" 6	0 25	6 50
21	" 7	0 37	7 77
21	" 8	0 55	11 55
34	" 9	0 48	16 32
21	" 10	0 62	13 02
24	" 11	0 70	16 80
11	" 12	0 75	8 25
9 7/8 doz.	Extra handles	0 05	0 48
13 "	Double end wash brushes No. 3	0 15	1 95
23 "	Goose brushes	0 24	5 52
24 "	Large ducks	0 17	4 08
48 "	Small "	0 14	6 72
9 "	" quills	6 31	2 79
9 "	Large "	1 18	10 62
78 "	Camel's hair pencils	0 02	1 56
22 "	Hair pencils No. 9	0 48	10 56
16 "	" 12	0 75	12 00
102 "	" 7	0 37	37 74
36 "	Extra large swan brs	1 18	42 48
72 "	No. 2 brushes, sable	0 14	10 08
36 "	Large swan sable brs	0 80	28 80
144 "	Brushes No. 7	0 35	50 40
70 "	Quill brs. No	0 70	49 00
142 "	"	0 92	130 64
66 "	"	0 70	46 20
32 "	Swan quill brs	0 60	19 20
48 "	" "	0 51	24 48
8 "	Wash brs	0 50	4 00
36 "	Swan quill brs	0 50	18 00
88 "	Hair pencils No. 11	0 70	61 60
144 "	" 5	0 21	30 24
72 "	" 10	0 62	44 64
	Right end of Section 2.		
5	T. Sqs. No. 560, 60 in	7 25	36 25
7	" " "	6 30	44 10
2	" " "	6 50	13 00
	Sec. 3—Bins 1, 2 and 3.		
20 rms.	Cream rus. lin. ledger, full sheet rld	4 45	89 00
43 boxes	" Brswk. " 8 x 13 pl	2 00	86 00
4 rms.	Whty linen fab. 18 x 20	7 70	30 80
4 "	" 10 x 18	3 84	15 36

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 3 -Bins 1, 2 and 3—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
54½ rms.	Cream rus. lin. led. full sheet rld	4 45	242 53
22½ "	Azure " " "	4 45	100 13
19 "	Fools cap cream rld	3 65	69 35
	Bin 4.		
34	Cloth covered boxes, 14 x 10 x 6	0 30	10 20
	Bin 5.		
96 bottles	Excel pad ink, gr	0 13	12 48
100 "	" " scar	0 13	13 00
37 "	" " blue	0 13	4 81
81 "	" " black	0 13	10 53
18 "	" " violet	0 13	2 34
21	Stamp pads, smear No. 3, purple	0 32	6 72
84	" No. 2, purple	0 22	18 48
30	" " red	0 22	6 60
125	" No. 3, excel	0 44	55 00
11	" " violet	0 44	4 84
23	" " green	0 44	10 12
51	" " black	0 44	22 44
76	" " blue	0 44	33 44
185	" No. 2, excel purple	0 18	33 30
151	" " " blue	0 18	27 18
29	" " " green	0 18	5 22
92	" " " red	0 18	16 56
50	" " " black	0 18	9 00
97	" No. 1 " violet	0 11	10 67
88	" " " green	0 11	9 68
38	" " " black	0 11	4 18
76	" " " blue	0 11	8 36
74	" " " red	0 11	8 14
2	" Stephen's green	0 42	0 84
	Sec. 3—Bin 6.		
22 boxes	Pens Gillets 226 B	0 21	4 62
19 "	" M	0 21	3 99
27 "	" F	0 21	5 67
20 "	" 225 B	0 29	5 80
28 "	" 225 M	0 29	8 12
25 "	" f 225 F	0 29	7 25
22 "	" 262 B	0 10	2 20
5 "	" 808 F Gilt	0 65	3 25
27 "	" 808 B Blk	0 34	9 18
10 "	" 808 M Blk	0 34	3 40
18 cards	Crow quill 659	0 38	6 84
16 boxes	Gillets 290	1 50	24 00
10 "	" 291	1 60	16 00
39 "	" 170	0 26	10 14
23 "	" 294	0 19	4 37
35 "	" 293	0 19	6 65
4 " gross	" 293	0 32	1 28
67 "	" 292	0 17	11 39
22 "	" 404	0 18	3 96
16 "	" 332	0 43	6 88
48 "	" 303	0 38	18 24
12 "	Pens Mitchells gal No. B. F	0 09	1 08
46 "	" " B	0 09	4 14
44 "	" " M	0 09	3 96
6 "	Imperial	0 27	1 62
143 "	Mitchell No. 70 Swan quill F	0 08	11 44
46 "	No. 0528 M	0 22	10 12
1 "	" 0514 M	0 20	0 20
4 "	" 0505	0 17	0 68
13 "	" 0167	0 40	5 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 3 Bin 6 Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
22 boxes	No. 0178 F	0 53	11 66
3 "	" 0185 F	0 12	0 36
58 "	" 0185 F	0 23	13 34
39 "	" 0545	0 18	7 02
6 "	" 0553	0 18	1 08
39 "	" 0554	0 18	7 02
2 "	" 0560	0 17	0 34
20 "	" 0573 M	0 18	3 60
16½ doz.	Pencils A.W.F. Siber 3 B	0 56	9 15
7½ "	" " " B	0 56	4 01
4½ "	" " " F	0 56	2 38
5½ "	" J.F. Siber 3 B	0 56	2 85
½ "	" " 3 B	0 56	0 23
21½ "	" " 5 H	0 56	12 04
¼ "	" " 3 H	0 56	0 19
11¼ "	" A.W.F. Siber 5 H	0 56	6 30
⅔ "	" " " 4 H	0 56	0 37
129½ "	Memo book per No. 177	0 19	24 62
	Bin 7.		
2 doz.	B. J. F. round drawing	0 20	0 40
2½ "	B.B. " "	0 20	0 50
9½ "	F. " "	0 20	1 97
23½ "	H. " "	0 20	4 70
12½ "	B. " "	0 20	2 50
18⅔ "	B.B.B. " "	0 20	3 73
1½ "	H.H. " "	0 20	0 32
212 boxes	Copying leads, No. 1921½	0 14	29 68
113 "	Fabers leads pt. No. 102	0 33	37 29
	Bin—8.		
13½ doz.	Eagle, 285	0 28	3 66
136 boxes	Leads, Todds	0 15	20 40
216 only	Todds pencils	0 45	97 20
74 "	Cross pencils, No. 102	0 21	15 54
7 "	" 104	0 26	1 82
65 "	" 101	0 20	13 00
5 "	Wood propelling	0 09	0 45
	Sec. 3—Bin 7.		
13 boxes	Pens Mitchells 0538	0 17	2 21
21 "	" 0539	0 18	3 78
24 "	" 0555	0 17	4 08
23 "	" 0552 B	0 17	3 91
49 "	" 0559	0 18	8 82
18 "	" 0562	0 17	3 06
25 "	" 0558	0 17	4 25
33 "	" 0556	0 17	5 61
39 "	" 0544	0 25	9 75
10 "	" 0540	0 17	1 70
49 "	" B	0 20	6 80
34 "	" J Gilt	0 52	17 68
26 "	" D	0 18	4 68
12 "	" D	0 09	1 08
17 "	" V gilt	0 57	9 69
1 "	" 091	0 14	0 14
1 "	" B. P. 804	0 64	0 64
64 "	" J. Blk	0 23	14 72
20 "	" L	0 07	1 40
54 "	" J gilt	0 52	28 08
54 "	" N	0 08	4 32
53 "	" M	0 07	3 71
15 "	" R Gilt	0 57	8 55
40 "	" Red ink	0 72	28 80
6 "	" S	0 11	0 66

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c. *Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2—Brass Com.	$ cts.	$ cts.
49 boxes	Perry's No. 402	0 26	12 74
12 "	404	0 26	3 12
24 "	70 F	0 24	5 76
23 "	70 M.	0 24	5 52
28 "	70 M.	0 24	6 72
19 "	70 B.	0 24	4 56
	Brass		
4 boxes	Esterbrooke's No. 161 F.	0 30	1 20
59 "	161 B.	0 30	17 70
44 "	313	0 30	13 20
23 "	314.	0 30	6 90
51 "	048	0 30	15 30
33 "	130	0 30	9 90
48 "	209	0 30	14 40
10 boxes	Esterbrooke's pens, 606.	0 30	3 00
60 "	280.	0 30	18 00
48 "	135.	0 30	14 40
20 "	232.	0 30	6 00
18 "	" 239.	0 30	5 40
2 "	304.	0 32	0 64
25 "	304.	0 18	4 50
26 "	Oblique No. 1, Esterbrooke's, 305.	0 57	14 82
12 "	" 2, " 304.	0 30	3 60
33 "	Esterbrooke's, 305	0 23	7 59
16 "	284	0 30	4 80
32 "	284. X.	0 45	14 40
16 "	340	0 48	7 68
40 "	Perry's British army.	0 21	8 40
11 "	Esterbrooke's, 460	0 30	3 30
2 "	Quill nibs	0 27	0 54
	Section 2—Brass.		
6 "	Heath's pens, J gilt	0 30	1 80
14 "	J blk.	0 20	2 80
8 "	1890.	0 33	2 64
15 "	1890.	0 18	2 70
15 "	540	0 19	2 85
21 "	800	0 20	4 20
27 "	1880 gilt.	0 39	10 53
35 "	1880 grey.	0 20	7 00
14 "	E J	0 20	2 80
1 "	506	0 19	0 19
4 "	J silver	0 23	0 92
52 "	525 M.	0 16	8 32
21 "	0278 G.	0 31	6 51
28 "	Lowe, 256.	0 12	3 36
19 "	Mn. & C., Hindu 3.	0 13	2 47
1 "		0 60	0 60
39 "	1	0 13	5 07
19 "	Owl No. 2.	0 13	2 47
19 "	" No. 1.	0 13	2 47
20 "	" Pickwick No. 2.	0 17	3 40
33 "	" No. 1.	0 17	5 61
16 "	" pens, Waverly No. 1.	0 13	2 08
33 "	Walker, Anchor No. 1	0 15	4 95
28 "	" No. 2	0 15	4 20
27 "	" No. 3	0 16	4 32
34 "	" No. 4	0 15	5 10
14 "	Mercantile, No. 36.	0 21	2 94
15 only	Agate stylus	1 45	21 75
2 "		0 14	0 28
8½ doz.	Green silk laces, 36-in.	0 95	8 47
1-3 "		0 95	0 32
1 "	tag and stop, 36-in.	0 93	0 93

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 3—Bin 9—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 doz.	Green silk laces, tag 2 ends, 36-in.	0 93	0 93
1 "	" tag and stop, 30-in.	0 79	0 79
1	" tag 2 ends "	0 79	0 79
1	" " 27-in	0 59	0 59
1 "	" tag and stop "	0 59	0 59
1 "	" " 24-in.	0 56	0 56
1	" tag 2 ends "	0 56	0 56
1	" " 18-in.	0 49	0 49
1 "	" tag and stop "	0 49	0 49
1	" " 12-in.	0 40	0 40
11½	" " 27-in	0 78	8 97
24⅓	" tag 2 ends "	0 78	18 78
12	" " 18-in.	0 54	6 48
11	" tag and stop "	0 54	5 94
46½	Boot laces	0 10	4 65
6 boxes	J F leads, No. 3505	0 05	0 30
39 "	" No. 3454	0 03	1 17
9	" No. 7	0 11	0 99
30	Cohen's lead	0 05	1 50
6	Faber auto leads	0 11	0 66
58	" copy "	0 08	4 64
112	Perry's " "	0 05	5 60
207	Cross leads	0 06	12 42
10	" No. 2	0 05	0 50
222	" X, at 5 cts	0 55	122 10
88	Autom. pencils; deduct $111.00	0 15	N.G. 13 20
	Sec. 3—Bin 10.		
100 boxes.	Esterbrook's pens, No. 313	0 30	30 00
100	" 280	0 31	31 00
25	" 305	0 23	5 75
25	" 135	0 30	7 50
100	" 130	0 30	30 00
100 "	" Bk. 284	0 30	30 00
125 "	" Nic. 284	0 40	50 00
125 "	" 232	0 30	37 50
25	" 209	0 30	7 50
25	" 304	0 18	4 50
25 "	" 606	0 30	7 50
175	" F. 161	0 30	52 50
175	" B. 161	0 30	52 50
200 "	" 239	0 30	60 00
50 "	" 460	0 30	15 00
100	" 314	0 30	30 00
25 "	" oblique 2	0 40	10 00
25	" " 1	0 40	10 00
384	Mn. & C. Waverly, No. 2	0 13	49 92
108 "	" " 1	0 13	14 04
36	" Hindu 2	0 13	4 68
60 "	" " 1	0 13	7 80
36	Walkers Anchor, 4	0 15	5 40
60 cards.	Gillets, pens, No. 659	0 38	22 80
250 boxes.	" 303	0 38	95 00
25	" (gross)	0 72	18 00
24	" No. 808 E	0 65	15 60
180	" 263 F	0 29	52 20
72 "	" 263 M	0 29	20 88
72	" 263 B	0 29	20 88
216 "	" 227 F	0 21	45 36
72 "	" 227 M	0 21	15 12
36	" 227 B	0 21	7 56
25 "	" 288 M	0 25	6 25
36	" 293	0 17	6 12
25	" 404	0 18	4 50
25	"	0 18	4 50
550	292	0 17	93

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 3—Bin 10 Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
100 boxes	Gillet's, pens, No. 170	0 25	25 00
120 "	Perry's pens, No. 404	0 26	31 20
54 "	" 403	0 26	14 04
60 "	" 402	0 26	15 60
160 "	" 1052 F	0 12	19 20
60 "	" 70 M	0 21	12 60
60 "	" 70 F	0 21	12 60
24 "	" 70 B	0 21	5 04
	Sec. 3—Bin 11.		
50 boxes.	Heath's pens, E. J. gilt	0 35	17 50
50 "	" " blk	0 20	10 00
75 "	" J. gilt	0 30	22 50
150 "	" 1880 gilt	0 39	58 50
50 "	" 1880 blk	0 20	10 00
125 "	" J. "	0 20	25 00
92 "	" 525 F	0 14	12 88
1,650 "	" 0278 gilt	0 31	511 50
24 "	" 500 F	0 9	2 16
60 "	Lows's pens, No. 256	0 12	7 20
	Sec. 3 -Bin 12.		
57 boxes.	Mitchell's gal. pens, F	0 9	5 13
36 "	" " M	0 9	3 24
150 "	" " J. gilt	0 52	78 00
115 "	" " 0553	0 17	19 55
25 "	" " 0554	0 18	4 50
50 "	" " 0523	0 18	9 00
550 "	" " 0505	0 17	93 50
350 "	" " M	0 7	24 50
24 "	" " S	0 11	2 64
12 "	" " 0514	0 21	2 52
50 "	" " G. gilt	0 52	26 00
264 "	" " N	0 8	21 12
12 "	" " 73 F	0 7	0 84
36 "	" " 73 M	0 7	2 52
50 "	Mitchell's Red Ink	0 72	36 00
60 "	" Gal. Broad	0 9	5 40
72 "	" 0185 F	0 23	16 56
75 "	" 0539	0 14	10 50
18 "	" 0556	0 17	3 06
60 "	" 73	0 7	4 20
25 "	" 0538	0 17	4 25
25 "	" 0562	0 17	4 25
36 "	" 0558	0 17	6 12
20 "	" 0546	0 21	4 20
25 "	" 0545	0 18	4 50
20 "	" 0559	0 18	3 60
25 "	" 0555	0 17	4 25
25 "	" 0560	0 17	4 25
250 "	" 0167	0 40	100 00
9 1/2 doz.	File sticks	0 15	1 48
	Sec. 4 Top—Bin 1.		
48 boxes.	Ellams blue 8 x 13	3 25	156 00
12 "	Gauze, purp., 8 x 13	3 25	39 00
70 "	Copy, blue, 8 x 13	3 25	227 50
152 "	Ellams, purp., 8 x 13	3 25	494 00
144 "	" blue	3 25	468 00
167 "	" black	3 25	542 75
214 "	" "	3 25	695 50

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Extension.
		Bin No. 2.	$ cts.	$ cts.
79	boxes	Rogers Maple S. black 8 x 13	3 25	256 75
32	"	" blue	3 25	104 00
92	"	" purp	3 25	299 00
12	"	" semipen, black, 8 x 13	2 95	35 40
12	"	" bl., 8 x 13	2 95	35 40
63	"	Reliable, blue, 8 x 13	3 25	204 75
21	"	" black, 8 x 13	3 25	68 25
38 53/100	sheets.	Black carbon, 12½ x 17	6 10	235 03
1	c. "	" " 14 x 10½	5 50	5 50
1	c. "	" " 13 x 16, blk	5 60	5 60
1 5	c. "	Pencil, blue car., 8 x 13	4 47	6 71
1 5	c. "	" 8 x 6	2 00	3 00
1 95/100	c. "	" 7 x 13, blue	3 05	2 90
1	c. "	Pencil car. 8 x 12	3 25	3 25
5	c. "	Car. pat blue 8 x 16½	5 50	27 50
11	boxes.	Premier gauze 8 x 17, blue	3 25	35 75
99	"	" " 8 x 17, black	3 25	321 75
		Bin No. 3.		
161	"	Rogers L., purple	3 25	523 25
130	"	" blue	3 25	422 50
17	"	" 8 x 13, purp	3 25	55 25
74	"	Carter's gauze, blk	3 25	240 50
32	"	" purp	3 25	104 00
162	"		3 25	526 50
120	"	" blue	3 25	390 00
75	"	Med. wt., purple, 8 x 13	3 25	243 75
		Bin No 4.		
90	"	Purple, 8 x 13	3 25	292 50
7	"	Gov. off., blk., 8 x 13	3 25	22 75
50	"	Excel., purple, 8 x 13	3 25	162 50
24	"	Manifold, black	3 25	78 00
3	"	" purple	3 25	9 75
8	"	Roy. Paragon, black	3 25	26 00
17	"	Silver Brand, purple	3 25	55 25
6	"	" blue	3 25	19 50
47	"	Premier gauze, purple, 8 x 13	3 25	152 75
40	"	Mit vol., black	3 25	130 00
21	"	" purple	3 25	68 25
42	"	" blue, 8 x 13	3 25	136 50
18	"	" black	3 25	58 50
24	"	Premier gauze, lt. blue, 8 x 13	3 25	78 00
23	"	Premier Med. Purp	3 25	74 75
46	"	Lt. wt., black, 8 x 13	3 25	149 50
47	"	Heavy, purple	3 25	152 75
6	"	" black	3 25	19 50
		Top Bin 5.		
38	"	Merrit's, 8 x 13, blue	3 25	123 50
104	"	" purple	3 25	338 00
2	"	" black	3 25	6 50
101	"	Prem. lt. wt., purple	3 25	328 35
30	"	Prem. Med , black	3 25	97 50
20	"	Semi No. 1, black, 8 x 13	3 25	65 00
32	"	Prem. Med., blue	3 25	104 00
6	"	8 x 13, purple	3 25	19 50
7	"	Multiplex, 8 x 13, blue	2 40	16 80
5	"	" black	2 40	12 00
96	"	Premier, 8 x 13, black	3 25	312 00
80	"	" blue	3 25	260 00
72	"	Empire blk record ribbons	0 71	51 12
70	"	" blue	0 71	49 70
4	"	Underwood, purple copy, ribbons	0 71	2 84

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Extension.
	Top Bin 5—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
36 boxes	Empire, purple record ribbons	0 71	25 56
36 "	" green " "	0 71	25 56
45 "	Underw., blue, copy	0 71	31 95
124 "	"	0 71	88 04
70 "	" purple, rec.	0 71	49 70
18 "	" green, copy	0 71	12 78
3 "	" official indel	0 71	2 13
64 "	" blue, record	0 71	45 44
36 "	" black, rec	0 71	25 56
72 "	" green, rec	0 71	51 12
16 "	" indel. & red, copy	0 71	11 36
72 "	Rem. R. R., bl. copy	0 71	51 12
66 "	Black, copy, blue	0 71	46 86
71 "	Purple, copy	0 71	50 41
60 "	Black, copy, blue	0 71	42 60
53 "	Blue, copy	0 71	37 63
48 "	Purple, copy	0 71	34 08
30 "	Under, R. R., purple, copy	0 71	21 30
70 "	" blue, copy	0 71	49 70
68 "	" black, cop. blue	0 71	48 28
23 "	Smith trichrome	1 00	23 00
1 "	Under., D.U.P., purp. cap	1 00	1 00
12 "	Smith, red, copy	0 71	8 52
11 "	Fisher, bichrome	0 85	9 35
384 "	Webster Smith, trichrome	1 00	384 00
567 "	Prem. b. Under., model	0 71	402 57
54 "	Bichrome	0 71	38 34
10 "	Green, record	0 71	7 10
11 "	Purple, record	0 71	7 81
10 "	Blue, record	0 71	7 10
	Sec. 4 Bottom—Bin 5.		
16 "	Underwood, purple copy	0 71	11 36
432 "	Webster Rem. purple and red copy	0 85	367 20
149 "	Little's cobweb carbon, black	3 45	514 05
187 "	" blue	3 45	645 15
	Bin No. 4.		
178 "	Prem. bd. Smith bichrome ribbon	0 71	126 38
28 "	Rem. purple record	0 71	19 88
12 "	" green "	0 71	8 52
22 "	" bichrome	0 71	15 62
11 "	" indelible	0 71	7 81
12 "	" black, record	0 71	8 52
23 "	" green copy	0 71	16 33
21 "	" blue record	0 71	14 91
228 "	Smith bichrome	0 71	161 88
300 "	" trichrome	0 75	225 00
174 "	Rem. purple copy	0 71	123 54
183 "	" blue copy	0 71	129 93
252 "	Smith bichrome	0 71	178 92
24 "	Empire purple record	0 71	17 04
11 "	" black "	0 71	7 81
9 "	" blue "	0 71	6 39
82 "	" purple copy	0 71	58 22
43 "	" blue copy	0 71	30 53
317 "	Smith trichrome	0 75	237 75
122 "	" bichrome	0 71	86 62
144 "	" trichrome	0 75	108 00
79 "	" bichrome	0 80	63 20
2 "	Underwood indelible red copy	0 71	1 42
136 "	Little's pur carbon, 8 x 13	3 25	442 00
173 "	" cobweb	3 45	596 85

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bin No. 1.	$ cts.	$ cts.
22 boxes	Little's purple carbon, 8 x 13	3 25	71 50
39 "	" satin blue	3 25	126 75
114 "	" black	3 25	370 50
24 "	" Webster O.K. black, 8 x 13	3 25	78 00
16 5/6 sheets.	Purple carbon, 13 x 17	6 10	102 30
108 only	Underwood's Star black record. ribbons	0 71	76 68
215 "	" blue	0 71	152 65
340 "	" purple	0 71	241 40
180 "	Smith indelible and red	0 80	144 00
669 "	Underwood's Star blue copy	0 71	474 99
636 "	Smith bichrome	0 80	508 80
509 "	Underwood's Star purple copy	0 71	361 39
19 "	" indelible copy	0 71	13 49
562 "	" bichrome	0 80	449 60
288 "	" red copy	0 71	204 48
336 "	" purple copy	0 71	238 56
537 "	" black copy, blue	0 71	381 27
	Bin No. 2.		
45 boxes.	Webster O.K. blue carbon paper	3 25	146 25
130 "	" purple "	3 25	422 50
42 "	" blue "	3 25	136 50
121 "	" black "	3 25	393 25
146 only	Little's Rem. blue copy ribbon	0 71	103 66
194 "	" purple "	0 71	137 74
60 "	" black " blue	0 71	42 60
48 "	" purple record	0 71	34 08
24 "	" black record	0 71	17 04
59 "	Little's Smith black record	0 71	41 89
144 "	" blue copy	0 71	102 24
78 "	" " record	0 71	55 38
168 "	" purple copy	0 71	119 28
154 "	Little's Underwood purple copy	0 71	109 34
193 "	" " indelible copy	0 71	137 03
173 "	" " blue copy	0 71	122 83
33 "	" " purple record	0 71	23 43
87 "	" " black "	0 71	61 77
21 "	" Rem. indelible	0 71	14 91
4 "	" Webster Empire indelible copy	0 71	2 84
6 "	" Rem. green copy	0 71	4 26
1 "	" " black record	0 71	0 71
172 "	Webster Star Rem. indelible	0 71	122 12
310 "	" purple copy	0 71	220 10
205 "	" blue copy	0 71	145 55
30 "	" " record	0 71	21 30
12 "	" green record	0 71	8 52
26 "	" purple record	0 71	18 46
147 "	" Smith purple copy	0 71	104 37
217 "	" " blue	0 71	154 07
70 "	" indelible	0 71	49 70
11 "	" purple record	0 71	7 81
11 "	" black record	0 71	7 81
12 "	" blue record	0 71	8 52
80 "	" green record	0 71	56 80
	Section 4 Bottom Bin No. 1.		
19 "	Premier caligraph indelible ribbon	0 71	13 49
23 "	Webster green record	0 71	16 33
12 "	" green copy	0 71	8 52
138	Underwood bichrome	0 80	110 40
72 "	Oliver purple copy	0 71	51 12
1 "	" black copy, blue	0 71	0 71
7 "	Rem. office indelible	0 71	4 97
7 "	Smith " red copy	0 71	4 97
3 "	" "	0 71	2 13

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 4 Bottom Bin No. 1 Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3 boxes	Smith black copy	0 71	2 13
69 "	Rem. blue copy	0 71	48 99
60 "	" purple copy	0 71	42 60
7 "	Smith indelible	0 71	4 97
5 "	Underwood indelible	0 71	3 55
132 "	" bichrome purple and red record.	0 80	105 60
36 "	Smith indelible	0 71	25 56
11 "	" blue copy	0 71	7 81
23 "	Oliver purple copy	0 71	16 33
96 "	Rem. blue copy	0 71	68 16
2	Rem., blu. record	0 71	1 42
20	" green copy	0 71	14 20
90	" indel. copy	0 71	63 90
62	" purp. copy	0 71	44 02
17	Smith, "	0 71	12 07
12	" purp. record	0 71	8 52
12	" blue copy	0 71	8 52
10	" indel	0 71	7 10
90	U. V. & O. purp. copy	0 71	63 90
42	" blue copy	0 71	29 82
11	" blue record.	0 71	7 81
7	" black "	0 71	4 97
9	" purp. "	0 71	6 39
288	Under. blue and red copy	0 80	230 40
259	" purp. and red	0 80	207 20
12	Rem., purp. record	0 71	8 52
5	" blk. record	0 71	3 55
7	Smith, blk. copy blue.	0 71	4 97
4	" purp. rec.	0 71	2 84
2	Rem., purp. copy	0 71	1 42
2	Oliver model	0 71	1 42
4	Cal. gr. c. pt. model	0 71	2 84
1	Invincible pur. copy	0 71	0 71
6	Revilo blk. record	0 71	4 26
24	Smith, Jap. indel	0 71	17 04
19	Rem. "	0 71	13 49
6	Underwood indel.	0 71	4 26
9	Smith, gr. B.C.	0 71	6 39
14	" bichrome	0 71	9 94
12	Rem., blu. record	0 71	8 52
9	" green record.	0 71	6 39
17	L. C. S., purp. and red rec.	0 71	12 07
20	" " blk. rec	0 71	14 20
14	Caligraph Ureka, purp. copy	0 71	9 94
5	Rem. Eureka, purp. copy	0 71	3 55
544	Under., indel. and red.	0 80	435 20
144	" black and red rec.	0 80	115 20
221	L. C. S., blk. cop. blu	0 71	156 91
266	" blu. copy	0 71	188 86
11	" purp. copy	0 71	7 81
1	" bichrome	0 71	0 71
2	" purp. duplegraph carbon paper	0 71	1 42
26 boxes	Webster Multi copy, blk.	3 25	84 50
97 "	" purp	3 25	315 25
40 "	" blue	3 25	130 00
179 "	"	3 25	581 75
	Sec. 4—Bin 2 bottom.		
147 sheets	Odd lot, 8 x 10½ carbon paper	3 29	4 78
85 "	Blue, 8 x 13 "	3 25	2 76
59 "	" Maple Leaf, 8 x 13 "	3 25	1 92
85 "	Purple, 8 x 13 "	3 25	2 76
91 "	" " "	3 25	2 96
105 "	" "	3 25	3 41
128 "	Blk. M. L., 8 x 13	3 25	4 16
80 "	" gossamer	3 25	2 60
109 "	" mit. vol.	3 25	3 54

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 5 Bin 1 top.	$ cts.	$ cts.
80	Steel newspap. file	2 00	160 00
16	Spike files	0 20	3 20
112	Letter grips, No. 5	0 08	8 96
14	Harp files	0 05	0 70
138	Clips, No. 6	0 10	13 80
20	Spike files, No. 510	0 20	4 00
109	" " 60	0 10	10 90
158	" " 61	0 18	28 44
107	" " 62	0 20	21 40
539	Pkgs. carbon paper, 7 x 7	1 34	722 26
106	Mucilage brushes, No. 14	0 30	31 80
3	" 12	0 22	0 66
22	" 10	0 18	3 96
55	" 3	0 06	3 30
54	" 2	0 06	3 24
1	" 12	0 22	0 22
7	" flat No. 2	0 25	1 75
17	" 2½	0 26	4 42
5	Paste brushes	0 06	0 30
59	"	0 05	2 95
55	"	0 09	4 95
23	Paint brushes	0 67	15 41
12	Varnish "	0 36	4 32
254	Blk. top mucil. brs	0 06	15 24
39	Brushes, No. 14	0 36	14 04
27	" 10	0 34	9 18
87	" 8	0 24	20 88
54	" 6	0 18	9 72
108	" 4	0 14	15 12
171	Mucilage bottles, No. 7	0 29	49 59
4	" 6	0 27	1 08
107	" 4,585	1 27	135 89
247	Pkgs. carbon paper, 7 x 7	1 34	330 98
	Sec. 5 Bins 3 and 4, top.		
216 boxes.	Glenora papers and envelopes	1 10	237 60
13	Reid copy holders	3 00	39 00
144	Twine boxes, No. 3	0 36	51 84
9	Thermometers, No. 216	0 62	5 58
12	" 119	0 45	5 40
120	Porce slates	0 30	36 00
69	Wax taper stands	0 97	66 93
6½ doz.	Wax tapers	0 06	0 39
35 only	" coils	0 07	2 45
66 boxes	" taper lts	0 07	4 62
	Sec. 5—Bin 1, Bottom.		
1,332	Smith blue copy T. W. ribbons	0 71	945 72
123	" "	0 71	87 33
938	" purple	0 71	665 98
216	Smith black copy, blue	0 71	153 36
87	" green copy, green	0 71	61 77
9	" green copy	0 71	6 39
8	" Empire Office Indel	0 71	5 68
363	" Indel	0 71	257 73
8	Empire black copy, blue	0 71	5 68
48	Smith office indel. red copy	0 80	38 40
108	Little's Smith pur record	0 71	76 68
675	" blue copy	0 71	479 25
18	Prem. Smith blue record	0 71	12 78
48	" purple record	0 71	34 08
144	" blue copy	0 71	102 24
31	Little's Smith black record	0 71	93 01
85	" green record	0 71	60 35
64	" green copy	0 71	45 44

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 5—Bin 1. Bottom —Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
8	Little's Smith purple copy	0 71	5 68
282	" indel. copy	0 71	200 22
72	" blue record	0 71	51 12
25	" black record	0 71	17 75
	Ribbons—		
105	Premier Smith, No. 10, purple copy	0 71	74 55
66	" " purple record	0 71	46 86
144	" " blue copy	0 71	102 24
60	" " blue record	0 71	42 60
190	" " indel	0 71	134 90
38	" " black record	0 71	26 98
53	" " blue and red record	0 75	39 75
66	" " indel. red copy	0 75	49 50
9	" " black copy, black	0 71	6 39
40	" " black and red record	0 75	30 00
68	" " purple and red record	0 75	51 00
30	" " purple and red copy	0 75	22 50
62	" " blue and red copy	0 75	46 50
	Bin No. 2, bottom.		
347	Underwood black and blue	0 71	246 37
642	" blue copy	0 71	455 82
580	" purple copy	0 71	411 80
90	Little's Underwood black and blue	0 71	63 90
160	" blue copy	0 71	113 60
4	Premier Smith black record	0 71	2 84
12	" Underwood green record	0 71	8 52
267	" " blue copy	0 71	189 57
126	" " purple copy	0 71	89 46
215	" " indel	0 71	152 65
72	Little " purple record	0 71	51 12
72	" " blue record	0 71	51 12
18	Premier Smith green record	0 71	12 78
31	" Empire purple record	0 71	22 01
36	" Smith purple record	0 71	25 56
51	" Underwood black and black	0 71	36 21
36	Little Underwood black record	0 71	25 56
36	" green record	0 71	25 56
240	Premier Underwood office indel	0 71	170 40
142	" " purple copy	0 71	
12	" " purple record	0 71	
8	Little's " green copy rec	0 71	
36	" " black record	0 71	
36	" " green record	0 71	
400	Empire blue copy	0 71	
263	" purple copy	0 71	
384	" office indel	0 71	
170	Premier Empire indel	0 71	
132	" " black record	0 71	
72	" " blue record	0 71	
137	" " blue copy	0 71	
2	" Smith purple copy	0 71	
274	" Empire purple copy	0 71	
9	" Underwood black record	0 71	
36	" Empire green record	0 71	
60	" " copy	0 71	
72	Little's Empire blue record	0 71	
72	" " black record	0 71	
36	" " green record	0 71	
36	" " purple record	0 71	
143	" "	0 71	
36	" " green record	0 71	
72	" " " copy	0 71	
36	" " purple record	0 71	
24	" "	0 71	
36	" black record	0 71	

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bin No. 4, bottom Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
36	Little's Empire blue copy	0 71	
24	" " blue record	0 71	
77	" " black copy	0 71	
48	" " purple copy	0 71	
72	" " blue copy	0 71	
2,993			2,125 03
	Sec. 5 Bin 3 - bottom.		
36	Prem. Rem., ribbon blue record	0 71	25 56
144	" " purple copy	0 71	102 24
35	" " " record	0 71	24 85
142	" " blue copy	0 71	100 82
36	" " green record	0 71	25 56
36	" " " copy	0 71	25 56
72	" " blk. and blk.	0 71	51 12
36	" " blk. record	0 71	25 56
358	" " bichrome	0 71	254 18
117	" " indel. copy	0 71	83 07
21	Rem. blk. record	0 71	14 91
281	" purple copy	0 71	199 51
244	" blue copy	0 71	173 24
86	" blk. copy blue	0 71	61 06
60	Little's Rem., green record	0 71	42 60
72	" blue record	0 71	51 12
71	" green copy	0 71	50 41
61	Prem. Rem., official indel	0 71	43 31
274	Little's Rem., indel. copy	0 71	194 54
144	" royal blue	0 71	102 24
108	" " purple copy	0 71	76 68
72	" purple record	0 71	51 12
72	" blk. record	0 71	51 12
54	Burrows, blk. record	1 00	54 00
72	" " copy blue	1 00	72 00
72	" purple copy	1 00	72 00
3	Prem. Burrows, purple copy	1 00	3 00
208	Never leak oil cans	0 15	31 20
45	Per pocket oilers	0 20	9 00
14	Stamp ribbon, blk., No. 6	0 38	5 32
107	" red " 6	0 38	40 66
389	" green " 6	0 38	147 82
11	" purple " 6	0 38	4 18
433	" blue record	0 17	73 61
126	" purple	0 18	22 68
432	" blk. record	0 17	73 44
432	" green record	0 17	73 44
138	" green	0 18	24 84
285	" red	0 18	51 30
	Sec. 5—Bin No. 4 bottom.		
11	Flexible rulers, 24 in	0 95	10 45
71	" No. 252, 18-in.	0 38	26 98
69	" No. 252, 24-in.	0 57	39 33
72	" No. 252, 12-in.	0 24	17 28
55	Round steel, 16-in	0 50	27 50
59	" 14-in	0 44	25 96
30	" 14 in	0 44	13 20
47	" 16-in	0 50	23 50
14	Round never warp, 15-in.	0 53	7 42
2	" " 12 in	0 48	0 96
10	Fabers rulers, No. 6,100, 12-in.	0 47	4 70
61	Blotter rulers	0 20	12 20
431	Flexible rulers, 18 in.	0 33	142 23
431	" " 12-in.	0 22	94 82
72	" steel rule, 24-in.	0 98	70 56
51	" 18-in	0 58	29 58
68	" 12-in	0 40	27 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 5—Bin No. 4, bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3	Fabers rule No. 135, 18-in.	1 00	3 00
3	" 12-in.	0 65	1 95
41	" " 15-in.	0 84	34 44
131	" " 21-in.	1 18	154 58
13	Rulers No. 1,893, 24-in.	0 80	10 40
8½ doz.	No. 15 12 in. wood rulers	0 10	0 87
122	Flat rule vul. edge..	0 66	80 52
330	Ideal visible rule, 12-in....	0 66	217 80
109	" 15-in....	0 66	71 94
77	Round ebony rule, 18-in	0 78	60 06
3	Rubber flex. rule, 12-in....	0 21	0 63
1	Flat wood rule, 12-in..	0 45	0 45
1	" "	0 17	0 17
66	Round ebony, 24-in.	1 00	66 00
15	" J. F., 24-in. ..	0 75	11 25
14	" 12-in..	0 63	8 82
65	Fabers flat rule No. 106, 12-in	0 13	8 45
90	" 18-in.	0 22	19 80
132	" " 24-in	0 27	35 64
90	Ideal visible rules, 15-in....	0 66	59 40
120	" " 18-in.	0 66	79 20
171	" " 12-in.	0 66	112 86
180	" 18-in.	0 66	118 80
120	" " 15-in	0 65	78 00
120	" " 15-in..	0 66	79 20
405	" " 18-in	0 66	267 30
315	" " 15-in..	0 66	207 90
33	Round ebony, 24 in.	0 75	24 75
	Sec. 5—Bin No. 5, bottom.		
831	Flat ruler, No. 5,856, 15-in...	0 54	70 74
59	" 18-in.	0 65	38 35
46	" 24-in.....	0 90	41 40
53	" " 12-in..	0 43	22 79
72 prs.	Scissors, No. 129 F. 7-in	0 65	46 80
9 "	" No. 2126 7-in	0 90	8 10
122 "	" No. 4068 7-in.....	0 63	76 86
4 "	" No. 22126 10-in....	1 70	6 80
72 "	" No. 129 F 6-in...	0 63	45 36
43 "	" No. 4068 6-in.....	0 38	54 34
98 "	" bent 10-in.....	1 20	117 60
105 "	" Bankers 11 in.	1 48	155 40
39 "	" No. 4082½ 10-in	1 35	52 65
145 "	" No. 4082½ 6-in.....	0 80	116 00
96 "	" No. 501 6-in.	0 75	72 00
198 "	" No. 0661 10-in	0 83	164 34
246 "	" No. 0661 6-in.....	0 30	73 80
220 "	" No. 0661 7-in.. ..	0 42	92 40
45 "	Straight trimmers, 9-in.....	1 00	45 00
42 "	" 8-in.....	0 90	37 80
66 "	Bent " 8-in	0 95	62 70
50 "	St. trimmers, 7 in	0 72	36 00
86 "	" 6-in	0 70	60 20
113	Pruning shears	0 50	56 50
25 "	Screw drivers Hurwood	0 25	6 25
6	Champion Screw dr. 8½	0 60	3 60
12 "	" 6½	0 60	7 20
7	" 5½	0 60	4 20
34	Typewriter Brushes	0 30	10 20
277 "	Special red band clear brush	0 16	44 32
24 4-in.	Shoemaker's knives C 4351...	0 15	3 60
104 4½-in.	"	0 20	20 80
546 bottles.	T. W. oil, K. H. & H.	0 15	81 90
77 "	Best Type O. N. oil.	14 00	10 78
703 "	T. W. oil	12 00	84 36

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 5—Bin No. 5, bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4	20-in. yel. brief bags	12 60	50 40
1	16-in. blk. " " No. 30	9 85	9 85
1	16-in. " " " No. 33	10 20	10 20
2	16-in. yel. " "	11 60	23 20
5	18-in. blk. " " No. 533	5 75	28 75
1	16-in. tan " "	5 60	5 60
6	18-in. blk. " No. 457	5 75	34 50
6	16-in. blk. " "	5 00	30 00
	Bin No. 2.		
2	20 in. yel. Brief Bags	12 60	25 20
1	18-in. blk. " No. 24	12 80	12 80
1	18-in. bro. " No. 23	13 20	13 20
4	16-in. tan brief bags	8 50	34 00
1	16-in. blk. " No. 59		5 55
5	20-in. blk. "	6 50	32 50
5	20-in. " "	6 50	32 50
6	16-in. " "	5 00	30 00
1	15-in. Alligator brief bags	14 10	14 10
1	18-in. brief bags, No. 25	15 30	15 30
1	17-in. " No. 332	19 35	19 35
3	20-in. blk. brief bags	7 50	22 50
1	20-in. " "	6 50	6 50
5	20-in. "	6 50	32 50
5	18-in. " "	5 75	28 75
1	14-in. " No. 2 F	20 35	20 35
2	Dispatch boxes	14 50	29 00
2	" "	25 80	51 60
4	" bags	4 58	18 32
	Bin. No. 4.		
1	17-in. Brief bags, No. 60	23 40	23 40
1	17-in. " No. 72	24 40	24 40
1	18-in. " No. 36	28 45	28 45
1	16-in. " No. 73	29 45	29 45
1	17-in. Brief bag No. 10	20 45	20 45
1	18-in. " No. 22	13 25	13 25
1	18-in. " No. 27	11 85	11 85
256 boxes.	Boxes venti cards, No. 20	0 32	81 92
405 "	" " " No. 1	0 22	89 10
3¼	M " " Envelopes	1 10	3 58
5 pkgs.	Goodall cards, No. 3 3x4½	0 17	0 85
10 "	Pirie " No. 3 3x4¼	0 12	1 20
140 "	Goodall " No. 4 4⅜x3⅜	0 23	32 20
40 "	Hope, No. 2	0 23	9 20
	Bin No. 5, Top.		
549	Demand books for Stat. No. 9182		Suppli'd free
49	" " " Print		do
	Sec. 6, Bin No. 5, Bottom.		
47	No. 7 boxes, Manhattan F. H. fast	0 82	38 54
23	No. 8 " "	1 25	28 75
31	No. 9 "	1 65	51 15
197	No. 4 "	0 14	27 58
483	No. 4 " R.H.	0 22	106 26
1,609	No. 1 " F H	0 09	144 81
258	No. 1 " R.H	0 11	28 38
69	No. 5 " F H	0 41	28 29
39	No. 6 " F H	0 50	19 50
43	No. 6 " R H	0 65	27 95
81	No. 7 " R H	1 07	86 67
38	No. 8 "	1 43	54 34

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 6 Bin No. 5, bottom Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
137	No. 2 boxes Manhatton R.H	0 12	16 44
201	No. 3 " " R.H	0 17	34 17
820	No. 2 " " F.H	0 11	90 20
270	No. 2 " " F.H	0 11	29 70
1,078	No. 3 " " F.H	0 13	140 14
	Section 6—Bin No. 4, bottom.		
162 boxes	No. 8, R H fasteners	1 43	231 66
90 "	No. 9, "	1 90	171 00
514 "	No. 5, R N "	0 57	292 98
57 "	Gem paper clips No. 1	0 06	3 42
220 "	" " 2	0 06	13 20
98 "	" " 3	0 06	5 88
167 "	Giant Niagara clips	0 17	28 39
92 "	McGills No. 5 R H fast	0 44	40 48
7 "	" 9, F H "	1 65	11 55
2 "	" 3, " "	0 13	0 26
2 "	" 3, R H "	0 16	0 32
1 "	" 7, F H "	1 07	1 07
1 "	" 6, R H "	0 50	0 50
332	Book clasps	No value.	
24 "	R H No. 3, stir.	0 17	4 08
65 "	" 6,	0 65	42 25
3 "	Staple fasteners	0 37	1 11
18 "	Pin fasteners, No. O	0 40	7 20
13 "	Myers' " No. 6	0 09	1 17
8 "	Heaths " No. L 1	0 13	1 04
1 "	" " L 2	0 15	0 15
2 "	" " L 4	0 19	0 38
121 "	Sterling fasteners, No. 6 F	0 50	60 50
14 "	" " 7 F	0 82	11 48
12 "	" " 8	1 25	15 00
24 "	" " 9	1 65	39 60
14 "	" " 5	0 41	5 74
33 "	" " 4	0 14	4 62
285 "	Self-piercing, No. 44	0 10	23 50
	Section 6—Bin No. 3 Bottom.		
329 boxes	Bankers King clips	0 15	79 35
842 "	Com. "	0 10	84 20
732 "	Little "	0 18	131 76
156 doz.	Screw binders	0 18	28 08
79 boxes	Vice clips, No. 2	0 21	16 59
100 "	" 1	0 17	17 00
1,091 "	Self-piercing fasteners, No. 1	0 06	65 46
829 "	" 2	0 09	74 61
46 "	" (F H) 9	1 75	80 50
61 "	" 6	0 06	3 66
106 "	" 7	0 07	7 42
213 "	" 8	0 10	21 30
207 "	" 9	0 11	22 77
177 "	" 43	0 28	49 56
177 "	" (No. 3) D 5	0 15	26 55
84 "	" No. 44	0 30	25 20
24 "	" 5	0 20	4 80
16 "	" 4	0 17	2 72
6 "	" 3	0 14	0 84
	Section 6—Bin No. 2 Bottom.		
29 boxes	Grip fasteners (661) No. 50	0 09	2 61
23 "	" (672) 53	0 15	3 45
3 "	" (677) 57	0 44	1 32
8 "	" (674) 55	0 25	2 00
13 "	" (671) 52	0 13	1 69

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity	Description	Price.	Amount.
	Section 6—Bin No. 2, bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
25 boxes	Grip fasteners (678) No. 58	0 48	12 00
200 "	Twist grip fasteners 3	0 20	40 00
200 "	" 2	0 20	40 00
200 "	" 1	0 20	40 00
35 "	Premier paper binds 677	0 44	15 40
5 "	" 678	0 51	2 55
1 "	" 672	0 15	0 15
19 "	" 671	0 14	2 66
2 "	Brass fasteners, No. 716	0 09	0 18
136 "	Premier binders, No. 644	0 48	65 28
48 "	" 645	0 48	23 04
140 "	" 633	0 35	49 00
385 1000	McGill's suspend. rings, No. 2	0 85	0 33
41 boxes	Govt. of Canada fasteners, No. 6	0 32	13 12
20 "	" " No. 7	0 40	8 00
4, M	McGill's suspend. braces, No. 2	3 70	17 58
29 boxes	Eureka clips, No. 2	0 20	5 80
618 "	Best paper fasteners, No. 4	0 08	49 44
17 "	" " 15	0 08	1 36
360 "	Best fasteners, No. 12	0 08	28 80
255 "	" 13	0 08	20 40
109 "	Staples for Novelty driver	0 13	14 17
1 "	" " wood	0 13	0 13
948 "	Govt. of Canada fasteners, No. 4	0 12	113 76
50 "	" " 3	0 07	3 50
112 "	" " 5	0 22	24 64
	Section 6—Bin No. 1—Bottom		
150 Only	Boss clips, No. 3	0 10	15 00
255 "	" No. 1900	0 11	28 05
432 "	" 1899	0 06	25 92
200 "	" 1899	0 06	12 00
1 "	Anchor clips	0 10	0 10
489 "	Clips No. 1903	0 03	14 67
95 "	Large Tiger clips	0 13	12 35
239 "	Med. "	0 07	16 73
134 "	Paper clips, No. 1	0 10	13 40
138 "	Daisy paper clips	0 03	4 14
63 "	Clips No. 25	0 16	10 08
27 "	" Bulldog	0 07	1 89
77 "	" 1887	0 06	4 62
142 "	Glass moisteners	0 26	36 92
18 "	Duncan moisteners	0 65	11 70
16 "	Victor " No. 3	0 33	5 28
160 "	Eureka "	0 50	80 00
2 "	Small glass	0 16	0 32
72 "	Labelle	0 82	59 04
18 "	Morrell	0 25	4 50
4 "	Ideal sealers	2 50	10 00
4 "	Felt rollers	0 17	0 68
48 "	Felts for moist	0 02	0 96
	Section 7—Bin No. 1, top		
	Memo Books—		
33 "	Walker's loose leaf, 406	1 20	39 60
4 "	603	1 10	4 40
8 "	503	0 90	7 20
13 "	306	1 10	14 30
21 "	Walker's refills	0 10	2 10
57 "	3050	0 10	5 70
72 "	4060	0 13	9 36
69 "	6040	0 13	8 97
72 "	6030	0 11	7 92
46 "	3060	0 11	5 06
5 "	indexed, 5032	0 17	0 85
1 "	6082	0 18	0 18

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 2—Bin No. 1, top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Books—*Con*		
48	Memo S. No. 5125	0 35	16 80
48	" 5225	0 35	16 80
42	5325	0 35	14 70
6	5140	0 43	2 58
32	5145	0 60	19 20
32	5240	0 43	13 76
40	5340	0 43	17 20
30	5345	0 60	18 00
46	5245	0 60	27 60
46	5160	0 43	19 78
36	5260	0 43	15 48
2	5265	0 73	1 46
21	5360	0 43	9 03
6	3610	0 43	2 58
6	4225	0 25	1 50
42	5105	0 22	9 24
36	5210	0 22	7 92
48	5205	0 22	10 56
30	" 5315	0 22	6 60
2	" 5320	0 35	0 70
36	5305	0 22	7 92
48	" 5310	0 22	10 56
48	5110	0 22	10 56
48	" 5215	0 22	10 56
48	" 5330	0 30	14 40
45	" 5115	0 22	9 90
34	" 5335	0 35	11 90
42	" 5350	0 22	9 24
23	5220	0 35	8 05
11	" 5120	0 35	3 85
48	" 5230	0 30	14 40
48	5130	0 30	14 40
27	5135	0 35	9 45
43	" 5235	0 35	15 05
48	" 5250	0 22	10 56
48	" 5150	0 22	10 56
24	" 5155	0 30	7 20
54	" 5255	0 30	16 20
42	" 5355	0 30	12 60
27	" 4105	0 22	5 94
9	" 4110	0 22	1 98
48	" 4205	0 22	10 56
33	" 4210	0 22	7 26
46	" 4115	0 22	10 12
40	" 4315	0 22	8 80
21	" 4320	0 35	7 35
48	" 4215	0 22	10 56
10	4120	0 35	3 50
22	4220	0 35	7 70
48	" 4130	0 30	14 40
12	" 4125	0 35	4 20
5	" 4325	0 35	1 75
9	" 4225	0 35	3 15
48	" 4330	0 30	14 40
45	" 4335	0 35	15 75
48	" 4230	0 30	14 40
42	" 4135	0 35	14 70
42	" 4235	0 35	14 70
36	" 4250	0 22	7 92
45	" 4150	0 22	9 90
24	" 4160	0 43	10 32
34	" 4350	0 22	7 48
24	" 4240	0 43	10 32
10	" 4155	0 30	3 00
33	" 4260	0 43	14 19
14	" 4360	0 43	6 02
12	" 4310	0 22	2 64

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 7—Bin No. 1, top.—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Books—*Continued.*		
42	Memo S, No. 4305	0 22	9 24
48	" 3115	0 22	10 56
48	" 3110	0 22	10 56
48	" 3210	0 22	10 56
48	" 3310	0 22	10 56
40	" 3215	0 22	8 80
48	" 3205	0 22	10 56
48	" 3105	0 22	10 56
24	" 3120	0 35	8 40
46	" 3130	0 30	13 80
12	" 3150	0 22	2 64
36	" 3135	0 35	12 60
46	" 3230	0 30	13 80
48	" 3235	0 35	16 80
48	" 3305	0 22	10 56
34	" 3315	0 22	7 48
4	" 3320	0 35	1 40
3	" 3325	0 35	1 05
30	" 3330	0 30	9 00
48	" 3335	0 35	16 80
12	" 3220	0 35	4 20
42	" 3350	0 22	9 24
48	" 3240	0 43	20 64
42	" 3140	0 43	18 06
48	" 3250	0 22	10 56
24	" 3155	0 30	7 20
18	" 3160	0 43	7 74
36	" 3255	0 30	10 80
23	" 3260	0 43	9 89
6	" 3265	0 73	4 38
2	" 3355	0 30	0 60
4	" 3360	0 43	1 72
	Section 7—Bin No. 2, top.		
113	288 pg. lrg po., 4 to ft.	0 60	67 80
71	240 " (sm) "	0 42	29 82
136	240 " (sm) " $ & c.	0 42	57 12
248	288 " " "	0 60	148 80
	Section 7—Bin No. 3.		
244	Lar. po., 4 to, No. 19	0 60	146 40
108	" "	0 60	64 80
	Bin 4.		
153	Lar. po., 4 to, No. 19	0 60	91 80
173	" "	0 60	103 80
136	" "	0 60	81 60
	Bin 3.		
90	Lar. po., 4 to, No. 20, $ & c.	0 60	54 00
129	" " "	0 60	77 40
134	" No. 745 feint	0 60	80 40
57	" No. 22 "	0 60	34 20
	Section 7—Bin 4.		
316	Foolscap, 4 to $ & c., No. 75	0 42	132 72
114	" feint, No. 26	0 42	47 88
290	Lar. po., 8 vo. " No. 9218	0 60	174 00
70½ doz	5 sheet cap, 8 vo. full O.C., No. 9198	0 78	54 99
19⅓ "	" " " $ & c.	0 78	15 08
458	G. 27 memo books	0 27	123 66

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 7—Bin 1. Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Books—*Continued.*		
107	12 sheet cap, 8vo. ft., No. 9199	0 27	28 89
123	(Memo) " " No. 208880.	0 18	22 14
63	Sm. po., 8vo., G. 29 ft	0 42	26 46
228	" G. 28 S & c	0 42	95 76
52	Lar. po., 8vo. ft., 9028	0 60	31 20
141	" S & c. 9216	0 60	84 60
	Section 7—Bin 2, bottom.		
33	6 quires foolscap ledgers, ½ R. S	2 25	74 25
2	600 pg. " feint, ½ R. S.	2 35	4 70
40	" " S & c.	2 50	100 00
30	" " "	2 50	75 00
4	500 pg. " feint	2 00	8 00
18	" " S & c.	2 00	36 00
133	400 pg	1 70	226 10
	Section 7—Bin 4, bottom.		
43	400 pg. foolscap feint ½ R. S.	1 60	68 80
57	500 pg. " "	2 00	114 00
53	" " "	2 00	106 00
216	300 pg. " ½ bound	0 95	205 20
	Section 7—Bin 3, bottom.		
96	300 pg. foolscap, S & c., ½ bound	0 95	91 20
348	Memos No. 476 feint.	0 43	149 64
483	" 476½ quad	0 43	207 69
289	" 6793	0 38	109 82
71	" 21005 ft	0 30	21 30
89	" 6790 index	0 35	31 15
408	" 478	0 33	134 64
374	" 478¼ and ½	0 33	123 42
13	" 642½	0 38	4 94
17	" 742½	0 35	5 95
72	" refills, 478½	0 08	5 76
70	" " 487½	0 08	5 60
15	" " 476½	0 10	1 50
65	" " 474½	0 14	9 10
231	Metallic note books, No. 8	0 60	138 60
128	" " " 6	0 50	64 00
53	" " " 4	0 38	20 14
	Section 7—Bin 2, bottom.		
584 books	Memos No. 474½	0 53	309 52
87 "	" 792	0 22	19 14
34	400 pg. foolscap books 915	1 70	57 80
103	200 " S & c.	0 75	77 25
45	300 " No. 10,454	1 30	58 50
144	300 " faint	0 95	136 80
20	300 " S & c.	0 95	19 00
	Section 7—Bin No. 1.		
220	1 qr. foolscap sheet S & c	0 26	57 20
406	½ " " " "	0 16	64 96
16	½ " " indexes	0 22	3 52
53	½ cap. " "	0 15	7 95
285	½ qr. " faint	0 16	45 60
48	½ " " " No. 104559	0 38	18 24
29	" attend bks.	0 90	26 10

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price	Amount.
	Section 8—Bin 5, top.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Carbon paper.		
51 boxes	Carters grss purp 8x13	3 25	165 75
95 "	" blk	3 25	308 75
161 "	D. P. Co. prem. blk	3 25	523 25
202 "	Little's cob web blk 8x13	3 45	696 90
399 "	" " "	3 45	1,376 55
	Section 8—Bin 4, top.		
126 "	Rogers blk thin	3 25	409 50
54 "	" lt wt	3 25	175 50
155 "	Little's satin blue 8x13	3 25	503 75
445 "	" blk 8x13	3 25	1,446 25
	Section 8—Bin 3, top.		
128 "	Rogers thin blk 8x13	3 25	416 00
70 "	Prem. gauze purp 8x13	3 25	227 50
50 "	" blue med.	3 25	162 50
130 "	" blk heavy	3 25	422 50
120 "	" blk med.	3 25	390 00
177 "	" blk light	3 25	575 25
	Section 8—Bin 2, top.		
149 "	Prem D. R. purp light D.P. Co.	3 25	484 25
86 "	" purp heavy "	3 25	279 50
39 "	" blk "	3 25	126 75
334 "	" blue light "	3 25	1,085 50
23 "	Webster O.K. blue 8x13	3 25	74 75
101 "	Rogers blue light 8x13	3 25	328 25
	Section 8—Bin No. 1, top.		
124 "	Prem gauze purp 8x13 D.P. Co.	3 25	403 00
50 "	Webster blue 8x13 hard fin	3 25	162 50
50 "	" med fin	3 25	162 50
100 "	" blue light fin	3 25	325 00
18 "	" blk 8x13	3 25	58 50
50 "	" blue 8x13	3 25	162 50
132 "	" blk 8x13	3 25	429 00
	Section 8—Bin No. 1, bottom.		
103 "	6 in. thread bands	0 65	66 95
54 "	No. 14 diamond bands	0 19	10 26
17 "	No. 12 "	0 16	2 72
8 "	No. 18 "	0 29	2 32
167 "	No. 10 "	0 13	21 71
23 "	No. 30 bands	0 45	10 35
15	Nickle paper weights 10 in	1 38	20 70
113	Glass " No. 173	0 07	7 91
3	Leath cov 9½ in. No. 14	1 55	4 65
20	Nickle paper weights 10 in	1 38	27 60
111	Alum key chain No. 22	0 09	9 99
39	Key rings with tag	0 10	3 90
118	Steel key rings	0 02	2 36
17	"	0 03	0 51
10	"	0 02	0 20
92	Civil ser calenders	0 03	2 76
11	Longly copy holders	2 75	30 25
262 boxes	Bonds No. 12	0 22	57 64
89 "	" No. 18	0 41	36 49
13 "	" No. 00½ C.	0 76	9 88
48 "	" ½ in. assort B	1 34	64 32
334 "	" ¾ in. assort A	0 73	243 82
240 "	" No. 14	0 26	62 40

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section X—Bin No. 3, bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
382 boxes	Bands No. 10	0 18	68 76
490 "	" No. 00½ C.	0 61	298 90
144 "	" No. 16	0 33	47 52
61 "	" 0000½ E.	1 20	73 20
74 600 pg	Foolscap books ½ R.S. S & c	2 50	185 00
3 pks	Spongia cloth 4x9	0 7	0 21
24½ M.	News wrappers 5½x13½	1 25	30 63
	Sec. X—Bin 4, bottom.		
227 boxes	R. Bands, 7 in	2 60	590 20
43 "	" 6 "	3 20	137 60
52 "	" 6 "	2 65	137 80
8½ "	" 5 " special	4 50	39 75
58 "	" 4½ in	2 00	116 00
2½ "	" 6 in	5 00	12 50
148 "	" 5 "	2 35	347 80
⅔ "	" 0000½ E	1 34	0 89
153 "	" 000½ D	1 15	175 95
	Sec. X—Bin No. 7		
264 boxes	R. Bands, No. 30	0 53	139 92
143 "	" 32	0 88	125 84
165 "	" 30	0 67	110 55
39⅛ doz.	Oil sheets, 14 x 18	1 60	63 73
12⅓ qrs.	" 20 x 24	0 80	9 81
1¼ "	" 20 x 32	2 80	3 97
4⅛ doz.	" 10 x 14	0 46	2 19
6¼ qrs.	" 20 x 32	1 50	9 38
	Sec. 9—Bin No. 1, top.		
261 doz.	Pink tape, No. 151	1 40	365 40
129½ "	" 151	1 40	181 18
566 "	" 32	0 65	367 90
8 "	" 24	0 48	3 87
30 "	" 16	0 42	12 60
	Sec. 9—Bin No. 2, top.		
33 only	Ink stands, No. 4840	0 98	32 34
8 "	" 823	1 84	14 72
15 "	" 3443	2 10	31 50
2 "	" 576	10 30	20 60
2 "	" 853	1 48	2 96
1	Double ink stands	9 75	9 75
31 only	Double ink stands, No. 4453	7 65	237 15
	Sec. 9—Bin No. 3, top.		
7	Yale Cash Boxes banded, No. 11	5 80	40 60
4	" 12	3 70	14 80
1	Small "	1 90	1 90
11	Yale " " No. 13	5 90	64 90
8	Special " " 14	4 50	36 00
4	Double ink stands No. 574	8 50	34 00
1	" "	9 30	9 30
4	" No. 1535-4	7 25	29 00
	Sec. 9—Bin No. 4, top.		
276 $\frac{10}{12}$ doz.	Green lumber crayons, No. 839	0 46	127 34
211 "	Red " 837	0 46	97 06
1 "	Blue Dixon crayons	0 93	0 93
5 "	Green " "	0 70	3 50
28$\frac{10}{12}$ "	Crayons, No. 1760 blk.	0 30	8 65

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 9—Bin No. 4, top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
48 doz.	Crayons, No. 1762 red	0 30	14 40
36 "	Dickson pencil, No. 300	0 44	15 84
93 only	Nat. Cal. stands	0 12	11 16
43	Standard "	1 05	45 15
34	" Cal. pads	0 27	9 18
7	Cal. stands	0 15	1 05
8	Toilet paper hold 74 K 87	0 48	3 84
54	Equity toilet fix	0 63	34 02
	Sec. 9—Bin 5.		
144 boxes	Glenora paper and envel	1 10	158 40
13	Bill Head cases, 2 parts..	0 15	1 95
12	" " 3 "	0 21	2 52
	Sec. 9—Bin 5, bottom.		
21 boxes	Taylors No. 1 pins	0 44	9 24
105 papers	Queens pins	0 03	3 15
120 "	Crown " F $3\frac{1}{2}$	0 03	3 60
56 "	A. P. Co. extra pins	0 05	2 80
45	Glass pen racks	0 28	12 60
24	" pin trays	0 10	2 40
27	" pen racks	0 14	3 78
29	" small	0 28	8 12
111	Brass pin cush	0 40	44 40
1	" holder	0 42	0 42
86 papers	Pins Queen Own	0 06	5 16
23	Adirack pen racks, No. 3	0 25	5 75
72	Nickle " 4008 N	0 60	43 20
1,215 boxes	Office pins	0 07	85 05
31 "	Blk. "	0 03	0 93
86	Brass pen brushes	0 27	23 22
71	Porcel pen brushes	0 21	14 91
1	Old brass pen brush	1 30	1 30
1	Colonial brass pen brush	1 20	1 20
1	Brass pen brush	1 00	1 00
1	"	0 35	0 35
1	"	0 65	0 65
1	"	1 20	1 20
1	"	0 65	0 65
1	"	1 10	1 10
1	"	0 75	0 75
	Sec. 9—Bin 4, bottom.		
3,314 papers	Pin book cases, No. 98	0 12	397 68
160 "	Lill's pins	0 07	11 20
$12\frac{9}{10}$ "	M. T. pins, No. 2	1 50	19 35
5 boxes	Bank No. 7, pins	0 50	2 50
10 "	Montreal Bank No. 7	0 50	5 00
103	Spiral pen racks	0 06	6 18
1	" "	0 15	0 15
21	Diamond "	0 15	3 15
964 papers	Beaver pins No. 1	0 13	125 32
171 rolls	Nar. red ribbon	0 63	107 73
84 "	" green ribbon	0 63	52 92
158 "	" blue "	0 63	99 54
138	Small desk pads	1 00	138 00
27 tins	Tracing cloth powder	0 12	3 24
88	Desk pads $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 18	0 42	36 96
	Sec. 9 Bin No. 4, bottom.		
220	Large desk pads	1 05	231 00
748	Cards green taste	0 28	209 44
339	" scarlet "	0 28	94 92

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Quantity.	Description	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 9—Bin No. 2, bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
390 rolls	Light blue nar. ribbon	0 63	245 70
16	Cords blk. taste	0 28	4 48
307 rolls	Dark blue ribbon wide	0 84	257 88
344	Cards dark blue taste	0 28	96 32
292	" white "	0 28	81 76
185	" light blue "	0 28	51 80
361 rolls	" ribbon wide	0 84	303 24
109 "	" " "	0 97	105 73
313 "	Nar. white ribbon	0 63	197 19
442 "	Wide red "	0 84	371 28
246 "	" green "	0 84	206 64
135 "	" white	0 84	111 72
138 "	Nar. purp	0 46	63 48
	Bin 1.		
38	Porce damping bowls	0 25	9 50
3	" copy dampers	0 32	0 96
17	" "	0 37	6 29
1	2 in. copying brush	0 20	0 20
6	Folder trays tin	0 08	0 48
	Sec. 9—Bin 1, bottom.		
40	Hair damping brushes, 2½ in	0 10	4 00
47	" " 3 in	0 19	8 93
79	" " No. 0410, 3 in	0 20	15 80
147	Manhat copying brush, 4 in	0 23	33 81
119	Felt damp brs., 4 in	0 57	67 83
36	Hair damp br., No. 1115, 3 in	0 20	7 20
94	" " " 1115, 2½ in	0 17	15 98
116	Felt damp brushes, No. 1114, 2½ in	0 22	25 52
1	Sponge cups peerless	0 90	0 90
1	" 3 in	0 06	0 06
137	" 4 in	0 09	12 33
240	"	0 09	21 60
52[illegible] sheets	Quart report shts	3 15	164 49
	Sec. 10—Bin 1, top.		
124 boxes.	Prem. gauze, med. blk. carbon	3 25	403 00
123 "	" " light blk. carbon	3 25	399 75
127 "	" " "	3 25	412 75
79 "	" " med. blk. "	3 25	256 75
60 "	" " heavy blk. "	3 25	195 00
127 "	" " light blk.	3 25	412 75
100 "	" " heavy blue "	3 25	325 00
96 "	" " light blk.	3 25	312 00
	Sec. 10—Bin 2, top.		
124 boxes.	Prem. gauze carbon P. lt. blue	3 25	403 00
118 "	" " "	3 25	383 50
91 "	" " med. blue	3 25	295 75
121 "	" " heavy blue	3 25	393 25
80 "	" " "	3 25	260 00
74 "	" " med. purp	3 25	240 50
150 "	Little's " satin blue	3 25	487 50
576	Rogers ribbons' Rem. blk. and blue	0 71	408 96
576	" Smith "	0 71	408 96
	Sec. 10—Bin 3, top.		
288	Rogers Smith, blue, cop., ribbons	0 71	
288	" " purple "	0 71	
288	" Rem., blue "	0 71	
288	" " purple "	0 71	

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 10 Bin No. 3, top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
36	Little Smith, green, copy ribbons	0 71	
36	" Under., " " "	0 71	
36	" " purple, rec. "	0 71	
36	" Rem., " " "	0 71	
36	" Empire " " "	0 71	
72	" " " copy "	0 71	
36	" Under., green, rec. "	0 71	
36	" Rem., " " "	0 71	
36	" Empire " " "	0 71	
36	" Smith " " "	0 71	
36	" Under., blue " "	0 71	
36	" Empire " " "	0 71	
36	" Rem., " " "	0 71	
72	" Smith, black " "	0 71	
36	" Under., " " "	0 71	
36	" Rem., " " "	0 71	
36	" Empire " " "	0 71	
36	" Rem., green, copy "	0 71	
36	" Empire " " "	0 71	
738	Prem. Smith, purple "	0 71	
371	" " blue "	0 71	
1,296	" " " "	0 71	
1,272	" " indel., ribbons	0 71	
144	Webster Rem. " copy, ribbons	0 71	
144	" " blue " "	0 71	
144	" Smith, purp. " "	0 71	
144	" " blue " "	0 71	
144	" " indel. " "	0 71	
72	" " green, rec	0 71	
120	" Under., indel., copy, ribbons	0 71	
48	" Rem., purple " "	0 71	
144	" Under., indel. " "	0 71	
24	" " purple " "	0 71	
36	" " blue " "	0 71	
36	" " " " "	0 71	
48	" " purple " "	0 71	
12	" " green " "	0 71	
36	" " purple, rec. "	0 71	
24	" " green " "	0 71	
36	" " black " "	0 71	
36	" " blue " "	0 71	
	Sec. 10—Bin 4, top.		
36	Little's Under., purple, rec., ribbons	0 71	
36	" " blue " "	0 71	
36	" " black " "	0 71	
36	" " green " "	0 71	
36	" " " copy "	0 71	
36	" Empire, black, rec. "	0 71	
36	" " blue " "	0 71	
36	" " purple "	0 71	
36	" " green, copy "	0 71	
72	" " purple " "	0 71	
36	" " green, rec. "	0 71	
36	" Smith " copy "	0 71	
36	Little's " " rec. "	0 71	
72	" " black "	0 71	
36	" Rem., green, copy "	0 71	
36	" " blue, rec. "	0 71	
36	" " green "	0 71	
36	" " black " "	0 71	
36	" " purple " "	0 71	
72	Webster, Rem. " copy "	0 71	
72	" " blue " "	0 71	

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 10 Bin 4, Top Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
24	Web. Rem., blue rec. ribbons	0 71	
36	Web. Smith, " "	0 71	
36	" green "	0 71	
36	" purple "	0 71	
36	" black "	0 71	
72	" indel. copy ribbons	0 71	
72	" blue " "	0 71	
72	" purple " "	0 71	
72	Web. Under. purple "	0 71	
72	" blue "	0 71	
36	" black rec.	0 71	
38	" purple "	0 71	
36	" green " "	0 71	
36	" blue "	0 71	
288	" indel. copy "	0 71	
144	" " "	0 71	
72	Web. Rem., green rec. ribbons	0 71	
60	" purple " "	0 71	
144	" indel. copy	0 71	
72	Web. Smith, blue "	0 71	
72	Web. Rem., " "	0 71	
72	" purple "	0 71	
72	Web. Smith, indel.	0 71	
72	" purple "	0 71	
36	" green rec. "	0 71	
24	" purple "	0 71	
12	Web. Rem., blue "	0 71	
72	" black " "	0 71	
288	Prem. Empire, indel. ribbons	0 71	
144	" purple copy ribbons	0 71	
36	" " rec. "	0 71	
144	" blue copy "	0 71	
72	" " rec. "	0 71	
36	" green copy "	0 71	
36	" " rec.	0 71	
72	" blue " "	0 71	
144	Prem. Under., blue copy "	0 71	
72	" purple and red copy ribbons	0 71	
36	" green copy ribbons	0 71	
72	" " rec. "	0 71	
72	" blue " "	0 71	
72	" purple " "	0 71	
72	" black " "	0 71	
168	" blue copy	0 71	
36	" green " "	0 71	
72	" blue rec.	0 71	
72	" green " "	0 71	
72	" purple " "	0 71	
72	" black " "	0 71	
708	" indel. copy	0 71	
1884			1,337 64
20	Inkstands No. 530	1 65	33 00
	Section 19—Bin 4, Bottom.		
63	No. 7108, ink wells	1 75	110 25
3	No. 4451N inkstands	1 45	4 35
54	Gardner, inkstands, No. 7	0 60	32 40
28	Gardner, ink bottles, No. 1070–3	0 58	16 24
35	Peerless, inkstand	0 70	24 50
8	Capital, inkstand, No. 35	0 47	3 76
25	Brass, ink bottles	0 42	10 50
1	Brass, ink bottle	0 43	0 43
12	Darling, inkstands, No. 4½	1 64	19 68
12	" " 1551	3 75	45 00
10	" " 1401	0 64	6 40
3	Lar. glass ink bottles	1 35	4 05

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 10—Bin 4, Bottom Con.	$ cts.	$ cts
2	Sq. glass ink bottles	1 85	3 70
1	" " well	0 10	0 10
34	Inkstands, 4452 N	4 75	161 50
27	Despatch bag ink bottles	0 35	9 45
8	Extra bottles for dito	0 05	0 40
1	Double glass inkstand	2 75	2 75
2	4-in. " " bottles	1 55	3 10
16	Glass ink bottles	0 20	3 20
2	" " No. 308	0 13	0 26
2	Ink bottles, No. 2305	0 23	0 46
3	" " 2306	0 26	0 78
47	Glass ball ink bottles, No. 6823	0 82	38 54
73	Safety spring inks No. 393	1 10	80 30
1	Double inkstand 1551	6 15	6 15
16	Inkstands, No. 530	1 65	26 40
	Sec. 10—Bin No. 3, Bottom.		
4	Ink bottles, No. 4845	1 25	5 00
13	" 4317	1 10	14 30
31	" 4573	0 82	25 42
18	" 4240	1 10	19 80
33	" 4859 N	1 38	45 54
47	Glass ball inks, 6785	0 53	24 91
6	Saft. spring inks, No. 7354-56	0 75	4 50
47	" " 406	0 45	21 15
78	" " 912-3	0 66	51 48
48	" " 910-2	0 48	23 04
130	Glass ink wells 7109	0 58	75 40
27	2½-in. glass ink bottles, No. 1050	0 33	8 91
12	2-in. " " 1030	0 22	2 64
33	Glass inkstands 7109	1 22	40 26
24	" " 14G	1 97	47 28
1	2½-in. ink bottle 11027	2 25	2 25
1	Ink bottle, No. 10151	1 90	1 90
1	" 6824	1 10	1 10
1	" 2952	0 53	0 53
1	" 2227	1 90	1 90
1	" 2988	0 45	0 45
1	" 3115	0 25	0 25
1	" 485-3	0 20	0 20
1	" 4071-3	0 40	0 40
1	" 4040	0 20	0 20
36	" 7109-94 G	1 96	70 56
30	" 7109-84 G	1 92	57 60
30	" 7109-11 G	1 07	32 10
9	" 7109 346	0 76	6 84
7	" 7109-778	0 97	6 79
7	" 7109 75 G	0 97	6 79
8	" M 676	2 50	20 00
42	" No. 4939	80 00	33 60
11	Inkstands 4275 N	5 20	57 20
10	Ink bottles 4465	2 78	27 80
15	" 4462	1 72	25 80
14	" 4439 N	0 75	10 50
20	" 4464	2 60	52 00
	Sec. 10 Bin No. 2.		
23	Inkstands, No. 4095 N	8 00	184 00
38	" 4094	3 65	138 70
7	Double glass inkstands, No. 1160	1 80	12 60
26	" " 832	3 80	98 80
123	" bottles, 6303	0 45	55 35
35	Inkstands, No. 4275 N	7 65	267 75
27	Metal ink bottle covers	0 07	1 89
31	Porce " wells	0 06	1 86

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 10—Box 1, Bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
45	Porc. ink stands	0 50	22 50
8	Glass ink bottles	0 11	0 88
5	Crown ink stands, No. 2	0 60	3 00
87	Safety ink bottles, No. 1	0 11	9 57
49	Travellers ink bottles	0 60	29 40
2	Glass ink bottles	0 12	0 24
23	Hogue suspend. ink well	2 10	48 30
1595 boxes	Blue-black ink powder	0 12	191 40
273 tins	" copy. ink powder	0 12	32 76
554 "	Scar. ink powder	0 12	66 48
	Sec. 11—No. 1, Top.		
223	Bodkins	0 15	33 45
208	" with eyes	0 15	31 20
10 boxes	Eyelets, No. 9	0 30	3 00
8 "	"	0 30	2 40
6 "	B	0 05	0 30
25 "	C "	0 16	4 00
5 25 pkgs	Packing needles	0 70	3 69
4	Perpet. calenders	2 00	8 00
22 boxes	Eyelets, No. 18	0 13	2 86
8 "	" solid head	0 22	1 76
37 "	J. N. eyelets	0 10	3 70
5	Parl. rules, 18-in., ebony	0 50	2 50
4	" 9 "	0 20	0 80
1	" 6 "	0 15	0 15
5	" 24 "	0 85	4 25
23	" 5100 18-in	7 70	177 10
5	" rulers, 18-in., wood	7 65	38 25
6	" 24 "	10 25	61 50
5	" 12 "	5 50	27 50
6	" 15 "	6 45	38 70
7	Brass Parl. rulers (24-in.)	9 20	64 40
6	" 24-in	8 50	51 00
70 rolls	Copy paper	0 50	35 00
130	Cork screws, No. 0256½	0 10	13 00
74	" met. folders	0 70	51 80
7	Star paper fasteners	0 80	5 60
10	Fastener punches	1 52	15 20
26	Pin stapling tools	1 40	36 40
3	Paper fastener punches	0 98	2 94
6	Ticket punch, No. 2570	1 20	7 20
5	" small	0 28	1 40
10	"	0 23	2 30
80	Triumph eyelet punches	1 78	142 40
843 boxes	Crown seals	0 06	50 58
20	Reading glasses, 3-in	1 00	20 00
15	" 3½-in	1 45	21 75
15	" 4-in	1 85	27 75
10	Brass seal stamps	0 40	4 00
65 boxes	Wax vestas	0 05	3 25
498 doz.	Lumber pencils	0 43	214 14
84	Standard bill holders	0 30	25 20
24	" Y	0 26	6 24
8	" 404	0 30	2 40
84	Ebony folders	0 22	18 48
70	Ivory folders, 10-in	0 75	52 50
75	Vulcanite envelope openers	0 20	15 00
39	" holders	0 30	11 70
1	Envelope opener	0 11	0 11
1	"	0 28	0 28
2	"	0 18	0 36

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 10—Bin 2, top	$ cts.	$ cts.
169	Nickle envelope opener 0778	0 40	67 60
925	" " muckle	0 16	148 00
4	" folders (openers)	0 46	1 84
144	9 in rubber folders	0 12	17 28
144	Envelope openers No. 189	0 17	24 48
223	Ink extractors Bloeds	0 20	44 60
142	Fountain pen cleaners	0 30	42 60
338	Perry ink extractors	0 07	23 66
4 boxes	J. F. artist chalk No. 2	0 72	2 88
12	Arm rests, No. 101	0 42	5 04
38	3-in paper cutters	0 07	2 66
90	Bodkins without eyes	0 15	13 50
24	" with eyes	0 15	3 60
218	Chamois skins	0 76	165 68
33	Moore's maple hand blot No. 24	0 18	5 94
144	Stamp and pad cleaners	0 46	66 24
62 pcs.	Pumice stone	0 04	2 48
1	Pikes lily wt. oilstone	0 18	0 18
5	"	0 84	4 20
15	Pikes oilstones 6970	1 27	19 05
78 Rolls	Crowell's Adhesive tape	0 24	18 72
108 "	Passe-partout binding	0 10	10 80
192 "	Adhesive tape	0 02	3 84
155 "	"	0 03	4 65
500	" transparent adhesive tape	0 02	10 00
294	" " " Dennisons	0 04	11 76
58	Stirling exchange cards	0 37	21 46
502	Oak arm rests No. 100	0 30	90 60
	Section 11 Bin 3, top.		
149	Hand blotters 4528 N	2 00	298 00
1	Sills flex blotters	0 54	54
225	Murry's blotters No. 8	0 33	74 25
30	Moore large webs blotter	0 19	5 70
19	P. O. boxes No. 52	0 55	10 45
13	" No. 51	0 40	5 20
16	Hubbard voucer file No. 1	1 55	24 80
132	Books 500 pg. 8 vo. letter	0 85	112 20
30 boxes.	Labels Imp. gummed, 2002	0 15	12 00
20 "	" 1002	0 15	3 00
10 "	" 2003	0 25	2 50
4 "	" 2005	0 20	80
10 "	" 1004	0 14	1 40
31 "	" 204	0 08	2 48
6 "	" 205	0 08	0 48
4 "	" 219	0 05	0 20
27 "	" 239	0 07	1 89
	Section 10—Bin No. 4, top.		
60 boxes.	Labels gum 539	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 540	0 05	3 00
50 "	" 555	0 05	2 50
60 "	" 556	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 264	0 06	3 00
38 "	" 200	0 05	1 90
60 "	" 228	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 229	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 232	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 233	0 05	3 00
38 "	" 239	0 05	1 90
60 "	" 242	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 243	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 258	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 259	0 05	3 00
106 "	" 261	0 05	5 30

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 11—Bin No. 4, top.	$ cts.	$ cts.
95 boxes.	Labels Gum 217	0 05	4 75
60 "	" 218	0 05	3 00
50 "	" 219	0 05	2 50
60 "	" 220	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 221	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 222	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 223	0 05	3 00
60 "	" 224	0 05	3 00
28 "	" 225	0 05	1 40
70 "	" 226	0 05	3 50
48 "	" 227	0 05	2 40
63 "	" 201	0 05	3 15
60 "	" 204	0 05	3 00
54 "	" 205	0 05	2 70
60 "	" 208	0 05	3 00
77 "	" 209	0 05	3 85
60 "	" 212	0 05	3 00
37 "	" 213	0 05	1 85
60 "	" 216	0 05	3 00
51 "	" 2006	0 17	8 67
24 "	" 2001	0 16	3 84
50 "	" 2002	0 14	7 00
47 "	" 2003	0 25	11 75
56 "	" 2004	0 25	14 00
40 "	" 2005	0 25	10 00
16 "	" 2007	0 14	2 24
56 "	Gilt Seals, No. 21	0 17	9 52
24 "	" B. Green	0 06	1 44
1 "	" B Red	0 08	0 08
67 "	" A "	0 08	5 36
38 "	" No. 23 Red	0 16	6 08
31 "	" " 25 "	0 20	6 20
42 "	" " 64 "	0 25	10 50
137 "	" " 20 "	0 09	12 33
63 "	Seals Red No. 1	0 12	7 56
50 "	" " " 22	0 14	7 00
50 "	" " " 23	0 16	8 00
21 "	" " " 24	0 18	3 78
40 "	" " " 25	0 20	8 00
44 "	" " " 26	0 25	11 00
27 "	" " " 27	0 25	6 75
24 "	Bill Head Cases	0 45	10 80
18 "	3 part Bill Head Cases	0 40	7 20
	Kaoline Colours—		
14	Indigo "	1 00	14 00
27	Chrome-Yell "	1 00	27 00
17	Crim Lake "	1 00	17 00
12	Sepio "	1 00	12 00
14	Hookers Green Colours	1 00	14 00
3	Scar. Lake "	1 00	3 00
30	Cobalt blue "	1 00	30 00
33	Vermillion "	1 00	33 00
17	Carmine "	1 00	17 00
24	Ven. Red "	1 00	24 00
33	Sea Vermillion "	1 00	33 00
36	Burnt Amber "	1 00	36 00
14	Vandyke Brown "	1 00	14 00
34	Payne's Grey "	1 00	34 00
6	Emerald Green "	1 00	6 00
18	Raw Sienna "	1 00	18 00
11	Gamboge "	1 00	11 00
33	Indian Red "	1 00	33 00
2	Prussian Blue "	1 00	2 00
36	" Green "	1 00	36 00
32	Yellow Ochre "	1 00	32 00
30	Neutral Tint "	1 00	30 00
.....	French Ultra Marine colours	1 00	65 00
25½ doz.	Kaoline Liquid	4 00	102 00

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 11 Bin No. 1, bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
15 sheets	3 ply pasted Bristol	0 09	1 35
2 "	Drawing "	0 24	0 48
6 "	"	0 10	0 60
45 "	"	0 05	2 25
74 "	"	0 10	7 40
62 "	Cream "	0 05	3 10
10 "	2 ply "	0 15	1 50
86 "	3 " "	0 24	20 64
17 "	4 " "	0 32	5 44
378 "	6 " "	0 48	181 44
46 "	Parch No. 13 "	0 12	5 52
299 "	Wedding No 293 Bristol	0 02½	7 28
7 "	" 294 "	0 04	0 28
80 "	3 ply "	0 21	16 80
123¾⁰⁰ C	Checks 4 on	0 60	74 09
47¹⁰⁰ C	" "	0 60	28 56
62 C	" 8	0 60	37 20
100 sheets	White Mounting (No 85) board	0 18	18 00
1,170 "	Parchment 17 x 14	0 36	421 20
557 "	" 21½ x 26	0 90	501 30
2 rolls	40 in. parch. draw. paper	2 10	4 20
1 "	30 " trac. cloth stand	4 90	4 90
15 "	Pellucid trac. cloth 42 in. D.B	7 15	107 25
48 "	" " 24 in	4 15	199 20
14 "	Manilla Sketch No. 160, 40 in.	3 65	51 10
24 "	Ger. draw. paper No. 97, 42 in	2 00	48 00
77 "	36 in. Imp. tracing cloth	7 05	542 85
4 qrs.	Antique No. 1 draw. paper	12 50	50 00
	Sec. 11.—Bin 3.		
1⅝ qrs.	Double Eleph. Sm. draw. paper	3 45	2 44
2⅝ "	Double Eleph. Not. draw. paper	3 45	7 33
90 rolls	Imperial tracing cloth 42 in.	8 35	751 50
36½ "	30 in. tracing cloth	5 65	206 23
16 "	Tracing cloth 42 in.	9 20	147 20
69 "	" " 30 in	5 87	405 03
71 "	" " 24 in.	4 85	344 35
46⅛ "	" " 36 in.	6 00	280 75
18 "	" parch. 40 in.	5 50	99 00
46 sheets.	Vellum	2 75	126 50
	Sec 11.—Bin 4.		
29 lbs.	36 in web cartridge	0 19	5 51
17 "	Thick "	0 18	3 06
3 sheets	Paragon draw. paper	1 75	5 25
9 rolls.	54 in. Pellucid trac. cloth	11 45	103 05
6 "	54 in. Imp. trac. cloth	9 75	58 50
25 "	48 in. Pellucid tracing cloth	10 75	268 75
108½ "	48 in. Imp. trac. cloth	9 20	998 20
	Top of platform.		
144 bott.	Stamp pad ink, blue, 2 oz	0 23	
108 "	" violet.	0 23	
144 "	" scarlet	0 23	157 32
144 "	" green.	0 23	
144 "	" black.	0 23	
	Sandford BB. fount. pen ink–		
292 bottles.	Sandford BB. fount. pen ink	0 18	52 56
204 "	Stopper F. P. ink, 1 oz.	0 05	10 20
113 "	David's white paste, 5 oz.	0 21	23 73
554 jars	Higgins photo paste, 6 oz.	0 28	155 12
116 "	Dewars white paste	0 25	29 00
132 "	Sanford, 8 oz paste	0 34	44 88
55 "	" 5 oz "	0 20	11 00

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount
	Top of platform—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Sandford BB. fount. pen ink—*Con.*		
325 jars	Carters, 4 oz. paste refills	0 14	45 50
42 "	" 6 oz "	0 18	7 56
158 "	" glue, ½ pts	0 38	52 14
95 pints	Lepage liq. glue	0 54	51 30
74 half gills	Lepage "	0 17	12 58
29 9 oz.	Scales	2 80	81 20
15 "	"	2 50	37 50
18 34 oz.		5 60	100 80
5 "	"	4 50	22 50
1 7 lbs	"	7 50	7 50
29 qts.	Underw., everlast bank	0 41	11 89
1 pt.	" "	0 27	0 27
12 pts.	Egypt. blk. Underw	0 30	3 60
13 "	Mucilage, Defiance	0 38	4 94
4 "	" Prem	0 22	0 88
24 "	" Sanford	0 42	10 08
36 "	" David	0 35	12 60
269 bottles.	" David 4 oz	0 10	26 90
43 qts.	" Carters	0 55	23 65
127 pts.	Gum arabic David	0 50	63 50
108 qts.	Mucil. "	0 63	68 04
11	Gum arabic "	0 83	9 13
1	Adam, copy (No. 5) bath	8 00	8 97
1	" copy bath	2 81	2 97
69 qts.	Scar. ink David	0 96	66 24
264 boxes.	Silent wax Vesta	0 05	13 20
17 pints.	David scar. ink	0 54	9 18
11 ½ pint.	"	0 33	3 63
2 ½ "	"	2 18	0 36
3 pints.	Davids wrt ink	0 28	0 84
36 "	" comb. ink	0 36	12 96
60 "	" copy	0 44	26 40
72 ½ pints.	" wr. ink	0 18	12 96
27 pints.	" green. ink	0 28	7 56
52 qts.	" f. pen ink	0 83	43 16
36 pts.	" violet	0 29	10 44
34 ½ pts.	"	0 18	6 12
12 ½ "	" writing ink	0 18	2 16
16 pts.	Carters com. ink	0 32	5 12
192 bottles.	Sanfords sponge top mucil	0 19	36 48
72	Empty glass paste jars	0 37	26 64
106 bottles	Sanfords res. mucil	0 42	44 52
19 ½ pts.	Jap. B.B. ink	0 13	2 47
100 rolls.	Paper a.m	0 10	10 00
178	Spindles	0 09	16 02
159 3 oz.	Tubes cart. paste	0 08	12 72
138 boxes	Olo paste powder	0 10	13 80
74 jars	Jap. paste	0 07	1 68
1 tube.	Staff wt. paste	0 10	0 10
365 bott.	Staff F.P. ink	0 20	73 00
2 "	Stephens, 2 oz. scar. ink	0 07	0 14
110 "	" " B.B. ink	0 04	4 40
19 qts.	" scar. ink	0 55	10 45
96 bott.	Davids No. 2 scar. ink	0 10	9 60
8 "	" No. 3 "	0 10	0 80
75 "	Stanfords 1 oz. card. ink	0 08	6 00
4 qts.	Staff verm. ink	1 25	5 00
27 ½ pts.	Morrell azur blue	0 16	4 32
22 pts.	"	0 30	6 60
2 qts.	Deewars B.B. copy	0 50	1 00
2 "	Indel ink	0 50	1 00
1 "	Morrells blk writ. ink	0 28	0 28
12 "	Antoine violet	0 50	6 00
50½ pts.	Stephens B.B. ink	0 15	7 50
7 "	Carters " F. pen	0 05	0 35
1 "	Morrells scar	0 30	0 30

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Top of platform—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3 pts.	Syrienne violet	0 20	0 60
1 ½ pts.	Blackwood B.B. copy	0 18	0 18
1 pt.	Underwood wtg	0 30	0 30
1 "	Stafford	0 35	0 35
407½ pts.	Sanford ink	0 22	89 54
154½ oz.	" red ink	0 94	6 16
1 pkgs.	Manilla toilet paper	6 34	1 97
1 "	Toyam toilet paper	13 75	0 69
	Underneath Platform.		
204½ doz.	Scratch pads No. 7, 8 x 15 plain	1 38	282 21
570 "	" No. 7, ruled	1 38	787 41
235 "	" No. 6, plain	1 10	259 23
18 "	" No. 6, ruled	1 10	19 80
52 "	" No. 4,	0 70	36 99
3 rms.	Blotting paper, 9 x 14, 24 lbs	3 00	9 75
3 "	Spongia blotting paper, 9 x 14, 80 lbs	14 40	44 55
2 "	Photo wt. blotting paper	14 70	33 08
9 "	Buff " 40 lbs	4 56	43 32
10 qrs.	Green " "	0 66	6 93
1 rms.	White " "	19 75	21 73
3 "	Robbin. pp. blotting paper	19 75	66 16
3 "	Pond lily green blotting paper	19 75	63 20
3 qrs.	Tan blotting	0 98	3 21
rms.	Car. Red blotting	19 75	5 93
1 "	Bronze green blotting	19 75	36 54
4 "	White blotting paper, 60 lbs.	7 60	32 30
1 "	" " 80 lbs	10 50	14 18
"	Buff " 80 lbs	10 50	1 45
4 "	Buff " 80 lbs.	9 10	43 23
"	Pink " 60 lbs	7 60	0 28
1 "	Pink " 40 lbs.	4 86	7 54
4 "	Granit blotting paper, 60 lbs	7 60	30 61
15 "	Salmon " 9 x 14	3 75	57 19
6 "	Demy 20 Manilla wrap. paper	1 35	9 11
12 qrs.	Elephant "	0 15	1 80
1 rms.	Mastadon "	16 00	29 60
1 "	Rope " 88 lbs. 27 x 35	11 00	16 50
3 qrs.	——— " 80 lbs. 30 x 40	0 26½	0 80
6 rms.	Demy " 12 lbs	0 85	5 19
3 "	Craft " 80 lbs. 30 x 40	3 75	14 63
1 "	Rope " 110 lbs. 34 x 35	13 85	13 85
370½ pts.	Stephens No. 7 ink	0 15	55 50
444 "	Sanford's mucilage	0 42	186 48
3 qts.	" "	0 72	2 16
23 pts.	Stephens BB, No. 6 ink	0 33	7 59
22 qts.	" No. 5 ink	0 50	11 00
48 pts.	" No. 12 ink	0 36	17 28
58 qts.	" No. 11 ink	0 54	31 32
66 "	Davids Copying ink	0 75	49 50
34 "	" Combined	0 65	22 10
82½ pts.	Stephens Copying ink	0 14	11 48
274½ "	" No. 8 ink	0 07	19 18
24½ "	Sanford's Ink, wrtg	0 22	5 28
40 "	Sanfords, No. 2, wrtg	0 42	16 80
203 qts.	Sanford BB, wrtg	0 60	121 80
1 "	Stafford's Ink	0 75	0 75
36 "	Carter's combined writing	0 60	21 60
10 pts.	" blue "	0 32	3 20
5 "	" combined "	0 37	1 85
66 bottles.	Antoine BB ink "	0 50	33 00
72 "	" violet "	0 50	36 00
	Section 12—No. 1, Over Bin.		
22 rolls.	Natural 58-in. Tracing Paper, No. 174	5 00	110 00
2 "	Imp. Tracing Cloth, 48-in	9 20	18 40

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 12 No. 1, Bin Top.	$ cts	$ cts.
136 bottles.	Sandford Indel. Ink	0 18	24 48
24 "	Paysons "	0 20	4 80
57 "	Stamp Pad Ink, blue	0 10	5 70
3 "	" green	0 10	0 30
103 "	New Machine, blue	0 20	20 60
122 "	" red	0 20	24 40
43 "	" black	0 20	8 60
24 "	" purple	0 20	4 80
26 "	" green	0 20	5 20
5 "	Smear Ono Stamp Pad Ink	0 14	0 70
24 "	Protectograph Ink	0 17	4 08
19 "	Dovell Comb. Ink	0 05	0 95
17 "	Duplicating Red Ink Stamp	0 33	5 61
4 "	Excelograph Ink	0 20	0 80
1 "	Addresograph	1 60	1 60
5 "	Varnish, small	0 30	1 50
2	Inking Rollers	1 50	3 00
111 rolls.	Adding Machine pap., 2¼-in	0 09	9 99
80 "	" 3¼-in	0 10	8 00
36 tubes.	Duplicators Ink, green	2 25	81 00
29 "	" black	2 25	65 25
32 "	" blue	2 25	72 00
36 "	" purple	2 25	81 00
40 1 lb. tins	Black Monro Ink, 774	2 50	100 00
6 "	Purp. " 771	2 50	15 00
4 "	Green " 772	2 50	10 00
7 "	Blue " 770	2 50	17 50
58 tins.	Peerless Duplicator Ink, blue	2 15	124 70
70 "	" purp	2 15	150 50
7 "	Ellams Duplicator Ink, purp	2 15	15 05
69 "	Peerless " "	2 15	148 35
	Sec. 12—No. 2, Bin Top.		
680 pkgs.	No. 1 Gents BB cards	0 07	47 60
105 "	No. 2 Ladies "	0 10	10 50
30 "	" " May Fair	0 20	6 00
2¾ M	BB card Envelopes	2 70	7 43
8 C	No. 6 BB Envelopes	0 23	1 84
5¼ M	No. 4, envelopes	2 00	10 20
9¾ M	Larg. 8vo. BB Berlin Envelopes	8 40	81 48
13 grs.	Small " Envelopes	0 74	9 62
3½ rms.	Antique laid Im. 8vo BB Note	1 60	5 60
1 box.	4to BB pure flax	1 70	1 70
2½ rms.	La. 8vo. BB paper	3 00	8 25
1¼ M	No. 6 Linear BB Envelopes	4 05	5 06
7½ boxes.	La 8vo. pure flax BB paper	1 35	10 13
1¼ rms.	8vo. BB note	1 25	1 56
22 boxes.	La. 8vo. lin. BB note	0 52	11 44
1½ rms.	C. W. C. la. post 4to BB pap	3 58	5 37
1 rm.	Po. 8vo. pearl BB paper	1 15	1 15
6 C	8vo. BB Enve	0 50	3 00
½ rm.	La. 8vo. BB paper	1 72	0 60
	Sec. 12—No. 3, Bin Top.		
14 boxes.	Orion sm. 8vo BB note	0 60	8 40
13½	Qrt. la. 8vo BB paper	0 13¾	1 86
1¼ rms.	" "	3 00	3 75
1¾ "	" "	3 00	5 25
2½ "	pure flax paper	3 50	9 98
1¾ "	" "	3 50	6 13
2 boxes.	Sil. Cross BB Envelopes	0 52½	1 05
2 "	" Paper	0 37	0 74
4 rms.	Pure flax sm. 8vo BB Paper	1 44	5 76
12 boxes.	Pure Cream sm. 8vo BB Paper	0 66	7 92
9 "	" " r. doub. Bro. Paper	0 76	6 84
7	Gros Orion la. 8vo. Envel	0 93	6 51

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 12 Bin 3, Top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4 gross.	Orion sm. 8vo BB env. bro..	0 80	3 20
6 "	" " extra broad	0 95	5 70
2-10 M	La. 8vo BB envel	7 50	1 50
1 C	La. 8vo BB Antique env..	0 51	0 51
1 C	Kent lin. BB envelopes..	0 95	0 95
½ rm.	Whatmans BB paper	3 30	0 83
3½ "	Imp. 8vo BB paper..	1 35	4 73
150	" envelopes	0 36½	0 55
2 M	Antique sm. 8vo BB envelopes..	4 40	8 80
4 C	No. 11 BB env.	0 77	3 08
19 boxes.	BB papts. 8vo	1 65	31 35
2 "	Foreign pap. and env.	1 65	3 30
2 "	Pure flax BB pap. and env	1 27	2 54
1¾ rms.	BB Antique 4to paper	3 70	6 48
1 rm.	Whatmans la. 8vo BB paper.	4 20	4 20
2-20 rms.	Only la. 4to BB paper.	4 14	0 41
7-20 "	La. 4to BB paper.	2 84	1 00
14 7-10 M	London grey 8vo BB envel.	5 25	77 17
8-10 M	" "	5 25	4 20
83 boxes.	" BB note, middle..	0 37	30 71
53 "	" " doub. br	0 48	25 44
27 "	" " extra br.	0 42	11 34
	Section 12 Bin 2, Top.		
23 grs.	BB la. 8vo envelopes..	0 88	20 24
2 "	" "	1 25	2 50
2 11-12 "	BB sma. 8vo envelopes..	1 05	3 06
2¼ C	BB la. 8vo envelopes..	0 52½	1 18
4 9-12 grs.	La. 8vo envelopes.	1 10	5 23
6¼ C	" "	0 60	4 05
6 C	Aldene la. 8vo BB envelopes.	0 90	5 40
31 boxes.	Pap. and env. No. 6288.	1 50	46 50
30 "	" 6296..	1 30	39 00
28 "	" 6190.	0 30	36 40
6 "	La. 8vo BB note..	1 21	7 26
9 "	Sm. 8vo "	1 21	10 89
12 "	La. "	1 44	17 28
	Section 12 Bin 5, Top.		
29 boxes.	Pap. and envelopes, 6282 ..	1 50	43 50
37 "	" 6300	1 30	48 10
5 "	" 500 H.	1 50	7 50
3 "	" 527.	1 20	3 60
11 "	" 500 H..	0 37	4 07
8½ "	" 1683.	0 42	3 57
6¾ M	Irish lin. env., la. 8vo .	4 46	30 11
1¼ rms.	" note "	1 80	2 25
17 boxes.	" quarto	1 40	23 80
	Section 12 Bin 1, Bottom.		
1 10-12 doz.	Pub. Sch. spellers	1 71	8 27
5¼ "	Prim. Readers.	0 46	2 42
½ "	N.S. "	2 40	1 20
1 "	" " No. 1	1 80	1 80
¾ "	Can. " Book II.	3 24	0 81
1 "	N.B. " " I.	1 80	1 80
2 "	New Can. Reader, Book 1	2 85	5 70
12 1-12 "	Readers, First.	0 69	8 34
6 only	Readers, Part II	0 10	0 60
16 7-12 doz.	" Second.	1 03	17 08
7 5-12 "	" Fourth	1 83	13 58
5¼ "	" Third.	1 60	9 20
196½ "	Scr. pads, No. 1.	0 50	98 25

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Sec. 12—Bin 2—bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
196½	doz.	Scr. pads, No. 2	0 48	94 32
1		L. C. Smith, No. 2, Type Writer	120 00	120 00
1 1-12	"	Physiology	2 85	3 09
2	doz.	History	2 24	4 48
16½	"	Multi. cards	0 15	2 41
2	sets	Pract. drawing, No. 1	0 15	0 30
1	"	" 2	0 15	0 15
1	"	" 3	0 15	0 15
11½	doz.	Catechisms	0 50	5 96
½	"	Story of the Bible	3 00	1 50
10	only	Bibles	0 27	2 70
¼	doz.	Nugent, F. & E. Dict	5 40	1 35
11	"	Collins' Dict	1 70	18 70
½	"	P. S. geographies	7 80	4 55
2	"	"	8 10	16 20
3	"	Sadlier's geography	7 80	23 40
1½	"	Eng. grammars	2 70	4 95
1½	"	P. S. "	2 25	4 69
½	"	H. S. "	8 10	0 68
3½	"	Sadlier's 2nd Read	2 88	11 28
2⅓		" 5th "	12 00	28 00
3½	"	" 4th "	6 20	24 29
3	"	" 3rd "	4 35	13 05
		Sec. 12—Bin 3—bottom.		
6	rms.	Cross sec. paper	48 00	294 30
25	M	Cks. Ottawa	6 00	152 64
26	M	"	6 00	156 00
234	doz.	Scratch pads, No. 4	0 70	164 03
		Sec. 12—Bin 4—bottom.		
492½	doz.	Scratch pads, No. 4	0 70	344 98
		Sec. 12—Bin 5—bottom.		
182½	doz.	Scratch pads, No. 5	0 82	149 31
20	rms.	4to BB paper, flat	3 58	71 60
16	only	Pen, sharp	6 30	100 80
8		Knives for Jupiter, sharp	2 15	17 20
13	rms.	BB la. 8vo note	0 75	9 75
7	M	" envelopes	3 65	26 28
		Sec. 13—Bin No. 1 top.		
22	only	Spring bowls in case	6 55	144 10
19	"	Propl. compass	11 20	212 80
8	"	Draw. instr. in case	8 05	64 40
10	"	"	5 85	58 50
8	"	" No. 705—4	15 75	126 00
11	"	"	10 75	118 25
12	"	"	8 15	97 80
8	"	"	16 65	133 20
6	"	Beam compass with wheel	8 95	53 70
1	case	Instruments	36 70	36 70
24	only	Spr. bow dividers	1 45	34 80
23	"	" pens	1 90	43 70
23	"	" pencils	1 90	43 70
25	boxes	Instruments, No. 371	6 15	153 75
15		" 189	4 00	60 00
1	"	" 188	4 25	4 25
24	"	" 364	4 35	104 40
48	pair	Dividers	2 15	103 20
6	only	Instruments in case	9 60	57 60
5	"	"	5 90	29 50
1	"	"	10 50	10 50

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Section 13—Bin No. 1—top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	only	Instruments in case	7 00	7 00
1	"	"	5 75	5 75
1	"	"	11 65	11 65
72	"	Typewriters' platens	6 50	468 00
68	"	Draw. Pen	1 10	74 80
72	"	"	0 80	57 60
60	"	Compass needle and pen pt.	2 65	159 00
31	"	Bow pens	1 95	60 45
48	"	Draw. pens	1 20	57 60
30	"	Bow pen and pencil	2 90	87 00
1	set	Draw. instruments	106 00	106 00
1	"	"	31 00	31 00
204		Type writer clean brushes	0 10	20 40
18		" "	0 25	4 50
176	only	Pocket knives, No. 980	0 95	167 20
108	"	" " 2348	0 90	97 20
110	"	" " 4902	0 90	99 00
58	"	" " 4903	1 00	58 00
282	"	" " 981	1 00	282 00
269	"	" " 2347	1 00	269 00
155	"	" " 147	0 35	54 25
96	"	" " 147	0 40	38 40
288	"	" " 6111	0 40	115 20
305	"	" " 3166	0 35	106 75
288	"	" " 2348	0 90	259 20
864	"	" " 2847	1 00	864 00
		Section 13—Bin No. 2—top.		
614	"	Steel arrows	2	12 28
21	"	Four pole steel chains, No. 61	3 45	72 45
1	"	" " 100 ft	3 45	3 45
41	"	Lufkin metallic tapes, 50 ft	2 30	94 30
2	"	" " 66 ft	2 90	5 80
36	"	Folding rules, 2960 6 ft	0 88	31 68
36	"	" 8 ft	1 20	43 20
8	"	" 4 ft	0 62	4 96
47	"	2473 2 ft	0 90	42 30
4	"	1112 2 ft	0 35	1 40
37	"	1211 1 ft	0 46	17 02
3	"	1375 3 ft	0 45	1 35
6	"	2 ft	0 25	1 50
72	"	3012 2 ft	0 52	37 44
377	"	2652 1 ft	0 85	320 45
79	"	3004 2 ft	0 55	43 45
6		Chesterman's steel tapes, 151 50 ft	8 00	48 00
2		" " 66 ft	9 00	18 00
5		" " 100 ft. 151	12 65	63 25
9		" " 100 ft. 149	8 20	73 80
26		" " 66 ft. 249	5 60	145 60
42		" " 66 ft. 151	9 00	378 00
12		Lufkin tapes, No. 203 D, 50 ft	7 45	89 40
11		" " 204 D, 60 ft	9 55	105 05
6		" " 206 D, 100 ft	13 25	79 50
15		" " 240, 25 ft	2 85	42 75
12		Metallic refills 0504	1 50	18 00
10		" 50 ft	1 40	14 00
8		0506 100 ft	2 40	19 20
22		" 126 66 ft	0 99	21 78
8		Metallic tapes, 1824 66 ft	2 45	19 60
10		" 34 F.H. 100 ft	2 80	28 00
		Section 13—Bin No. 3.		
12	boxes	Stencil paper, No. 751	2 10	25 20
42	"	Composite stencil paper, No. 751	2 10	88 20
44	rolls	Mimeo " " 450	1 75	77 00
4	"	Duplicate " "	1 75	7 00

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Sec. 13 -Bin No. — Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
34 pcs.	Silk for duplicator	0 20	6 80
6 boxes	Univ. stencil paper	1 75	10 50
109 "	Peerless circ stencil paper 8½ x 13	1 90	207 10
53 bottles	Ink off erasers	1 05	55 65
30 boxes	Water colours 12½ pans	3 20	96 00
30 "	" 18½ "	4 15	124 50
28 "	" empty 12 pans	1 30	36 40
12 "	" " 24 "	1 00	12 00
17 "	" " No. 6476, 12 pans	1 20	20 40
12 "	" " " 24 "	1 65	19 80
12 "	" " " 18 "	1 40	16 80
	Sec. 13—Bin 4, top.		
390	Bodkins with eye	1 23	497 70
6	Wizard num. machines assort. No's	12 00	72 00
19	Bate 5 wheel num. machines	13 20	250 80
20	" 6 "	15 10	302 00
16	Excelsior 6 wh. num. machines	17 50	280 00
9	" 5 "	15 35	138 15
11	Smith hard platens	6 50	71 50
126 doz.	Penholders No. 297	0 67	84 42
77 "	" 886	0 47	36 19
54 "	" 885	0 51	27 54
288 only	Globe erasers 1083	0 15	43 20
83 doz.	Webb binders	1 05	87 15
	Sec. 13—Bin 5, top.		
201 7/12 doz.	Webb binders 24 in	0 80	161 27
46 1/12 "	" 12 "	0 44	20 61
140 1/2 "	" 18 "	0 64	89 81
40 1/2 "	" 15 "	0 48	19 44
151 1/2 "	" 36 "	1 05	158 64
146 1/2 "	" 30 "	0 96	140 88
1 1/12 "	" 40 "	1 46	2 07
72 "	" 24 "	0 80	57 60
22 1/2 "	" 40 "	1 46	32 85
96 "	" 36 "	1 05	100 80
36 "	" 18 "	0 64	23 04
4	Bushnell bind. straps, 18 in.	0 53	2 12
4	" 12 "	0 46	1 84
4	" 24 "	0 59	2 36
	Sec. 13 -Bin 1, bottom.		
864 only	Dixon's double cone ink and pencil eraser	0 05	43 20
132 pcs.	Art gum 3 x 3 x 2	0 28	36 96
119 "	" 3 x 2 x 1	0 13	15 47
144 "	" 2¼ x 1¼ x 1¼	0 08	11 52
104 "	" 1⅝ x 1⅝ x 1⅝	0 04	4 16
	Damaged		
2764	Type writing erasers 1066	0 03	82 92
814	Circ. erasers 1080	0 04	32 56
65 pcs.	Sponge rubber 6720	0 64	41 60
262 "	Typewriter erasers 104	0 07	18 34
371 "	" 1085	0 09	33 39
1830 "	Faber's Ideal eraser No. 24	0 06	109 80
358 "	" 12	0 14	50 12
1418 "	Faber's Union erasers No. 110	0 05	70 90
64 "	Steel erasing shields No. 6755	0 16	10 24
29 "	Xylonite erasing shields No. 6756	0 18	5 22
247 "	Hardmuth erasers size 16	0 10	24 70
1 "	" No. 2234	0 12	0 12
19 "	" size 12	0 12	2 28
132	Desk knives No. 1013	0 35	151 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c. —*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 1— Bin 1, bottom —Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1805 pcs.	Comet erasers No. 1087	0 08	144 40
24 "	Bullet " 429	0 03	0 72
13 "	I and P " 46	0 09	1 17
4126	American pen tips No. 500	0 02	82 52
264 pcs.	Faber's erasers No. 111	0 06	15 84
69 "	Stirling Magazine erasers	0 28	19 32
144	Refills for Stirling Magazine erasers	0 06	8 64
828	Arctic erasers No. 2	0 03	24 84
588	Rugby " 112	0 04	23 52
505	Faber's ty. wr. erasers No. 102	0 04	20 20
477	Manifold erasers No. 20	0 11	52 47
493	Desk knifes No. 2	0 45	221 85
420	" 486	0 38	159 60
144	" 1356	0 25	36 00
1291	" 1013	0 35	451 85
	Sec. 13 Bin 2, bottom.		
296½ doz.	I. and P. erasers No. 410	0 36	106 86
3568 only	Ty. wr. erasers No. 415	0 02	71 36
3264 only	Erasers No. 456	0 03	97 92
12 doz.	Nickle point protectors	0 30	3 60
47¼ "	I. & P. erasers, No. 692	0 80	37 80
18⅔ "	Rubbers for clasp pencil tips	0 13	2 43
1000 only	Pencil tips, No. 33 F	0 02	20 00
56	Dixon's clamp tip protectors, No. 367	0 03	1 74
12	" point protectors, No. 366	0 03	0 36
114 pcs.	White's sponge rubber, No. 6710, 1 x 1½ x 3	0 13	14 82
666	Pencil point protectors, No. 1630	0 02	13 32
4534	Ty. Wr. erasers, No. 428	0 03	136 02
48 doz.	Globe T. W. erasers, No. 1083	2 04	97 92
128⅓ "	Cork penholders, No. 1927	0 60	77 10
48½ "	—— " 1937	0 40	19 30
9½ "	Whale back penholders	0 60	5 60
28 only	Porcupine quill penholders	0 10	2 80
32¾ doz.	—— —— "	0 52	16 77
20¼ "	Fire fly	0 36	7 32
7½ "	Cork	0 72	5 64
127 only	Blk.	0 09	11 43
2 doz.	Plain	0 17	0 34
12 "	Rubber tipped	1 08	12 96
26 "	Wooden	0 36	9 36
	Bin 3, Bottom.		
111⅛ "	Penholders, No. 3211	0 22	24 57
17½ "	" " 3110	0 20	3 50
150 "	" " 3211	0 22	33 00
128¼ "	" " 2211	0 22	28 22
1 "	" " 2110	0 17	0 17
11 "	" Rugby	0 24	2 64
299 1-12 "	" No. 1529	0 44	131 60
27 5-12 "	Golden stork penholders	0 36	9 87
34 11-12 "	Quill penholders	0 36	12 57
108 only	Mapping penholders	0 05	5 40
36 doz.	E. F. " No. 89	0 33	11 88
64¼ "	E. F. " " 78	0 29	18 63
33¾ "	—— —— " " 1333	0 27	9 11
35 "	—— —— " " 1340	0 27	9 45
300 "	—— " " 642	0 10	30 00
69⅝ "	E. F. " " 99	0 54	37 62
126⅔ "	Globe erasers " 1083	2 04	258 57
380¼ "	—— - penholders " 609	0 14	53 27
72 "	—— —— " " 1883	0 20	14 40
57 "	— — " " 1884	0 20	11 40
431⅛ "	—— " " 611	0 09	38 80
93⅓ "	Pneumatic " " 379	0 41	38 40

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 13—Bin 4, Bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
38 11-12 doz	Faber's penholders, No. 89	0 36	14 01
38¾ "	Triumph " " 1336	0 19	7 27
34½ "	Ejecting " " 86	0 86	29 67
9 10-12 "	— " " 288	0 48	4 72
448¼ "	—— " " 610	0 13	58 27
48¾ "	" " 67	0 40	19 50
112½ "	—— " " 4712	0 28	31 50
62½ "	Penholders, No. 671	0 52	32 33
69 "	" " 670	0 52	35 88
262 10-12 "	" " 886	0 47	123 53
20 "	" " 278	0 42	8 40
60⅔ "	" " 1827	0 36	21 84
4¼ "	" " Federation	0 18	0 77
55 1-12 "	" " Bank, No. 300	0 50	27 54
¼ "	" " —— " 1828	0 36	0 09
36½ "	" " Coronet, No. 279	0 44	15 91
41 1-12 "	" " —— " 1557	0 55	22 60
98½ "	" " Crown " 8	0 44	43 34
30½ "	" " " " 2	0 48	14 56
514½ "	" plain wood	0 10	51 42
101 "	" No. 1309	0 12	12 12
7 "	" plain wood	0 08	0 56
139 only.	Vulcanite pen holders, No. 70	0 10	13 90
90 "	" " 270	0 12	10 80
220 "	" " 170	0 16	35 20
74 "	" " 75	0 16	11 84
257 "	" " 150	0 16	41 12
45 "	" " 30	0 08	3 60
307 "	" " 55	0 15	46 05
426 "	" " 189	0 15	63 90
203 "	" " 140	0 15	30 45
2	" " samples	0 08	0 16
1	" " "	0 09	0 09
1	" " "	0 08	0 08
1	" " "	0 14	0 14
1	" "	0 09	0 09
1	" " "	0 18	0 18
1	" " "	0 16	0 16
4	" " "	0 15	0 60
6	" " "	0 10	0 60
5 5 12 doz.	Penholders, No. 4914	0 36	1 95
24 "	" " 1556	0 48	11 52
86 only.	Pen and pencil cases, No. 21	0 05	4 30
8 11-12 doz.	" "	0 52	4 64
234⅔ "	Penholders, No. 885	0 51	119 68
221⅓ "	" 887	0 41	90 88
210⅙ "	" 297	0 67	140 81
3 7-12 "	" 388	0 41	1 47
56½ "	" 383	0 41	23 17
	Section 14—Bin 1, Top.		
467 doz.	Venus drawing pencils, HB	0 73	340 91
150 "	" " "	0 73	109 50
92½ "	" " HHHH	0 73	67 53
88¾ "	" " HHH	0 73	64 43
36 "	" " B	0 73	26 28
282 "	Velvet pencils, round, HH	0 36	101 52
462 "	" " F	0 34	157 08
280 "	" " B	0 34	95 20
	Section 14—Bin 2, Top.		
618 "	Venus drawing pencils, HB	0 73	451 14
522 "	" " HH	0 73	381 06
330 "	" " H	0 73	240 90
21½ "	" " 6 B	0 73	15 70

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Section 14—Bin 2, Top—Con.	$ cts	$ cts
462½	doz.	Venus drawing pencils, F	0 73	337 50
22	"	" " 5 B	0 73	16 06
304½	"	" " 4 H	0 73	222 16
216	"	" " 3 H	0 73	157 68
528⅔	"	" " 2 B	0 73	385 93
		Section 14—Bin		
134½	"	E. Faber's Siberian pencils, HH	0 42	48 09
114	"	" " 3 H	0 42	47 88
120	"	" " H	0 42	50 40
60	"	" " 6 H	0 42	25 20
60	"	" " B	0 42	25 20
108	"	" " 4 H	0 42	45 36
547½	"	" " HB	0 54	295 65
741	"	" " "	0 54	400 14
342	"	Johann Faber pencil, 303, Grade 2	0 20	68 40
280 7-12	"	" " " 3	0 20	56 12
404	"	J. F. Siberian pencils, 2 B	0 56	226 24
498	"	" " 3 B	0 56	278 88
279	"	" " B	0 56	156 24
30½	"	" " 2 B	0 56	17 08
		Section 14 Bin No. 3, Top.		
146½	doz	Johann Faber pencil mer, No. 3	0 22	32 23
302 11-12	"	" 2	0 22	66 64
203 1-12	"	J. F draw pencils No. 1240 B	0 22	44 68
246½	"	" 3 B	0 22	54 29
491	"	" 2 H	0 22	108 02
179	"	" H	0 22	39 38
489 1-12	"	" 3 H	0 22	107 60
¼	"	" F	0 22	0 06
212½	"	E. Faber draw pencils, No. 460, 3 H	0 18	38 22
18 11-12	"	" B	0 18	3 41
37	"	" 4 H	0 18	6 66
62	"	" 5 H	0 18	11 16
9½	"	A. W. Faber natural polish pencil 3 H	0 20	1 83
219	"	E. Faber Hexagon pencils No. 474 No. 1	0 20	43 80
209	"	" " 2	0 20	41 80
143	"	E. Faber Vandyke pencils No. 600 HB	0 64	91 52
963 11 12	"	Compressed lead pencils HB	0 46	443 49
86	"	" H	0 46	39 56
47 5 12	"	" 2 H	0 46	21 81
72	"	" 2 H	0 46	33 12
170¼	"	" 3 H	0 46	78 32
230 5-12	"	" 4 H	0 46	106 00
320	"	" 5 H	0 46	147 20
244	"	" 6 H	0 46	112 24
23	"	" 2 B	0 48	11 04
180	"	" 7 H	0 48	86 40
36		Wolffs toughened pencils F	0 75	27 00
45½		" B	0 75	34 13
60	"	" H	0 75	45 00
244	"	" HB	0 75	183 00
12	"	Wolffs spanish pencils, H	0 25	3 00
24		" 2 H	0 25	6 00
127¼	"	" HB	0 25	31 83
490 5-12	"	Hardmuth asst. book pencils	0 38	186 36
		Section 14—Bin No. 1, Bottom		
593 10-12		Velvet pencils 2 H	0 34	201 90
654½	"	" H	0 34	222 62
219½	"	" 2 B	0 34	74 63
316⅔	"	" B	0 34	107 67
182¼	"	" HB	0 34	61 97

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Section 14—Bin 1, Bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
234¼	doz.	Velvet pencils, 2 H	0 34	79 82
828½	"	No. 557	0 43	356 18
		Section 14—Bin No. 2, Bottom.		
231½	"	Venus pencils B	0 73	168 87
288	"	B	0 95	273 60
104	"	5 H	0 95	98 80
31½	"	6 H	0 95	30 16
66	"	7 H	0 73	48 18
63	"	8 H	0 73	45 99
64½	"	9 H	0 73	47 09
485½	"	F	0 95	460 99
285½	"	3 H	0 95	271 46
67	"	3 B	0 95	63 65
159 5-12	"	H	0 95	151 45
207 7-12	"	2 H	0 73	195 34
530 11-12	"	HB	0 73	387 57
		Section 14—Bin No. 3, Bottom.		
604½		J. F. Siberian pencils F	0 56	
512½	"	6 H	0 56	
495½	"	5 H	0 56	
368½	"	4 H	0 56	1,684 48
250½	"	3 H	0 56	
252½	"	H	0 56	
250 7-12	"	2 H	0 56	
273½	"	HB	0 56	
		Section 14—Bin No. 4, Bottom.		
192	"	Stirling penholders, No. 297	0 67	128 64
329½	"	E. Faber Hexagon pencils, No. 474 hard	0 20	65 83
1,161½	"	F. F. Mongol pencils, No. 482	0 46	534 29
1,186½	"	481	0 36	427 14
62½		Consul pencils	0 10	6 25
		Section 14—Bin No. 5, Bottom.		
465		Orloff pencils, HB	0 30	
433½	"	HB	0 30	
234	"	4 H	0 30	
1124½	"	2 H	0 30	
731 1-12	"	3 H	0 30	
295	"	4 H	0 30	
471½	"	F	0 30	1,271 25
66	"	H	0 30	
14½	"	H	0 30	
219	"	3 B	0 30	
364½	"	2 B	0 30	
83½	"	B	0 30	
747	"	HB	0 30	
		Section 15—Bin No. 1, Top.		
84		Spurgin's copy cloths, 10 x 15	1 28	107 52
163	"	10 x 14	0 82	133 66
116	"	Star copy cloths, 8½ x 13	1 00	116 00
27½	"	Asbestos copy cloths, No. 14	0 85	23 52
20 7-12	"	Copy cloths, 10 x 14	0 82	16 68
10-12	"	Rubber copy sheets, 10 x 14	3 79	3 08
102	only.	Copy sheets, 10 x 14	0 16	16 32
9 10-12	doz.	"	1 98	19 47
1	"	Antiseptic copy cloths, 11½ x 15½	1 00	1 00
26½	"	Rubber copy sheets, 10 x 14	1 98	52 14
975	only.	74 pg. la 8vo Electioneering books		Not stock.

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 15—Bin No. 1, Top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
276 only	Conductors note books	0 12	33 12
792 "	" "	0 12	95 04
210 "	" "	0 12	25 20
210 "	" "	0 13	27 90
10	Books of receipts, No. 2508	0 10	1 00
	Section 15—Bin No. 2, Top.		
193 only.	Conductors note books, No. 7591	0 76	146 68
4 5-12 doz.	Transit books No. 911	5 30	23 41
2 "	" 643	5 30	10 60
3 "	" 900	6 00	18 00
3 "	" 901	4 56	13 68
3 7-12 "	Level books, No. 916	5 30	19 00
1 11-12 "	" 645	5 30	10 16
612 only.	Cond. note books	0 12	73 44
6 5-12 doz.	Time Saving note books	1 32	8 47
9½ "	Report note books, No. 5	2 15	20 43
1 "	" " 5a	1 92	1 92
	Section 15 Bin No.		
594 "	Manifold pencils, No. 853	0 30	178 20
12 "	Eagle copy pencils, No. 811	0 65	7 80
4 "	" " 814	0 65	2 60
282 "	" " 813	0 58	163 56
396 "	" " 812	0 58	229 68
108 "	Eagle copygraph pencils, No. 958	0 44	47 52
198 "	Venus hard copy pencils, No. 162	0 54	106 92
186½ "	Kohinor copy pencils	0 72	134 28
57 boxes.	Leads for auto pencils, red, No. 980	0 15	8 55
31 "	" " la. cop., 942	0 11	3 41
65 "	" " 944	0 11	7 15
251 "	" " 119	0 09	22 59
12 "	" " 942	0 11	1 32
144 "	" " 943	0 11	15 84
215 "	" " sm. cop. 1921	0 14	30 10
156 "	" " la. black, 992	0 09	14 04
10 "	Black leads, special	0 09	0 90
50 "	Leads for auto pencils, green, 982	0 15	7 50
504 only.	Automates pencils, indel., sm. cop., 3860	0 08	40 32
312 "	" " black, 3860	0 06	18 72
	Section 15—Bin No. 3, Top.		
99⅙ doz.	Automatic pencils indel 860 la.	1 56	221 00
42½ "	" " 86 la.	1 56	
	Section 15—Bin No. 4, Top.		
180 doz.	Pencils, red, No. 801	0 25	45 00
114 "	" " 789	0 28	28 50
6 "	" 788	0 25	1 50
5½ "	Carpenter's 700	0 22	1 16
100½ "	" 587	0 36	36 18
591 11-12 "	Faultless No. 2	0 21	124 30
21 "	Hardmuth shorthand pencils	0 42	8 82
306 "	Faultless pencils, No. 2	0 21	64 26
177 "	Red Rose pencils	0 32	56 64

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 15 Bin No. 4, Top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts
43 doz.	Robinson pencils No. H	0 72	
18 "	" 2 H	0 72	
1-12 "	" 3 H	0 72	
22 10-12 "	" 4 H	0 72	
112 "	" 5 H	0 72	
30 11-12 "	" 6 H	0 72	
18 "	" 7 H	0 72	
48 "	" 8 H	0 72	
2½ "	" 8 H	0 72	553 14
18 "	" 9 H	0 72	
102 5 12 "	" B	0 72	
65½ "	" 2 B	0 72	
80 "	" 3 B	0 72	
45 "	" 4 B	0 72	
35 "	" 5 B	0 72	
29 "	" 6 B	0 72	
98 "	" HB	0 72	
232½ "	Crown pencils, No. 130	0 20	46 43
248 "	Diograph pencils No. 818	0 28	69 44
85 "	" 817	0 28	23 80
	Section 15—Bin No. 5, Top.		
316 doz.	Bonny blue pencils, BB	0 32	
360 "	Rose Red " RR	0 32	398 72
354 "	Rex R & B " No. 111	0 32	
216 "	"	0 32	
60 7-12 "	Yellow " YY	0 34	20 60
252 "	Green " GG	0 34	85 68
4 7-12 "	Dixon's green	0 60	2 75
34 "	Eagle ochre pencils, 707	0 36	12 24
438 "	Sun R & B " 790	0 28	122 64
6 "	" " 790	0 28	1 68
49½ "	" (red) 789	0 24	11 82
30 "	" " 788	0 24	7 20
142½ "	" R & B " 780	0 58	82 51
108 7-12 "	Superfine 9-in. R & B	0 28	30 40
51½ "	Blue, 2565	0 28	14 47
9 "	Carmine, 556	0 44	3 96
3 "	Blue, 755	0 32	0 96
¼ "	Hardmuth, 87	0 65	0 16
11-12 "	" assort. new	0 65	0 60
1½ "	Green Eagle, 757	0 32	0 48
144⅝ "	J. F. blue check pencil, 4356	0 32	46 29
153 7-12 "	" red " 4357	0 32	49 15
2 "	" red " 75	0 36	0 72
7-12 "	" 507	0 75	0 44
6 "	H W F red pencils	0 45	2 70
¼ "	J. F., R & B pencil	0 75	0 13
	Bin No 1, Bottom.		
82½ "	Small blue report note books, ½	0 43	35 58
23 11-12 "	96 pg. sm. blue "	0 32	7 65
27½ "	La. Blue " No. 719	0 52	14 17
¼ "	La. Blue stiff cor. "	1 46	1 10
35½ "	Sm. blue " No. 746	0 54	19 08
24½ "	La. blue " 748	0 80	19 47
94½ "	Note books, sm. blue, No. 746	0 52	49 36
	Section 15—Bin No. 2, Bottom.		
6½ "	Note books, large red, No. 723	9 58	3 82
61½ "	" small red, No. 718	0 52	31 89
44⅝ "	" small red, wood back	0 56	25 01
99½ "	" No. 740	0 80	79 40

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Section 15—Bin No. 3, Bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
½	doz.	Large red note books, tag cov	1 26	0 42
10⅜	"	" "	0 52	5 59
72	only	Knee board copy holders and pads	1 70	122 40
6	doz.	Extra pads for above	0 84	5 04
264	only.	Fountain pen clips, No. 61	0 04	10 56
287	"	" " 50	0 04	11 48
277⅓	doz.	Paper crayons, No. 152	0 72	200 10
105½	"	Canada's Pride pencils, 313	0 35	36 84
107 10-12	"	" "	0 45	
58	"	" " BB	0 45	149 07
53	"	" " B	0 45	
112 5-12	"	" " rubber tips, F	0 45	
32½	"	" " HB	0 41	13 33
45⅝	"	" " H	0 45	20 36
31	"	" " 4 H	0 35	10 85
7 12	"	" " rubber tips, 3 H	0 45	0 26
40 1-12	"	" " 2 H	0 35	
44½	"	" " H	0 35	
10 7 12	"	" " 3 H	0 35	127 93
74	"	" " BB	0 35	
52	"	" " B	0 35	
114⅔	"	" " F	0 35	
171	"	Green crayons, No. 73	0 33	56 43
222 1-12	"	Carbon pencils, No. 113	0 32	71 31
74⅝	"	Venus pencils, copying, No. 166	0 54	40 10
57	"	Paper pencils, No. 202	0 43	24 51
		Section 15—Bin No. 4, Bottom.		
326 1 12	"	Edict pencils, No. 187	67	218 48
		Section 15—Bin No. 5, Bottom.		
62½	"	Crayons, No. 116	0 44	
54	"	Eagle copygraph, No. 958	0 44	68 82
39 11-12	"	" " 957	0 44	
82 11-12	"	Canada's Pride, copying pencils	0 50	41 46
70⅞	"	Manifold pencils, No. 853	0 30	21 23
86 5-12	"	Eagle copy. pencils No. 812	0 58	50 12
146	"	" " 813	0 58	84 68
3 10 12	"	" " 3	0 65	2 49
2¼	"	Eagle pencils, No. 707	0 65	1 46
15	"	A. W. F. wax crayons	0 78	11 70
163½	"	Venus pencils copy., No. 171	0 54	
7½	"	" No. 165	0 54	156 42
119½	"	" " 162	0 54	
49 10-12	"	Blue pencils, No. 788	0 25	12 46
16½	"	E.F. carmine pencils, No. 646	0 75	12 38
20	"	E.F. Poly pencils, No. 6639	0 39	7 80
73 5-12	"	Red pencils, No. 801	0 25	18 35
75	"	" " 789	0 25	18 75
10 12	"	E.F. carmine and blue, No. 647	0 75	0 63
½	"	Copy. Mephisto pencils, No. 73B	0 35	0 12
65	"	Marking pencils, red, No. 810	0 54	35 10
180½	"	Sun pencils, blue, No. 788	0 24	43 32
94 11-12	"	" red, No. 789	0 24	22 78
223½	"	" red and blue, No. 790	0 28	62 49
21⅝	"	Green pencils, GG	0 34	7 37
24	"	Blue pencils, BB	0 32	7 68
154½	"	" "	0 34	52 42
263½	"	Red pencils, RR	0 34	89 59
213 10-12	"	Red and blue pencils, No. 111	0 32	68 43
		East Wall Floor.		
10		Stationery cases, 51873	3 95	39 50
6		Mark Twain scrap books, 33038	2 85	17 10

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c. *Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	East West Floor. Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
114	Shipman's scrap books No. 8	2 35	267 90
1	World's Fair "	0 93	0 93
62	Scrap books No. 8130	6 25	387 50
121	" No. 9187	1 30	157 30
81 rms	Neostyle Impression Paper, 8 x 10½	0 50	40 50
61	" 8 x 10½	0 82	50 02
14	" 8 x 13	1 10	15 40
	Bin on Wall 1.		
256 only.	Journals, 5 cols., 300 pg., No. 135	2 30	588 80
6 "	T squares, steel, 36 in., No. 163	6 00	36 00
5	Sterrett T squares, steel, 36 in., No. 163	5 75	28 75
	Floor.		
76 rms.	Impression paper No. 1, 8 x 13	1 30	98 80
172 "	" 8 x 13.	1 10	189 20
65 boxes.	" Wilsons	1 05	68 25
66½ rms.	Ty. writer Waterton, 8 x 13	1 30	86 45
64½ "	" heavy, 8 x 13	1 95	125 78
40 "	Impression " 8 x 13.	1 10	44 00
5 boxes.	Waterton t. w. paper, 7½ lbs., 8 x 13	0 68	3 40
5 "	Cantype Neostyle paper, 8 x 10½	0 82	4 10
21 rms.	Impression paper A, 8½ x 14	1 22	25 62
1½ "	Old Hamp t. w. paper, 8 x 13	2 55	4 46
5 boxes.	T. w. paper, 8 x 13.	0 95	4 75
14 "	" 8 x 13	1 05	14 70
96 "	Onion Skin t. w. paper 8 x 13	0 85	81 60
18	T. w. paper A 41, 8 x 10½	0 64	11 52
67	Sup. Record, 95, 8 x 13	1 65	110 55
	Bin on Wall 2.		
278	Journals, assort rule, 300 pg. No. 135	2 30	639 40
1 rm.	T. w. paper No. 43	0 73	0 73
	East West Floor.		
203 boxes.	T. writer Belfast Led., 8 x 13.	1 18	239 54
64½	" No. 41, 8 13 "	0 42	27 09
	Bin on Wall No. 3.		
5 only.	T. squares, steel, No. 163, 42 ins.	6 90	34 50
12 "	" No. 163, 48 ins	7 85	94 20
	Bin on Wall 4.		
20	Record books, 600 pages	6 80	136 00
53	" " 500 "	6 50	344 50
100	" " 400 "	5 25	525 00
22	Ledgers 400 "	5 25	115 50
91	" No. 135, 300 pages	2 30	209 30
36	" No. 368, 500 "	4 55	163 80
10	" No. 368, 600 "	6 80	68 00
39 boxes.	Whitings t. w. paper No. 3, 8 x 10	2 05	79 95
27 "	" No. 4, 8 x 10	1 55	41 85
36 "	" No. 4, 8 x 13	1 95	70 20
19 "	" No. 3, 8 x 13	2 60	49 40
73 "	" No. 17, 8 x 13.	1 15	83 95
47 "	" No. 41, 8 x 13.	0 41	19 27
76 "	Wilson's feath. wt. purple carbon paper	3 25	
23 "	black	3 25	
60 "	blue	3 25	1,654 25
75 "	Underwood gold letter purple, C.P., 8 x 13	3 25	
75 "	blue	3 25	
260 "	black	3 25	

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bin on Wall 3—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
220 boxes.	Yellow brand t. w. paper 8 x 10	1 10	242 00
188 "	" " 8 x 13	1 30	244 40
18 "	Earnscliff " 8 x 13	0 85	15 30
38 "	" " 8 x 10½	0 75	28 50
64 "	Glenora " No. 17, 8 x 13	0 78	49 92
	East Wall—Bin 4 on Wall		
122	Rec. books, 300 pages, 135	3 30	402 60
28	Ledgers, 300 pages, 135	2 30	64 40
4	Journals, 300 pages, 135	2 30	9 20
81	Record books, 300 pages, 368	4 55	368 55
8	" 200 " 54	0 73	5 84
2	" 400 " 57	1 12	2 24
3	" 400 " 54	1 12	3 36
1	" 300 "	1 24	1 24
4	" 150 " 57	1 00	4 00
1	" 300 " 57	1 64	1 64
1	Journal 300 " 57	1 64	1 64
	East Wall Floor.		
1	Large copying press	67 85	67 85
10 rms.	4to impression paper 8 x 10½	1 10	11 00
138 boxes.	T. w. paper No. 6, 8 x 13	1 45	200 10
119 "	" " 8 x 10½	1 20	142 80
219 "	" " No. 2, 8 x 13	1 80	394 20
56 "	" " " 2, 8 x 10½	1 80	100 80
	Bin No. 5 on Wall.		
40 M.	Cards for archives	3 50	140 00
73	Ledgers, 200 pages, 57	1 22	89 06
43	Record books, 200 pages, 57	1 22	52 46
44 boxes.	Prem. gauze purp. carbon paper	3 25	
74 "	Plain top " "	3 25	
160 "	Prem. gauze blk "	3 25	
98 "	" thin purp. "	3 25	
100 "	" blue "	3 25	
51 "	Light wt. " "	3 25	
48 "	Med. " "	3 25	
51 "	Extra light " "	3 25	
100 "	Heavy " "	3 25	
			2,359 50
15 rms.	T. w. paper invinc. linen, 8 x 10½	1 20	18 00
1½ "	Paper, 8 x 13	1 45	2 18
	East Wall, Bin No. 5, on Wall.		
144 boxes.	T. w. paper, No. 10, 8 x 10½	2 65	381 60
154 "	" " 10, 8 x 13	2 10	323 40
9 "	" " 351, 8 x 13	1 55	13 95
65 rms.	" " " 10, 8 x 10½	2 65	172 25
27½ "	" " 10, 8 x 13	3 10	85 25
24 "	" " 10, 8½ x 11	2 65	63 60
150½ "	" " 10, 8 x 13	3 10	466 55
2 "	Hand-made foolscap, BB paper	12 55	25 10
35 "	La 8vo, BB paper	2 60	91 00
26 "	Hand-made t.w., 8 x 13 BB paper	6 55	170 30
16 "	Foolscap paper, 13 x 16 B. B	13 65	218 40
4 "	" " 8 x 13 "	10 90	10 90
22 "	Piries antique paper, 8 x 10½ B.B	3 60	79 20
9½ "	Azure hand-made paper, 13 x 16 BB	13 10	124 45
7½ "	Cream " " 13 x 16 "	13 10	98 25
16⅔ "	" " la 8vo. "	4 10	67 65
52½ "	4to full sheet BB paper	7 80	409 50
17	Folio h. m. " " 4 in.	14 75	250 75

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	East Wall, Bin No. 5, on Wall—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
93 rms.	T. w. paper, No. 8, 8 x 13	2 00	186 00
20 "	" 8, 8 x 12½	1 60	32 00
35 "	" 8, 8½ x 11	1 60	56 00
18 "	" 6, 8 x 10½	1 20	21 60
51 "	" 6, 8 x 13	1 45	73 95
65½ "	" 5, 8½ x 13	1 70	111 35
	Bin No. 6, East Wall		
23	Journals, 500 pages, No. 368	6 50	149 50
53	" 400 " " 368	5 25	278 25
48	" 300 " " 135	2 30	110 40
63	" 400 " " 368	4 55	286 65
86	" 300 " " 135	2 30	197 80
	Floor.		
58½ rms.	T. w. paper, No. 4, 8 x 10½	1 00	58 50
49 "	" 1, 8 x 10½	1 30	63 70
	East Wall—Floor		
7½ rms.	T. w. paper, No. 1, 8½ x 13	1 55	11 63
173 "	" " 41, 8 x 10	1 65	285 45
254 "	" " 41, 8½ x 13	1 90	482 60
72 "	" " 8, 8 x 10½	1 05	75 60
272 "	" " 104, 8 x 10	1 23	334 56
76 "	" " 8, 8 x 10½	1 05	79 80
138 "	" " 8, 8 x 13	1 15	158 70
130 "	" " 5, 8 x 13	0 85	110 50
144 "	" " 5, 8 x 10½	0 70	100 80
76 "	" " 4, 8 x 13	0 96	72 96
144 "	" " 4, 8 x 10½	0 83	119 52
118 "	" " 1, 8 x 13	0 70	82 60
144 "	" " 1, 8 x 10½	0 56	80 64
	Bin No. 7, on wall.		
286	Journals, 300 pages No. 135	2 30	657 80
	North Wall top.		
119	Waste baskets, round	0 85	101 15
132	" square	0 80	105 60
143	" half	0 65	92 95
113	" round	0 50	56 50
143	" square	0 45	64 35
	Bin No. 1—North Wall top and bottom.		
270 1 12 doz.	Exercise books	0 40	108 03
63½ "	Scribblers books	0 40	25 50
	Bin No. 2.		
17 only	Numerical frames	0 22	3 74
529 "	Compass and divider No. 569	0 18	95 22
63 "	Black board erasers	0 05	3 15
24 boxes.	Col. chalk	0 85	20 40
132 "	White chalk	0 29	38 28
61 5-12 doz.	Ont. copy books, No. 4	0 22	13 51
535 "	Nat. Slant copy books, No. 4	0 80	42 80
51½ "	" 3	0 80	41 00
54 11 12 "	" 1	0 80	43 93

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	North Wall—Bin 2.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1½ doz.	Nat. Slant copy books, No. 2	0 80	1 40
20½ "	" " 5	0 80	16 60
½ "	" " 7	0 80	0 40
	Bin 3 North Wall.		
33 5-12 doz.	Ont. copy books, No. 2	0 22	7 35
3¾ "	" " 1	0 22	0 83
1¼ "	Payson copy books, No. 1	1 08	1 98
2 "	" " 2	1 08	2 16
2 "	" " 3	1 08	2 16
1 7-12	Ont. copy books, No. 3	0 22	0 35
½ doz.	Primary Arith. Exer., No. 1	0 80	0 40
½ "	" " 2	0 80	0 40
5-12 "	" " 3	1 00	0 42
7 12 "	" " 4	1 00	0 58
½ "	" " 5	1 00	0 50
9 boxes.	Dustless crayons, col. N.	1 05	9 45
51 "	Slate pencils	0 16	8 16
336 "	"	0 16	53 76
600 "	" soap stone	0 33	198 00
	Bin 4—North Wall.		
265 only.	Twine boxes, No. 1422	0 25	66 25
48 "	Round top ink wells	0 10	4 80
185	Glass ink wells	0 07	12 95
182	" "	0 05	9 10
263	Slates, 8 x 12	0 12	31 56
84	" 7 x 11	0 10	8 40
4	" 6 x 9	0 09	0 36
	Bin 5.		
133 only.	Twine boxes, No. 1422	0 25	33 25
74 "	Letter books, 1,000 pages, No. 801	3 80	281 20
37 "	Foolscap letter books, 1,000 pages	2 15	79 55
62 "	Letter books, 750 pages, No. 801	3 00	186 00
	Bin 6 North Wall.		
134	Foolscap letter books, 750 pages	1 80	241 20
133	" "	1 80	239 40
	North Wall—Bin No. 7.		
71	4to letter books, 500 pages	1 20	85 20
23	Foolscap letter books, 250 pages	1 15	26 45
500	4to letter books, 500 pages	1 40	700 00
69	" "	1 10	96 60
18	Foolscap copy books, 500 pages, No. 80	2 55	45 90
3	Anchor "	0 75	2 25
113	Foolscap " 1,000 pages	2 15	242 95
	North Wall—Bin No. 8.		
46	Foolscap letter books, 1,000 pages	2 15	98 90
68	" " 500 "	1 40	95 20
5 rolls	White bindery tape, 1 in	0 97	4 85
39 "	Brown " 1 in	0 86	33 54
26 "	" " paper, 1 in	0 39	10 14
62 "	" " 1¼ in	0 45	27 90
119 "	White " tape, 1 in	0 86	102 34
2 "	" " paper 1¼ in	0 45	0 90

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bin No. 9.	$ cts	$ cts
84 only	C. C. filing covers No. 6	0 25	21 00
15 "	Shannon bind. cases No. 12	0 16	2 40
1	Perforator	0 70	0 70
105	"	0 25	26 25
104	Shannon perforators	0 23	23 92
11	" " heavy	0 95	10 45
14½ doz.	Ont. drawing books No. 2	0 57	8 27
½ "	Pub. school drawing course No. 1	0 50	0 25
4 7-12 "	" " 4	0 50	2 29
9½ "	" " 5	0 50	4 75
13½ "	Ont. drawing book No. 1	0 57	7 70
10 only	1,000 pages copying book, yellow	4 20	42 00
	North Wall—Bin No. 10.		
83 "	Eclipse binding cases No. 12	0 13	10 79
6 "	4to board clips	0 29	1 74
39 "	Foolscap board clips	0 29	11 31
	North Wall Bin No. 11.		
158 "	Eclipse binding cases No. 18	0 14	22 12
	Bottom half—Bin No. 11.		
	Miscell. assort filing mat. incomplete		
	North Wall—Bin No. 12.		
22 only	Improved files, 9½ x 15	1 20	26 40
13 "	" " 9½ x 11½	0 82	10 66
26 "	"	0 64	16 64
313 "	Blue filing boards, 12mo	0 02	6 26
73 "	" foolscap, 8½ x 13½	0 04	2 92
54 pairs	Filing boards, foolscap, 9½ x 13½	0 30	16 20
4 "	8vo. 7½ x 10½	0 25	1 00
8 only	Shipman's Com. Sense binders	1 17	9 36
3 "	Small favorite files	0 30	0 90
11 "	Stand letter files	0 45	4 95
88	Eclipse steel "	0 50	44 00
	Floor.		
45 only	Round rattan baskets	1 25	56 25
302 lbs.	Gum arabic	0 17	51 34
288 boxes	Glenora note and envel	1 10	316 80
	West wall top		
118 only	Lattice waste baskets	0 90	106 20
123 "	"	0 80	98 40
141	"	0 55	77 55
67	"	0 80	53 60
12	Round	0 80	9 60
140	" " fancy	0 55	77 00
7	" "	1 15	8 05
1	" " extra large	1 15	1 15
142	Half moon baskets, small	0 35	49 70
130	Waste baskets No. 2662	2 40	312 00
125	Fancy waste baskets wicker	1 05	131 25
	West Wall Bin No. 1.		
5½ rms	Rolland Super Paper sm. 8vo ruled	1 20	6 60
¼ "	Ecruscliff la. 8vo note	1 90	1 43
9½ qrs.	sm "	1 20	0 57
2½ "	sm 8vo linen record	0 10	0 28

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price	Amount.
	West Wall—Bin No. 1—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
12¾ rms.	Rolland la 8vo note paper	1 90	24 23
2 "	" "	2 20	4 40
1 "	Pure cream la 8vo note paper	1 20	1 20
1 "	Super Hand M. "	2 60	2 60
2⅗ M	Rollands sm. 8vo rec. envelopes	3 90	9 36
21 rms.	" la 8vo Super fine note paper	1 90	39 90
75¼ "	" sm. "	2 00	150 50
2 "	" "	2 00	4 00
	West Wall—Bin No. 2.		
1 rm.	Pirie cr. laid la. 8vo note paper	1 32	1 32
1 "	Antique parch "	2 10	2 10
1 C.	" " envelope	0 61	0 61
25⅛ rms.	Rolland Super sm. 8vo note paper	1 60	40 96
⅖ M.	" " envelopes.	0 42	0 17
1⅕ "	No. 6 "	1 05	1 37
3 "	No. 65-7 "	0 75	2 25
2¾ rms.	Pirie Super la. 8vo ruled note	1 32	3 63
1¼ "	Rolland Super sm. 8vo note	1 60	2 00
1½ "	C. & Co, la. 8vo	1 20	1 50
½ M	Pirie cream repp. 8vo envelopes	3 25	1 63
26¾ rms.	Pirie repp. 8vo note	1 32	35 31
½ rm.	Rolland Super 4to paper	1 90	0 95
2⅝ "	Antique Parch 4to "	3 70	9 62
	West Wall—Bin No. 3.		
6⅗ M	Spec. Jute pay envel. No. 3	0 87	6 00
7 "	" drug " 3	0 66	4 62
17 "	Cr. laid " No. 1.	0 70	11 90
2¾ C.	Spec. wt. envel. (Baronial)	0 11⅝	0 32
1 "	Super cr. 8vo envel.	0 42	0 42
2 "	Antique sm. 8vo envel	0 43½	0 87
4 "	Old style "	0 29	1 16
18½ M	Super sm. 8vo envel	2 40	44 40
	West Wall Bin No. 4.		
1⅗⅝ M	Pirie Antiq. porch la, 8vo envelopes	9 45	11 10
2½ M	Jute envelopes No. 40E.	0 90	2 00
½ "	King Ed. VII kid la 8vo envelopes	4 20	2 10
1¼ "	La. 8vo B.B. envelopes	5 24	6 55
½ "	No. 7 " "	5 50	2 75
1 "	B.B. official envelopes open side	7 70	7 70
5½ rms.	Silverburn foolscap B.B. paper	5 80	31 90
3½ "	" 4to "	4 10	14 35
3 qrs.	Antique sm, 8vo note paper	0 10½	0 32
10⅗ lbs.	Sea Island twine	0 63	6 38
195¼ "	Sealing wax, red No. 1, 4's	0 66	128 87
91 "	" bankers, 10's	0 90	81 90
87½ "	" " 20's	0 90	78 48
123½ "	" " No. 57 h.	0 90	111 24
3 "	" extra super.	0 66	1 98
	West Wall—Bin 5.		
48 lbs.	No. 1 sealing wax, red 10's	0 74	35 52
98 "	" " 10's	0 68	66 64
12 "	" blk. 5's	0 95	11 40
408	No. 1 " red, 5's	0 66	269 28
13 lbs.	Banker's wax blk., 10's	0 90	11 70
16⅝ "	" " 20's	0 90	14 76
1⅝⅝ "	" " 40's	0 90	0 34
150 "	No. 1 sealing wax, blk., 5's	0 66	99 00
229 "	Extra superfine sealing wax, red 10's	0 45	103 05

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	West Wall—Bin No. 5—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
66¾ lbs	Red sealing wax, No. 4, 8's	0 41	27 37
84 "	" " 4's	0 40	33 60
8½ "	Broken pieces seal wax	0 40	3 40
35 rolls.	Linen Bond	1 52	53 20
18½ rms.	B. B., 4to paper	3 58	66 23
4½ "		3 58	16 11
½ "	Silver burn 4to B. B. paper	4 10	2 05
1½ "	" "	3 35	5 70
1 "	Half sheets, "	5 40	5 40
2 "	Pirie's, la. 8vo. B.B	4 50	9 00
2 M sheets	Foolscap B. B	4 30	8 60
1½ rms.	Foolscap B. B. paper, full sheets	4 30	6 45
1 "	4to " "	3 58	3 58
	West Wall—Bin No. 6.		
126½ lbs.	Twine No. 38 B	0 42	53 13
31½ "	" No. 142	0 21	6 62
57½ "	" No. 40 B	0 38	21 85
148 "	" No. 60	0 21	31 08
	West Wall—Bin No. 9.		
126 lbs.	No. 14 twine.	0 17	21 42
	West Wall—Bin No. 10.		
65½ lbs.	Twine No. 20.	0 28	18 34
107 "	" No. 15.	0 37	39 59
	West Wall—Bin No. 11.		
95 lbs.	Laid twine, No. 15	0 35	33 25
95 "	Pink and white Mott drug twine	0 25	23 75
	West Wall—Bin No. 12.		
½ lb.	Twine No. 24.	0 30	0 15
101 lbs.	Cotton twine, No. 10, balls	0 28	28 28
78 "	Twine, No. 10, cotton rolls	0 28	21 84
	Floor Space—Centre.		
30 M	Tags, No. 5 P	2 35	70 50
50 M	" No. 6 P	2 75	137 50
22	Foolscap indexes	0 22	4 84
1	Round wire waste basket		
75 sheets	Press board		47 00
20 boxes	Stencil paper, No. 751	2 10	42 00
6½ M	La. 8vo. B. B. envel, assorted box	5 24	34 06
1	Tin plan case	2 40	2 40
3½ doz.	Memo book pencil	0 19	0 67
1	Sponge cup	0 25	0 25
1	"	0 25	0 25
1	Twine box	0 25	0 25
1	12-in paper cutter	1 15	1 15
2	Ink stand bases	4 25	8 50
1	" (3 bottle)	1 00	1 00
7	Dispatch case inks, (bottles)	0 10	0 70
11	Revolving ink bottle	0 10	1 10
3	Blotting pads, 19 x 24	0 40	1 20
17	Demand for advertising books	0 40	6 80
1	Glass ink bottle	0 40	0 40
1	Ink stand (damaged)	0 90	0 90
1 quart.	Morrell's steel pen ink	0 28	0 28
16 "	Blackwoods inks, copy ink	0 45	7 20
33 "	" blue black, writing ink	0 45	14 85
20 "	" copy ink	0 45	9 00
17 pints.	" writing ink	0 38	6 46

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Floor Space Centre—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
7 1/2 M	La Svo. B. B. envelopes	6 35	50 17
1/2 M.	B. B. envelopes, 9 1/2 x 15	25 00	12 50
41 1/2 doz.	Scribblers	0 40	16 67
83 "	Exercise books	0 40	33 33
256 rolls.	Lin. Bond	1 52	389 12
226	Metal ink wells	0 15	33 90
68 1/4	Copybooks No. 5	0 22	15 13
179 lbs.	Gum arabic	0 17	30 43
278	Gum arabic	0 20	55 60
	Cabinet in Office of Superintendent of Stationery.		
288	Pocket knives No. 433 P	3 00	864 00
72	" 1024	3 75	270 00
72	" 1025	4 40	316 80
72	" 1027	3 75	270 00
72	" " 704	2 50	180 00
72	" 1005	2 25	162 00
71	" 702	1 75	124 25
144	" 1004	3 50	504 00
72	" " 1011	1 75	126 00
72	" 1008	3 50	252 00
72	" 703	2 25	162 00
144	" 1017	2 00	288 00
144	" 718	1 25	180 00
72	" 722	1 75	126 00
72	" 1022	1 75	126 00
72	" 721	2 25	162 00
864	" 428 P	1 50	1,296 00
288	" 203 P	2 00	576 00
72	" 449	1 75	126 00
144	" 1009	1 00	144 00
132	" 412	1 20	158 40
1,217	" Pearl handle	1 00	1,217 00
1	"	7 30	7 30
1	"	5 00	5 00
1	"	4 50	4 50
3	" "	3 75	11 25
1	"	3 00	3 00
354	"	2 75	973 50
449	"	2 00	898 00
12	"	2 00	24 00
146	"	1 75	255 50
18	"	1 50	27 00
29	"	1 00	29 00
22	"	0 50	11 00
6	" Large buck handles	1 00	6 00
43	" Small handles	0 90	38 70
14	" Pearl	0 90	12 60
4	Pocket pencil, special	1 50	6 00
7		1 60	11 20
22		1 20	26 40
10		0 45	4 50
4		1 80	7 20
4		0 55	2 20
1		1 10	1 10
72	Leads for pocket pencils	0 05	3 60
2	Gold pen nibs	0 90	1 80
137	Pocket scissors	0 25	34 25
72		0 35	25 20
72		0 60	43 20
2		0 38	0 76
32	Leather letter cases, 6942	3 25	104 00
23	" 6048	4 90	112 70
1	" 3007	3 45	3 45
1	" 3006	3 45	3 45
1	" 3016	4 00	4 00

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.		Price.	Amount
	Cabinet in Office of Supt. of Stat. Con.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Leather Letter Cases,	3020	5 10	5 10
1	"	3005	3 00	3 00
1	"	3035	5 10	5 10
1	"	3008	3 45	3 45
1	"	3009	4 00	4 00
1	"	3036	6 10	6 10
1	"	3038	6 10	6 10
1	"	3014	4 00	4 00
1	"	3041	8 15	8 15
1	"	3027	5 65	5 65
1	"	3010	4 00	4 00
4	"	222	4 25	17 00
23	Leather Card Cases,	6411	3 25	74 75
23	"	6301	2 45	56 35
4	"	6318	2 85	11 40
20	"	6233	2 85	57 00
18	"	6309	2 45	44 10
2	"		6 10	12 20
2	"		5 10	10 20
1	"		4 70	4 70
1	"		3 80	3 80
2	"		3 55	7 10
1	"		3 30	3 30
6	"		2 80	16 80
2	"		2 35	4 70
5	"		2 00	10 00
3	"		3 00	6 00
3	"		2 50	7 50
4	"		1 80	7 20
1	"		1 40	1 40
1	"		4 00	4 00
1	"		2 55	2 55
1	"		2 30	2 30
1	"		1 45	1 45
1	"		1 30	1 30
1	"		1 70	1 70
22	"	6941	2 60	57 20
13	"	6940	2 40	31 20
26	"	83	1 35	35 10
40	"	217	3 00	120 00
36	Bill Books,	5429	1 00	36 00
11	"	543	1 50	16 50
9	"	462	1 35	12 15
1	"	3327	3 55	3 55
1	"	3324	3 00	3 00
1	"	3320	2 55	2 55
1	"	3317	2 00	2 00
1	"	3319	2 00	2 00
1	"	3316	1 80	1 80
1	"	3308	1 55	1 55
1	"	3306	1 40	1 40
9	Letter Cases,	161	2 75	24 75
10	"	6705	2 25	22 50
8	"	586	1 40	11 20
18	"	370	2 60	46 80
10	"	380	2 80	28 00
1	"	3000	2 00	2 00
1	"	6046	1 75	1 75
1	"	3004	2 55	2 55
12	Card Cases,	648	0 50	6 00
3	"	2112 9	0 50	1 50
12	"	136	0 54	6 48
24	"	665	1 15	27 60
20	"	37	0 80	16 00
12	"	35	1 10	13 20
9	"	613	1 85	16 65
11	"	682	1 00	11 00

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Cabinet in Office of Supt. of Stat.—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Card Cases, 3062	1 35	1 35
1	" 3066	1 55	1 55
1	" 3054	1 55	1 55
1	Bankers Wallet, 3341	10 00	10 00
1	" 3036	7 60	7 60
1	" 3093	7 10	7 10
1	" 3092	6 60	6 60
1	" 3091	6 10	6 10
55	Pass Cases, 423	2 00	110 00
21	" 641	2 25	47 25
20	" spec	2 75	55 00
4	" special	2 50	10 00
5	"	1 50	7 50
16	Bill books, No. 9791	1 65	26 40
3	"	2 80	8 40
2	"	8 60	17 20
2	"	5 10	10 20
2	"	4 00	8 00
1	"	3 30	3 30
1	"	3 00	3 00
19	" No. 115	2 75	52 25
16	" 434	1 10	17 60
10	Vest pocket memors., 1644	0 45	4 50
10	" 1641	0 25	2 50
12	" 1652	0 25	3 00
3	" 4645	0 40	1 20
19	"	0 52	9 88
11	Pocket steel tapes, 1 ft.	1 28	14 08
1	" damaged, 8 ft		No value.
11	" 153 3 ft.	0 60	6 60
10	" 156 6 ft.	0 92	9 20
14	" 36 6 ft.	0 55	7 70
19	Magnifying glasses	0 35	6 65
1	"	0 85	0 85
24	"	0 25	6 00
36	Fountain pens, No. 8	4 80	172 80
5	" 8	4 80	24 00
6	" 7	4 00	24 00
16	" 6	3 60	57 60
12	" 5	2 80	33 60
2	" 3	2 00	4 00
31	Todd's "	4 25	131 75
4	Capital "	3 00	12 00
10	Rival "	2 65	26 50
36	Waterman's fountain pens, with clips, No. 5	4 25	153 00
27	Safety " No. 5	4 25	114 75
13	Vulcan style pens	1 30	16 90
115	Clips for foun. pens	0 04	4 60
50	" "	0 10	5 00
61	Pencil sharpeners	0 20	12 20
53	"	0 55	29 15
21	Memo. books, 441½	1 25	26 25
36	" 2781	0 80	28 80
36	" 2784	0 60	21 60
15	" 2780	0 50	7 50
33	Memo. book refills, 1504	0 06	1 98
23	" 1501	0 06	1 38
19	" 1502	0 10	1 90
2	" 1506	0 10	0 20
24	" 1500	0 05	1 20
72	Memo. books, 1886	0 95	68 40
24	" 1880	0 65	15 60
27	" 1982	0 95	25 65
25	" 1881	0 76	19 00
61	" 1984	0 70	42 70
36	" 1884	0 60	21 60
2	" 1980	0 70	1 40
73	" 1981	0 86	62 78

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Cabinet in Office of Supt. of Stat.—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Memo. books, 1886.. ..	0 86	0 86
73	" 1882.. ..	0 73	53 29
17	Loose leaf books, 1507	1 60	27 20
22 C	Sheet refills, 507	0 32	7 04
1	Ladies' Bags	2 55	2 55
1	"	3 55	3 55
1		6 80	6 80
2		1 55	3 10
1		4 60	4 60
1		4 60	4 60
1	"	4 60	4 60
2	Bankers' Cases	8 55	17 10
1		4 40	4 40
1		6 70	6 70
1		1 65	1 65
1	"	6 10	6 10
1	Ladies' Bags	2 55	2 55
2	Bankers' Cases	2 00	4 00
12	"	1 65	19 80
2	Handy Memo Cal. Pads	2 10	4 20
1	" "	3 00	3 00
18	Letter Cases, No. 211-6½	3 60	64 80
36	" 209-6½	2 00	72 00
6	Pocket Books, No. 493	2 20	13 20
1	"	4 00	4 00
1	"	4 60	4 60
1		2 55	2 55
1		2 80	2 80
1		3 00	3 00
1		4 00	4 00
1	"	4 00	4 00
1		2 00	2 00
1	"	1 55	1 55
1	"	0 75	0 75
1	Imperial Dict. 4 vol	18 00	18 00
2 copies.	French and English, Eng. and French, each	5 04	10 08
1	Spears & Surennes Dict	4 50	4 50
34	Eng. Concise Dict	0 70	23 80
8	Slaters Tel. Code	1 70	13 60
36 doz.	Web Binders, 48-in	1 76	63 36
24 "	" 40-in	1 20	28 80
72 "	" 36-in	1 05	75 60
36	" 24-in	0 80	28 80
	Centre door or truck.		
187 only	No. 6 BB envelopes	1 25	0 23
150 "	Cart. " 9½ x 15.	25 00	3 75
5,533 M	BB envelopes, No. 9	10 50	6 09
3 qrs.	Hand made BB paper 16 x 20	0 73½	2 21
280 sheets.	Whatman BB 4to paper	7 40	4 32
12-20 rms.	BB 4to pap..	3 58	2 15
4-20 "	"	3 50	0 70
¼ "	BB Antique pap	2 80	0 70
14 20 "	" 8vo. pap	8 50	5 95
½ "	" "	2 75	1 38
8-20 "	" "	2 75	1 10
½ "	" " pure flax	1 75	0 88
300 "	Only Aldine BB envelopes	1 50	0 45
141 sheets.	What 4to BB paper	7 40	2 17
1 rm.	Old "	5 70	5 70
33 rms.	½ sheets "	3 58	118 14
1 13-20 "	" foolsc. B B paper	2 65	4 37
1 12-20 "	4to BB paper full shts.	3 58	5 73
1¾ "	Full sheets foolsc. BB paper	3 58	6 27
½ M	No. 11 BB envel	7 35	3 68
¾ M	Cart. " 15 x 9½	25 00	18 75
4-10 M	No. 11 "	10 50	4 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price	Amount.
		Supt. Office.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 set.		Scales with offset 1584	8 05	8 05
1		Compass	21 00	21 00
1		Ck. perforator	46 00	46 00
23		Concise Dict.	0 70	16 10
994		Empty Ribbon boxes (no charge)		
112	boxes.	Carbon paper, damaged	3 25	364 00
		Sec. 1 Top.		
54½	rms.	Gold Rod Bond, 18 x 23	3 30	179 85
32	"	" 18 x 23-16	2 30	73 60
8 12-20	"	Buff Bond, 18 x 23-16.	2 30	19 78
15 16-20	"	Pink " 18 x 23-16.	2 30	36 34
10	"	Bond	2 70	27 00
12 2-20	"	Pink Bond, 17 x 28-30	5 50	66 55
32 13 20	"	" 17 x 28-20	4 30	140 40
19¾	"	" 17 x 28-24	3 43	66 03
19½	"	Gold Rod Bond, 17 x 28-24	5 10	100 73
23½	"	Yellow (Buff), 17 x 28-20	5 50	130 63
		Sec. 1—Bottom.		
86¼		No. 1 ledger, cream, 17 x 28 32	5 90	511 83
208	"	" azure, 14 x 17-16.	3 00	624 00
		Sec. No. 2—Top.		
4 18-20	"	Empire Bond, blue, 17 x 22-20.	3 40	16 66
6 10-20	"	Primrose Earnscliff bond, 17 x 22-16.	2 60	16 90
33½	"	" 18 x 23-16	2 50	84 38
5½	"	Old Hampden lavender, 17 x 22-16	3 00	11 25
33½	"	Earnscliff " 18 x 23 16	2 50	83 13
34½	"	" buff, 17 x 28 20	3 15	108 68
9 3-20	"	Green bond, 17 x 28-30	6 00	54 90
50	"	Blue " 17 x 28 30	4 45	222 50
2 1 20	"	Az. laid, No. 2, 17 x 28-24.	3 60	7 38
		Sec. No. 2—Bottom.		
9½	"	Whatman's Imp. az.	28 70	272 65
28	"	" sup. R. az	21 50	602 00
10	"	"	24 00	240 00
13 11-20	"	" Royal az	17 55	237 80
3-20	"	No. 1 ledger, azure, 14 x 17-16	3 50	0 53
5½	qrs.	Cr. register, 14 x 17-16.	0 15	0 83
7 3-20	rms.	No. 1 ledger, 14 x 17 16	3 00	21 45
		Sec. No. 3— Top.		
31 7-20	"	Handmade cream, 14 x 17-18.	6 00	188 10
23 6-20	"	" az., 16 x 21-24	9 20	214 36
6	"	" 17 x 22 23	9 00	54 00
1¼	"	Pink trib. bond, 17 x 28-20.	2 50	3 13
13-20	"	Blue " 17 x 28-24	2 95	1 92
1	"	" deb. bond, 17 x 28-20.	2 95	2 95
3½	"	Pink bond.	2 95	10 33
½	"	Primrose bond, 17 x 28-20.	2 50	1 88
1½	"	" deb. bond, 17 x 28-24	2 95	3 69
13½	"	H. M. Cream, 15 x 19-20	7 95	107 33
21 9-20	"	" 15 x 19 20.	6 70	143 72
7 6-20	"	" 14 x 17-20	6 70	48 91
19-20	"	H. M. a., 14 x 17	7 20	6 84
		Sec. 4 - Top.		
30 3-20	"	C. P. R. linen, No. 2, 14 x 17-18.	2 96	89 24
6 9-20	"	Foolscap, 1⅓ cap. az. No. 2.	3 80	24 51
12 18-20	"	" 18 cream wove	2 96	38 18
47 19-20	"	P. C. T. W. paper, 16½ x 26½ 22	6 35	304 48
10 11-20		Cr. linen, 15¼ x 19-16.	1 55	16 35
17½	"	" No. 2, 15 x 19-16.	2 64	45 54

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount
		Sec. 4 Bottom.	$ cts.	$ cts.
9 11-20	rms.	Wt. bond, 22 x 34-46	2 40	22 92
2 11-20	"	No. 3 ledg., 22 x 34 46	4 40	11 22
24½	"	Az. No. 2 ledger, C. P. R. 18 x 23-30	3 75	90 94
3-20	"	" (Shd. be. 5.28)	5 25	0 79
56	"	Az. led. No. 2, 19 x 24-38	4 75	266 00
23 3-20	"	" S. Roy., 20 x 28 54	6 83	159 82
		Sec. 5 Top.		
12 1-20	"	Cr. linen No. 3, 13¼ x 16-14	1 60	19 28
31¾	"	" 14 x 17-12	1 25	39 69
36 2-20	"	Belfast linen, az., 13½ x 16½-12	1 90	68 59
28 6-20	"	Pirie foolscap, 16	3 05	86 32
15 2-20	"	No. 2 led. az., 15¼ x 19-16	2 00	30 20
61 11-20	"	" 14 x 17 12	1 50	92 33
		Sec. 5—Top.		
49	"	No. 3 led. az. 14 x 17-12	1 15	56 35
67 17 20	"	Brunsw. ledg. bond, 18 x 23-18	2 55	173 02
16	"	" " 17 x 22-18	3 95	63 20
54	"	Az. C.P.R. super. 18 x 23-18	3 16	170 64
129	"	No. 2 ledg. az. 17 x 22-23	2 80	361 20
22	"	" 1 case	2 80	61 60
36 7-20	"	No. 2 ledg. az. 17 x 22-18	2 25	81 79
13 12-20	"	Rolland az. No. 2, 16½ x 21 18	3 00	40 80
42 8 20	"	Az. cr. lin. No. 3, 16½ x 21-18	2 04	86 50
127	M	No. 7 O.S. man. envelopes	0 50	63 50
43¾	"	No. 7 O.S. jute "	0 82	35 88
4 3-10	"	" "	0 60	2 58
26 6 10	"	Canary env. No. 12 O.S.	3 70	98 12
12	"	" No. 11 O.S	2 85	34 20
7¾	"	"	2 00	15 50
24¼	"	"	3 20	78 40
		Sec. 6 Bottom.		
1	rms.	No. 2 ledg. az. 17 x 28 30	4 20	4 20
25 11-20	"	No. 2 az. 17 x 28-24	2 90	74 10
17-20	"	Cut 14 x 17 az. 17 x 28-30	4 20	3 57
7½	"	No. 2 cream 17 x 28-24	2 90	21 75
44¼	"	Brunsw. ledg. blue 17 x 28-28	6 10	269 93
26 7-20	"	" "	5 40	142 29
28 3-20	"	Pirie med. cream -27	4 70	132 31
2-20	"	No. ledg. cream 18 x 23 23	2 80	0 28
		Sec. 7 Top.		
9 9-10	M	Spec. cart. envelop., 15 x 9½	8 65	85 64
13½	"	Rolland sup. sma. 8vo envel	3 80	51 30
33	rms.	" 4to 23 lbs.	1 90	62 70
28 1-10	M	Cream envel. No. 6	0 82	23 04
3½	"	Blue laid envel. No. 11	2 90	10 15
32	"	"	3 20	102 40
73 17-20	rms.	No. 2 cream 17 x 22-23	2 80	206 78
2	"	Pirie la. po. cr. 27 lbs.	4 70	9 40
		Sec. 7—Bottom.		
14 12-20	"	No. ledg. az. demy, 16 x 21-22	3 80	55 45
39	"	Super. cream, 17 x 22 27	8 55	333 45
71½	"	" 17 x 22 23	7 30	521 95
3 8-20	"	Double roy. plate paper, 80 lbs	5 50	18 70
1 3-20	"	No. 3 ledger, 18 x 23 21	2 00	2 34
		Sec. 8 Bottom.		
43¾	"	Hand made med. azure	13 50	590 63
75	"	" la. po. az. 27 lbs	10 75	806 25
139½	"	" cream, 27 lbs	8 95	1,248 54
45½	"	Antique parch. 16½ x 21	7 75	352 63

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price	Amount.
		Sec. 8—Top.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4½	M	O. style la. 8vo envelopes	3 90	16 58
17¾	"	" sm. "	2 90	50 03
45¾	"	Sm. 8vo. cream sm. 8vo. envelopes	2 60	118 95
67¼	"	Antique parch. sm. 8vo. "	4 35	292 54
		Sec. 8—Bottom.		
6¼	rms.	No. 3 ledger cream, 17 x 28-28	2 70	16 88
7½	M	Buff envelopes, No. 6	1 10	8 25
3 4-10	"	"	0 88	2 99
1½	"	" No. 7	1 35	2 03
4 10	"	Canary envelopes, No. 11	3 20	1 20
3 3-10	"	Gold laid No. 11	3 20	10 56
4¾	"	La. 8vo cream envelopes	4 20	19 95
		Section 9—Top.		
132½	M	Antiq. Parch. Co., 8vo envelopes	6 10	808 25
		Section 9—Bottom.		
90	rms.	Pink bond, 18 x 23 16	2 70	243 00
106½	"	Blue bond, "	2 32	247 08
6-20	"	Azure bond, 17 x 28-24	2 72	0 81
7-20	"	White " 18 x 23-23	3 15	1 10
24 7-20	"	No. 3 ledger, 14 x 17 14	1 35	32 87
108½	"	" 14 x 17-12	1 15	124 78
6 11-20	"	Pirie's royal loan paper	9 90	64 85
21¼	"	" med. "	6 60	140 25
13	"	" impr. "	11 80	153 40
22 13 20	"	superfine royal loan paper	10 75	243 49
2-20	"	" demi loan	7 55	0 76
		Section 10—Top.		
51½	M	Jute O.S. envelopes, No. 14	2 50	128 75
1 7-10		No. 1 Man. O.S. envelopes, No. 14	1 35	2 30
1,472	sheets	Four-ply crescent blanks	0 05	73 60
10	rms.	4to oil tissue	2 75	27 50
1	M	Special cream envelopes, 4¾ x 9½	4 00	4 00
1	"	" Cart 4¾ x 9½	2 80	2 80
½	"	" " " "	3 65	1 83
1½	"	" " "	6 30	9 45
13	"	" " 9½ x 4¼	2 40	31 20
23½	"	" O.E. 4¾	2 40	56 40
8½	"	" " "	2 95	25 08
½	"	" " "	4 00	2 00
½	"	" " "	5 00	3 75
		Section 10—Bottom.		
38 4 20	rms.	Scotch ledger, 18 x 23-36	12 50	477 50
26 16-20	"	" " 23 x 31-72	29 25	783 90
4 13-20		Unglazed copy. paper, 17 x 28	1 40	6 51
16 12-20	"	" " "	2 90	48 14
47	"	Double crown unglazed copy paper	3 25	152 75
77 11-20	"	" " " " folded	3 25	252 04
43 3 20	"	Med. unglazed copying paper	2 15	92 77
14	"	" " " 18½ x 22¾	2 32	32 48
		Section 11—Top.		
2 17-20	rms.	Double cross buff copying paper	2 90	8 27
½	"	" cap. " "	4 00	2 00
3¼	"	Medium buff copying papers	2 90	9 43
3½	qrs.	Watermans la. po. azure paper	0 40	1 40
1½	C	Cloth lined envelopes, 10 x 14	3 20	4 80

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.		Description.	Price.	Amount.
		Section 11—Top—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
4½	M	Special envelopes, 4½ x 6	3 65	16 43
1		Cream 4½ x 6	3 15	3 15
5	rms.	Super. record, 17 x 28-36	6 55	32 75
3 2-20		Med. white, Smith-Premier paper	8 95	27 75
10 13-20		Onion skin, 17 x 28	3 00	31 95
1			1 75	1 84
85 17-20		15 lbs. foolscap pl. linen ledger, fold	3 45	296 18
30½		16 " " ruled	3 80	115 90
7 3-20		Pirie's amber, 17 x 28 28	4 30	30 75
1 4-20	"	green,	4 30	5 16
136	sheets	Bristol board	0 04½	6 12
93	"		0 03½	3 26
2 8-20	rms.	Double foolscap copying paper	6 60	15 84
4		" crown manifold	2 60	10 40
7½		Oriental grey paper, 20 x 25-24	2 85	21 38
104	sheets	12-ply wt. blank	0 09½	9 88
725		8-ply wt. cardboard	0 04½	32 63
7		crescent blank	0 07	0 49
33		"	0 06	1 98
1000		6 wt. blank	0 04	40 00
500			0 03½	17 50
191	"		0 06	11 46
100	"	2 green cardboard	0 05	5 00
185		——— No. 1 ticket	0 06	11 10
255		——— blue	0 06	15 30
		Section 12—Top		
25½	rms.	Hand M la. 8vo. cream	2 70	68 18
1½		" note	2 25	2 81
98			2 60	254 80
¾		Roy. red surface paper	3 75	2 81
10		Wax Tissu, 17 x 28	2 60	26 00
11-20		Brown antiq. cover paper	7 60	2 66
11-20		Rollands 18-lb. super	3 60	1 98
2¼		La. po. 8vo. O. style note	1 15	3 16
¼		lin	2 60	0 65
4		La. po. 4to antiq. parcht. note	3 70	14 80
12 8-20		Manilla paper 18 x 23	0 85	10 54
2¼	M	Blue cloth lin. envel. No. 7O.S	8 40	18 90
8-10			5 50	4 40
19	rms.	Pirie's med. green wove, 18-lb.	2 90	55 10
1		pink	2 90	2 90
1½		"	3 18	4 77
7 2-20		amber	3 45	24 50
		Bottom.		
7	sheets.	Salm. Bristol bd	0 05	0 35
63		8-ply dark blue bd	0 09	5 67
92		light	0 09	8 28
12		Dark blue china bd	0 04	0 48
11		Yellow	0 04	0 44
10	"	4-ply	4 40	0 40
23		8-ply cardinal card bd	0 09	2 07
33		6-ply salm.	0 06	2 98
3 13-20	rms.	Roy. buff lin. crash cover	26 50	102 03
3 12-20		Doub. cap. olive pressing	4 30	15 48
19-20	"	Med. Orient grey cover paper	8 50	8 08
1 8-20	"	" cloud	8 50	11 90
5 17-20		Roy. wine lin. crash cover	12 00	70 20
17 8-20		Cartridge, 22½ x 30-70	10 95	190 53
20½		Antiq. parcht.	3 70	76 78
½		la. po. folio	8 54	6 41
4 2-20		" 8vo	2 10	8 61
1 12-20		Med. wt. blott. 18 lbs	2 20	3 52
14¾		pink "	2 20	32 45

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bottom—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
½ rms.	Pirie la. po. 8vo rep. paper	1 05	0 53
16¾ "	" 4to "	2 30	38 53
8¼ "	Med. cart. paper	4 65	40 69
6 11-20 "	Royal "	5 30	34 72
2 16-20 "	Super. royal cart. paper	7 00	19 90
¼ "	H. M. la. po. folio cream	11 60	2 90
2 "	Pirie la. po. 8vo cream laid	1 32	2 64
2 17-20 "	H. M. la. po. 4to paper	5 10	14 54
97½ "	"	5 20	508 30
40½ "	"	5 40	217 35
1 4-10 M	Man. envel. spec. 6¼ x 12	6 05	8 47
9 3-10 "	Blue laid envel. No. 11	2 65	24 65
4½ "	" 15 x 9½	10 00	45 00
4¼ "	Jute man. envel. No. 11, O. E	1 40	5 95
½ "	" 11, "	1 25	0 63
2½ "	" 9, "	3 55	8 88
460 sheets.	4-ply blue card bd	0 03½	16 10
800 "	" yell. "	0 05	40 00
7 "	"	0 03½	0 25
271 "	"	0 05	13 55
90 "	6-ply blue ticket bd	0 04½	4 05
4 "	Red card bd	0 08	0 32
48 "	8-ply green card bd	0 04	1 92
66 "	4-ply P. red "	0 04	2 64
23 "	" O. red "	0 08	1 84
405 "	6-ply card red "	0 04	16 20
213 "	Brown press board	0 03½	7 46
	Section 1½.		
2 rms.	Double cap. glazed copy paper.	2 10	4 20
7 1-10 "	" crown copy paper	1 85	13 14
500 sheets.	8-ply pink cardboard	0 10	50 00
232 "	"	0 10	23 20
72 "	4 ply cherry "	0 04	2 88
100 "	8-ply " "	0 05	5 00
68 "	" " "	0 08	5 44
4½ rms.	Royal steel grey cover paper	9 65	41 01
1 16-20 "	" cut	9 65	17 37
1 13-20 "	Royal brown antique.	11 55	19 06
8½ qrs.	" dark brown crash cover paper	0 58	4 93
1 6-20 rms.	" light " "	10 00	13 00
	Section 15—Top.		
4¼ M	Jute man. envelope, 15 x 9½	7 15	33 96
10 6-10 "	" " 13¾ x 6¾	4 70	49 82
12 3 10 "	Heavy jute man. envelope, 9½ x 7½ O. S.	3 55	43 67
½ "	Jute man. envelope, No 12 O. S.	1 05	0 53
½ "	" " " "	0 90	0 45
21 4-10 "	" " "	1 60	34 24
4-10 "	Man. envelope, No. 14 O. S	1 60	0 64
17-20 rms.	Silverburn, 40 x 33-60	10 30	8 76
15¼ "	Green padlock safty paper, 17 x 28-30.	7 50	118 13
	Section 15—Bottom.		
137 rms.	Safety paper, 17 x 28-30	8 30	1,137 10
62	"	7 50	465 00
5 3-10	Padlock safety paper	7 50	39 75
151	" 17 x 28-30	7 50	1,132 50
	Section 16 Top.		
22 M	Pirie's su., 8 vo. rep. envelopes	2 50	55 00
21 "	" " "	3 75	78 75
4 3-10 "	Cloth lined blue envelopes, O. S. 15 x 9½	31 00	133 30

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Section 16 Top Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
11 11-20 rms.	Banker safty paper, 17 x 28	7 50	86 63
79 19 20 "	Safety check paper stone, 17 x 28-30	8 30	663 59
8½ qrs.	" blue	0 37½	3 19
	Section 16 Bottom.		
82¼ rms.	Safety check paper blue, 17 x 28-30	7 50	620 63
25½	Bankers primrose, 17 x 28-30	7 50	191 25
4 9-10	Padlock "	7 50	36 75
63	Primrose, 17 x 28-30	7 50	472 50
	Section 17 Top.		
5 2-10 M	Cart. envelopes, 12 O. E	2 40	12 48
½ "	" "	3 50	1 75
29 8-10 "	" No. 11, O. E	1 90	56 62
19 6-10 "	" No. 11, O. S.	1 55	30 38
½ "	"	2 90	1 45
½ "	" No. 12, O. S	3 15	2 36
4¾ C	"	0 21	1 00
31 13-20 rms.	Medium gum paper	7 65	242 12
	Section 17 Bottom.		
44¾ rms.	White bond, 18 x 28-24	3 45	154 39
6-20 "	"	3 60	1 08
24 12-20 "	Brunswick ledger blue, 18 x 23-23	5 50	135 30
90 8-20 "	Blue bond, 18 x 23 22	3 15	284 76
	Section 18 Top.		
40 7-10 M	Superfine white wove envelopes, O. S	2 50	101 75
62½ "	" No. 12, O. S	2 30	143 75
	Section 18 Bottom.		
70 rms.	Red bond, 17 x 28-30	6 58	460 60
12 2 20 "	" 17 x 28-24	6 50	78 65
¾ "	White bond, 18 x 23-18	2 32	1 74
	Section 19 Top.		
67½ M	Amber laid envelopes, No. 12, O. S	3 70	212 75
8 10 "	" "	3 40	2 72
24 6-10 "	" No. 11, O. S	3 20	78 72
½ "	" No. 14 "	4 45	2 23
¾ "	" No. 6 "	0 88	6 60
24 9-10 "	Blue laid " No. 12 "	3 70	92 13
5¼ "	Gold laid " No. 14 "	4 45	23 36
	Sec. 19, Bottom.		
12 7-10 rms.	Special manil., 27 x 25-43	1 88	23 88
151 16 20 "	Railway manil., 18 x 23-27	1 16	176 09
9 8-20 "	" 17½ x 27-30	1 30	12 22
	Sec. 20 Top.		
49 6-10 M	Blue laid envelopes, 14, O.S	4 40	218 24
1½ "	" 14	4 00	6 00
3 8 10 "	" 14	2 80	10 64
20 3-10 "	Canary envelopes, No. 14, O.S	4 40	89 32
2½ "	" " "	5 35	13 38
71½ rms.	Manilla, 22 x 34	1 98	141 98
62 "	" 19 x 31-40	1 72	106 64
58 "	" 21 x 33-46	1 98	114 84
77 "	" 17½ x 27-30	1 30	100 10

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	South Wall Top.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3 rms.	Med. fawn cover paper.	2 35	7 05
2 12-20 "	" magenta "	2 40	6 24
3 "	" violet "	3 10	9 30
2 1-20 "	" leather "	2 35	4 82
2 9-20 "	" terra cotta "	2 00	4 90
4 "	" fawn "	2 90	11 60
32 18-20 "	Wht. ledger No. 1, 15½ x 19	3 35	126 67
13 2-20 "	Med. green cover paper	7 20	94 32
8-20 "	Double cap magen. bond, 17 x 28-24	2 80	1 12
1 6-20 "	Az. laid, 17 x 28-24	3 80	4 94
4 11-20 "	Mt. royal wt. wove, 17 x 28 24	1 70	7 74
9½ "	Brunsw. ledger, 17 x 22-20 or 17 x 34-40	6 00	58 50
1 8-20 "	Constitu. bond. az., 17 x 28-32	6 75	9 45
1 "	Med. yell. co. screen cover paper	3 60	3 60
1 "	" dark grey " "	3 60	3 60
3 12 20 "	" azure " "	3 60	12 96
1½ "	" natl. linen, 17 x 22 16 lbs	3 50	5 25
6-20 "	" az. natl. linen, 23 lbs	4 85	1 46
20 19-20 "	No. 1 cream led., 17 x 22-27	4 95	103 70
53 17-20 "	Cream No. 1 ledger, 17 x 22-23	4 20	226 17
39 "	Brunsw. ledger, No. 1 az., 15 x 19-20	4 35	169 65
29 "	Wt. No. 1 ledger, 15½ x 19-20	3 80	110 20
14-20 "	" 17 x 22-16	3 60	2 52
12 19-20 "	Cream, No. 1 ledger, 16 x 21-24	5 44	70 45
87½ "	" " 16 x 21-24	4 60	402 50
93 "	Az. " 16 x 21-24	4 60	427 80
26¾ "	Can. linen ledger, 16 x 21-24	5 25	140 44
30½ "	No. 1 ledger, az., 18 x 23-34	6 40	195 20
41 "	" 21 x 32-48	9 00	369 00
14⅓ "		10 60	153 70
9 7-10 "	"	9 10	88 27
14¾ "	No. 1 ledger, az., 19 x 24-44	8 30	122 43
47¼ "	" 20 x 28-54	10 15	479 59
	Sec. 15 Bottom		
18 "	Yell. pad saft. paper	7 50	135 00
7 11-20 "	Bankers, yell. saft. paper	7 50	56 63
	East Wall Floor.		
1 18-20 "	Med. led. No. 2 az. tinted, 18	2 25	4 28
12-20 "	" " 17 x 28-28	3 50	2 10
6-20 "	Med. pink cover paper	2 95	0 89
2-20 "	" cardinal "	2 95	0 30
5 17-20 "	Royal pink cover paper	8 18	47 85
1 1-20 "	" "	2 55	2 68
21⅜ "	Salmon " 21 x 31-40	2 35	51 11
⅜ "	Adelia bond, 21 x 33-46	3 85	2 89
7⅜ "	Doub. royal sup. cal. bk., 60	6 80	52 70
1 8-10 "	" " "	7 10	12 78
18 "	Bill paper, 26½ x 34-48	4 95	89 10
10¾ "	Leath. cov. paper, 22 x 31 40	2 55	27 41
	No 2 Bin on East Wall		
36½ rms.	Can. lin. led. foolscap, cream, 16 lbs	3 65	133 23
35 9-20 "	" az	3 50	124 08
9½ "	" cut ½ shts	3 65	34 68
5¼ M	Blue laid envelopes, No. 12, O. S	3 70	19 43
3 2-10 M	Jute Man " No. 14, O. S	4 55	14 56
½ C	Cloth lined " No. 14, O. S	1 75	0 88
½ M	" No. 12, O. S	16 00	8 00
2 13-20 rms.	Foolscap Can. lin. led., rld, 16 lbs	3 80	10 07

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity		Description.	Price.		Amount.	
		No. 3 Bin—East Wall	$	cts.	$	cts.
270	boxes	Rogers cat. paper med. blk	3	25	842	50
249	"	lt. blk	3	25	809	25
8 9-10	M	Blue cloth lined envelopes, No. 11, O. S	10	80	96	12
2 8-10	M	Antique parch. la 8vo envelopes	3	25	9	10
3 16-20	rms.	Adelia bond, 18 x 23-16	1	40	5	32
½	"	"	1	35	0	68
12	"	Med. blue cover paper	2	90	34	80
8 18-20		Sea green Eaornschiff bond, 17 x 28 24	3	80	83	82
93½		" bond, 17½ x 27-24	3	70	345	95
5 12-10		Royal roman cov. paper, 23 x 34-75	10	90	61	04
19-20	"	" blue "	2	80	2	66
2 9-20		" 78	4	30	10	54
2 18-20		" cloud grey "	6	60	19	14
5		" O. grey granite	8	70	43	50
4 19-20		" granite	4	90	24	26
9-20	"	Spec. Stand. linen, 28 x 36	5	70	2	57
10 11-20		Royal blue cov. paper	2	20	23	21
21		Royal Nile green cover paper	2	65	55	65
8¼		"	2	50	21	25
14 11-20		Cart paper, 25 x 39-70	10	20	148	41
4½	M	Blue cloth lin. envel., No. 12, O. S	16	00	72	00
1 2-10	M	" 14.	17	50	21	00
60½	M	Cartridge envelope, No. 14, O. E	2	95	178	48
16½	M	"	2	70	44	55
2½	rms.	Az. handmade la. 8vo	1	53	3	44
3	"	Cream sm. 8vo ruled, 20 lbs	1	15	3	45
2½	qrs.	Piries, 20 lbs. 4to ruled	0	11½	0	29
15½	rms.	" 20 lbs. 4to	2	00	30	50
13 19-20	"	La. po. 8vo rep. paper	1	32	18	41
21¼		"	1	95	41	93
3½		Super. H. M. 8vo paper	1	95	7	31
29 4-20		" 4to	3	85	112	42
22½	"	Antiq. 8vo paper	2	10	47	25
38		Super. 4to 23 lbs. rld	2	20	83	60
30½	"	Doub. demy silver burn.	7	00	213	50
1,000	sheets.	4-ply wt. blank	0	03	30	00
600	"	8-ply	0	04	24	00
1,000	"	10-ply	0	05	50	00
1,955			0	05½	107	53
		North Wall				
3 1-20	rms.	Royal platine cover paper	2	90	8	85
16	M	Jute man. envs., No. 8	0	95	15	20
29 8-10	M	Blue " No. 7	2	70	80	46
4-10	M	"	1	10	0	44
9 4-10	M	Blue laid, No. 6, envelopes	0	90	8	46
10½	M	Cartridge, No. 7	1	30	13	65
4¼	M	Man. 9x4¼, O. S	3	15	13	39
3	rms.	Med. copy paper	1	00	3	00
61 8-20	"		1	55	95	17
		Bin No. 7				
22	M	Amber envelopes, No. 7	2	70	59	40
2	M	Gold laid	1	75	3	50
5 4-10	M	Man. envel., No. 12	1	75	9	45
26 4-10	M	No. 6	0	50	13	20
		North Wall				
35 11-20	rms.	Double demy Eng. coat paper, 100 lb.	9	50	337	73
3	"	Adams map paper	11	80	35	40
1-10	M	Cartridge envelopes, 6½ x 13	6	30	0	63
8-10	"	Jute envelopes, 10½ x 7¼	4	00	3	20
1½		Jute pocket cases, 9 x 7½	4	25	6	38

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Bin No. 10.	$ cts.	$ cts.
½ M	White cloth lined envelopes, 8½ x 10½	6 20	3 10
3 7-10 "	Rope Man. envelopes, 13¾ x 6¾	6 55	24 24
6-10 "	Blue cloth-lined envelopes, 4¾ x 9½	14 70	8 82
7-10 "	White " " No. 12, O. S	17 85	12 50
¼ "	White special, 7½ x 10½	6 56	1 64
¼ "	Glazed jute envelopes, 7½ x 10½	4 50	1 13
1 8-10 "	F. B. Man. envelopes, No. 12	2 62	4 72
1-10 "	Man. envelopes, 13 x 6¼	8 35	0 84
	West Wall-Bin No. 11.		
38 qts.	Morrell's ink steel pen	0 28	10 64
4 6-10 M	Cartridge envelopes No. G 3	3 15	14 49
8 2-10 "	" " No. G 1	2 55	20 91
3-10 "	" No. G 2	3 65	1 10
8 "	" " No. G 4	6 20	49 60
7¼ C	Envelopes, special cart., 8½ x 10½	0 74½	5 40
2,251½ yds.	Brown buckram	0 25	562 88
94 "	White	0 19½	18 33
	West Wall Bin No. 12.		
37 8-10 rms.	Lt. po. 8vo cr. plain c. and lo. note paper	1 20	45 36
66 11-20 "	Rolland's cr. la. po. 8vo note paper	1 20	79 86
12½ M	Spec. sea green envelopes, 9¼ x 4¼	4 00	50 00
9-10 "	Monastic parcht. 8vo envelopes	4 75	4 28
4 7-10 "	Lt. Jut. man. envelopes, 10½ x 7½, O. E.	3 25	15 28
2 "	Hy. Jut., env. 12½ x 5, O. S	10 90	21 80
½ "	Rope man. envelopes, 11½ x 5½	10 00	2 50
1 "	White wove envelopes, 14, O. E	2 60	2 60
½ "	" " "	2 65	1 33
2¾ "	Spec. envelopes, 10¾ x 4½ O. S	3 55	9 76
3 4-20 rms.	Rolland 8vo super. note paper	1 60	5 12
13 7-20 "	" 17 x 22-24	3 78	50 46
1 16-20 "	" Antique, 17 x 22-28	4 60	8 28
1 2-20 "	Pirles loan, 23-lb	5 50	5 83
58 "	Double cap unglaz copy paper, cut	1 60	92 80
3 20 "	Med. steel grey Cadmus cover paper	2 85	0 43
1 6 20 "	Moorish cover paper, 20½ x 25	17 90	23 27
1 6-10 "	" " Toledo	17 90	28 64
1 8-20 "	" " Spartan	17 90	25 06
1 8-10 "	" " Macedon	17 90	32 22
34½ M	Jute man. envelopes No. 11, O. S	1 40	48 30
6-10 "	" "	0 90	0 54
¼ "	"	1 00	0 25
	Bin No. 13.		
1 7-10 "	Special white envelopes, 8 x 6	4 75	8 08
1 "	" " 9 x 6¾	6 35	6 35
1 "	" " 6½ x 5	3 90	3 90
1 1-10 "	" " 4⅝ x 6	3 15	3 47
7 1-10 "	" " 7½ x 4¾	2 90	20 59
9¾ C	" " 7 x 10	0 58	5 66
¾ C	" " 6¼ x 13	0 67	0 50
16 rms.	Privy Council T. W. paper, 8 x 13.	1 45	23 20
8¾ "	Red gum paper, No. 220½	8 75	76 56
	West Wall-Bin No. 14.		
68½ "	No. 1 Ledger paper, 23 x 31-72	13 30	911 05
44 7-20 "	" " 22 x 42-90	17 00	753 95
8-20 "	" " 22 x 42-90	19 00	7 60

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Outer Floor	$ cts	$ cts
31 M	Jute man. envelopes, No. 8	0 85	26 35
83 3-10 "	White wove envelopes, No. 7	1 60	83 30
22 2-10 "	Cream envelopes, No. 11	1 60	35 52
1 16-20 rms.	Constitn. bond, 24 x 33-88	20 35	36 63
4 3-10 "	Double cream Eng. book, 70-lb	6 75	29 03
1 15-20 "	" med. Az paper	15 15	26 51
1 9-10 "	Med. oblong az. paper	1 15	2 19
6 6-20 "	Double Royal map paper 80 lbs	9 80	61 74
½ "	" 100 lbs	11 25	5 63
5½ "	Double royal man. facing slips 27 x 41 45	1 50	8 63
31 3-10 M	Net woven envelopes No. 14 O E	2 50	78 25
½ "	Envelopes jute Manilla 5 x 7 O S	4 40	2 20
2-10 "	Cloth lined envelopes 10 x 14	32 00	6 40
1 "	Jute Manilla envelopes 10½ x 7½ O E	5 75	5 75
1 C	Cloth lined envelopes 8 x 10 O S	6 30	6 30
5 M	Jute Manilla envelopes No. 14 O S	2 50	12 50
1 "	Heavy jute Manilla envelopes 11½ x 5¾	5 50	5 50
77 "	Jute Manilla envelopes No. 12 O S	1 60	123 20
5½ "	" 11 "	0 80	4 40
1 75-1000 "	Special white envelopes 4¼ x 2¼	2 60	2 80
5½ "	Manilla envelopes No. 14 O S	1 10	6 05
3" "	Jute Manilla envelopes 11½ x 9½	8 40	25 20
½ "	Cart. " " 10 x 7½	5 35	2 68
½ rm.	Double Royal 60 book	2 70	1 35
¾ M	Lg. 8vo. Antique B B envelopes	9 70	7 28
1 "	" cream B B "	5 24	5 24
3 "	Special B B envelopes 11½ x 5 O.S.	12 60	37 80
1½ "	" 6 x 4½	20 50	30 75
⅝ "	" No. 8 cloth lined	Net 28 50	28 50
1 rm.	Red gum paper	6 65	6 65
6-20 "	Foolscap B B paper	13 10	3 93
8½ C	Sheets tag 21 x 36½	3 42	28 22
60 rms.	Onion skin 17 28	1 16	69 60
9½ M	Manilla envelopes No. 8	0 85	8 08
9½ "	Canary laid envelopes No. 7	1 35	12 83
9 2-10 "	" " "	0 90	8 28
4-20 rms.	Earnschtf med., 16	2 25	0 45
1,491 sheets	12 ply blank card	0 08½	126 74
11 20 rms.	Rolland quad cap No. 2, 48 lbs	8 00	4 40
3½ qrs.	No. 3 ledger 17 x 28 24	0 11½	0 40
5 3-20 rms.	Royal pearl cover paper	6 50	33 48
5 14-20 "	special green crash cover paper	14 00	79 80
4 11-20 "	" " "	13 10	59 61
58 M	Jute Man. envel. No. 12 O.S	1 40	81 20
1½ "	" "	1 20	1 80
¾ rm.	Piries la. po., 23	5 35	4 01
15¾ "	Med. Mt. Royal 30 lbs	2 10	33 08
34 8-20 "	Double demy 64 map paper	7 80	268 32
	Paper Room Hall.		
11 353-500 rms.	Brown antiq. cover paper	26 50	300 85
1,500 sheets.	12-ply wt. blank	0 05½	82 50
564 "	"	0 08½	47 94
28 rms.	Blue sup. ck. paper	7 50	210 00
161¼ "	Portfolio cream 16 lb	1 55	249 94
21 "	Lt. brown Linnetti cov. paper 21x31 70	13 10	275 10
49 "	Granite cover paper 21x31 78	8 70	426 30
150 lbs.	Twine No. 60	0 21	31 50
22 rms.	Imper. az. 56 lb. (Inland Dept.)	6 70	147 40
1,560 sheets.	12-ply blank	0 05½	82 50
150 lbs.	Twine 38 B	0 42	63 00
35½ rms.	Double demy Eng. book 50 lbs	9 30	330 15
4.90 lbs.	Twine No. 15	0 37	166 50
1½ rms.	Double royal plate photo paper 70 lbs.	6 80	10 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Delivery Room.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2 rolls.	Offset paper	40 00	80 00
1 "		41 00	41 00
	East Wall Floor-Cellar.		
46 rms.	Blotting paper, wt., 9 x 14	3 00	138 00
12 "	" med. buff, 40 lbs	4 50	54 00
6¾ "	Antique wine cover paper	13 75	92 81
14 "	" brown cover paper	13 75	192 50
26 11-20 "	Quad cap. Az. paper (Inland Rev. Dept.)	8 00	212 40
11½ M sheets	Tag manilla paper, 21 x 36½	34 20	393 30
4 rms.	80 lb. spongia blotting paper	14 40	57 60
1,500 lbs.	Sealing wax	0 40	600 00
92 "	Banker's wax, red, 10's	0 90	82 80
1 "	" black	0 90	0 90
1 "	" " 10's	0 90	0 90
60 "	" red 10's	0 90	54 00
10 "	No. 1, wax, red 4's	0 66	6 60
6¾ rms.	Brown cover, 21 x 31-70	13 75	92 81
300 lbs.	Twine, No. 15	0 37	111 00
1,950 "	" No. 142	0 21	409 50
600 "	" No. 60	0 21	126 00
7 rms.	Wine cover paper, 21-31-70	12 00	84 00
10 3-20 "	Writing manilla, 24 x 36	2 65	26 90
5 cases	Silver leaf toilet paper	16 50	82 50
179½ rms.	Quad cap bill paper	1 90	341 05
1	Copying press	26 25	26 25
8	"	10 25	82 00
7	Copying presses	10 00	70 00
6	"	9 65	57 90
40 rms.	Special double Roy. Eng. bk. stat	6 80	272 00
35 "	Man. No. 1, 24 x 30-45	2 15	75 25
16 6 20 "	Steel grey cov. paper, antique, 21-31-70	10 00	163 00
21 11-20 "	Wine cov. paper, 21 x 31-70	12 00	258 60
40 doz.	¼ pts. Stephen No. 7, ink	1 80	72 00
9 cases	Poplar toilet paper	5 34	48 06
28 rms.	Antique pink cover, 21-31-78	8 18	229 04
16 "	Primrose envel. paper, 25-38½-72	8 50	136 00
6 "	F.B. Manilla, 38-48-150	15 75	94 50
50 "	Coated paper, 75-30-70	14 35	717 50
6 cases	D. & C. toilet paper	5 34	32 04
10 "	Lachute Mills toilet paper, red	6 34	63 40
17 rms.	Craft paper, 30-40-80	3 75	63 75
5½ "	Green cover paper, 21-31-70	13 10	72 05
38½ "	Steel grey cover paper, 21-31-70	9 65	371 53
25 13-20 "	Blue envel. paper, 25 x 35½-72	8 50	218 03
32 12-20 "	Canary " "	8 50	277 10
32 "	Manilla, 27-45	1 50	48 00
30 "	Primrose envelope paper, 25-38½-72	8 50	255 00
11 2-20 "	Imp. 1½ Az. (*Inland Rev.*), 56 lbs	6 70	74 37
43 13-20 "	Buff cover paper, 21-31-84	26 50	1,156 73
24½ "	Manilla paper, 28-36½-54	2 10	51 45
16 11-20 "	Crash cover paper, 21-31-70	13 10	216 81
24 "	Cloud grey paper, 21-31-50	6 50	156 00
11 "	Spring green cover paper, 21 x 31-70	10 00	110 00
48 "	12 lb. flat Manilla	0 85	40 80
26 11 20 "	Canary env. paper, 25 x 38½ 70	8 70	230 99
50 "	Corn env. paper, 24-38½-70	8 70	435 00
9½ qrs.	Primrose envel. paper	0 43½	4 13
56 rms.	Rolland 16-lb. foolscap rld cream	3 55	198 80
42 "	Map paper, 27 x 41-80	9 80	411 60
10	Wt. plate cov. paper, 29-44-96	10 00	100 00
96 6-20 "	Patent Record paper, 23-36-50	4 95	476 69
13½ "	Printing paper, 24-36-50	1 95	26 81
5,016 yds.	Brown buckrim	0 24½	1,228 92
5 cases	Toyomo toilet paper	13 75	68 75

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	East Wall Floor—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
90 pts.	Morrell az. blue ink	0 30	27 00
156 "	" "	0 30	46 80
288	8 oz. az. blue ink	0 16	46 08
156 pts.	Morrell az. blue ink	0 30	46 80
60 qts.	Morrell's black ink	0 28	16 80
7 rms.	Terra cotta Manilla	3 00	22 20
40 "	Foolscap BB. paper	4 30	172 00
32 "	Platina cov. paper, 21 x 31-40	3 67	117 44
28 "	Pearl antiq. cov, 21 x 31-60	6 50	182 00
6¾ "	Spring green cov., 21 x 31-70	14 00	94 50
11 cases.	Meteor toilet paper	6 67	73 37
14½ rms.	Brown cov. paper, 84 lbs	26 50	381 60
68 "	Manilla paper, 30-40 80	5 30	360 40
26 "	Craft paper, 24 x 30	2 10	54 60
21 "	Cloud gray cov. paper, 40 lb	3 85	80 85
104 doz.	5 oz. Perfection paste	2 52	262 08
19½ rms.	Cloud grey cover. 21-30-50	6 60	128 70
24 "	Canary envelope paper, 72	8 50	204 00
½ "	Photo blue blotting	18 50	9 25
26	Jute Manilla, 20-40-40	2 65	68 90
20	Craft paper, 30-30-40	1 90	38 00
15½ "	Pond Lily green blotting, 80	13 20	204 60
6¾ "	Brown cover paper, 21 x 31-70	13 75	92 81
2 "		13 75	31 63
13½ "	Spring green cover paper, 21-31-70	15 75	212 63
6 "	Wine cover paper, 21-31-70*	13 75	82 50
36.2 "	Doubled demy coated, 50 lbs	9 30	335 73
	West Wall Floor.		
32½ "	Granite blott. paper, 60 lbs	7 60	250 04
24¾ "	Spongia " 80 "	12 60	311 85
16 "	Pink " 40 "	5 25	84 00
36¾ "	Salmon " 80 "	10 50	385 88
32 "	Wt. " 80 "	10 50	336 00
18 "	Buff " 40 "	4 50	81 00
7 "	Pink " 60 "	7 75	54 25
27 "	Foolscap wt. blott. paper, 9 x 14, 24 lbs	3 00	81 00
8 "	Card Red " 9 x 14, 80 "	19 75	158 00
1 "	Flour bag Manilla, 120 lbs	12 00	12 00
13	Bronze green blotting paper, 80 lbs	19 75	256 75
17 "	Rope Manilla, 27-35-38	11 00	187 00
3 "	" 34-35-110	13 85	41 55
2,646 sheets.	Heavy tag Manilla, 21 x 36½	0 04	105 84
50 rms.	Wt. blott. paper, 60 lbs	7 60	380 00
27 "	" 40 "	5 25	141 75
13½ "	Double roy. Supr. Court paper, 68 lbs	5 00	65 25
1 roll.	Paper, Manilla	11 00	11 00
1 lot.	Empty cardboard boxes	(No charge)	
5 M sheets	Tag Manilla, 21 x 36½	34 20	171 00
24⅔ rms.	Wine cover paper, 21 x 31-70	13 75	332 75
6¾ "	Spring green cover, 21 x 31-70	15 75	106 31
6¾ "	" " "	15 75	106 31
6¾ "	Brown cover paper, 21 x 31-70	13 75	92 81
144¼ "	No. 3 double roy proof paper, 45 lbs	1 75	252 44
1 roll.	paper, Manilla	5 50	5 50
84⅛ rms.	Gazette paper	3 85	325 52
20 "	Granite cover paper, 50 lbs	4 90	98 00
11 cases.	Clover toilet paper	5 34	58 74
33½ rms.	Spec. yellow Manilla, 42 x 28-78	4 10	136 74
48 doz.	Stephens dwarf ink	0 48	23 04
15¼ rms.	Primrose envelope paper, 25-39-70	8 70	132 68
12 "	Imper., 1½ az	17 00	204 00
20½ "	Lennetts cover cafe	13 90	284 95
150 lbs.	Twine, No. 38, B	0 43	64 50
168	3 qr. foolscap books	0 90	151 20
14 rms.	Cowan's doub. roy. Map., 80 lbs.	9 80	137 20

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	West Wall Floor—Con.	$ cts	$ cts.
62½ doz.	Pads, No. 2	0 48	30 00
62½ "	" 5	0 82	51 25
11 cases.	Yellow oval toilet paper	14 10	155 10
900 lbs.	Sealing wax, red, 8's and 4's	0 40	360 00
42 rms.	Manilla, 24-30-45	3 00	126 00
40½ "	" 18-24-24	1 65	66 83
13 "	" 18-24-12	0 85	11 05
60 "	Manilla, 18-24-20	1 30	78 00
30 "	Craft, 18-24-20	0 95	28 50
16 "	Rope, 34x48, 120	16 00	264 00
33 "	Royal blue cover paper, 21-31-50	2 80	92 40
3	Printing paper, 24-36-50	2 15	6 45
20 "	Royal Pearl cover paper, 21-31-60	6 50	130 00
32 "	" blue, " 21-31-78	4 30	137 60
116	T. W. paper, 8x13	1 40	162 40
30 "	"	1 40	42 00
26¼ "	Double royal paper, map 100	11 25	295 31
11½	Double demy Eng. 24-36-50	9 30	106 95
32½	Buff cover paper, 63 lbs	19 70	646 16
20½	Spring green cover, 21-31-70	14 00	283 50
7	Card red blott, 80	19 75	138 25
144 qts.	Autoine indel. ink	0 45	64 80
150 pts.	Morrell's az. blue	0 30	45 00
104½ rms.	Double royal G. O. survey paper	3 60	377 10
1½ M	B. B. la. 8vo. envelopes	5 24	23 58
3½ rms	Imp. granite Postal Guide paper	3 15	11 66
4	Tan blotting paper, 80	19 75	79 00
5½ "	Pond lily green blotting paper, 80	19 75	108 63
6½ "	Cover paper green Postal Guide	7 00	47 25
4½ "	Blotting paper bronze green, 80	19 75	88 88
4 cases.	Meteor toilet paper	6 67	26 68
10 rms.	Piries blotting paper buff	4 56	45 60
5 "	Robin egg blotting paper, 80	19 75	98 75
9 "	Lemon paper, 21-41-72	5 55	49 95
7½	Photo blott. wt., 120	18 50	138 75
44 "	Platina cover grey, 21-31-40	3 67	161 48
19⅔ "	" "	2 90	57 28
9½ "	Granite cover paper, 75 lbs	6 50	61 75
574 qts.	Sanford's Ink, No. 1	0 60	344 40
108 pts.	" black ink, No. 2	0 42	45 36
408 qts.	Stephens' ink, No. 11	0 54	220 32
1,152 ½-pts.	No. 8	0 07	80 64
2,916 ½ "	" No. 7	0 15	437 40
192 qts.	" No. 5	0 50	96 00
288 ½-pts.	" copy ink	0 16	46 08
252 qts.	" No. 5	0 50	126 00
216 ½-pts.	No. 8	0 07	15 12
1,044 ½-pts.	No. 7	0 15	156 60
408 pts.	" No. 6	0 33	134 64
	Fixtures		
1	6 drawer desk		
1	Paper testing machine		
2	Wire desk baskets		
1	Glass ink bottle		
1	" stand, 2 bottles		
6	Under. blue rec. ribbs		
1	Desk pad 19 x 24		
2	Wire desk baskets		
1	200 pq. la. 8vo feint book		
1	Stool		
1	High desk chair		
1	Wire waste basket		
1	Chest carpenters tools		
1	Office chair (No. 1)		
1	Shelf rack		

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Fixtures—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts
2	Step ladders, 4 steps		
1	2 drawers filing cabinet		
1	Oak desk (No. 1) roll top		
1	Office chair (No. 2)		
2	Step ladders, 6 steps		
1	Small table		
	Baskets with handles		
3	Large waste baskets with covers		
	2 wheeled trucks		
1	Packing table		
1	Gurney scale counter		
1	Twine testing machine		
1	9 steps step ladders		
5	Roll top desks, accountant's office		
1	Flat top desk		
1	Desk and stat. cabinet		
1	8 drawers cabinet		
1	3 "		
1	2 " and table		
9	Office chairs		
2	Stools		
4	Desk chairs, high		
4	Round wire waste baskets		
2			
1	Smith Premier type writer, No. 10		
1	" " No. 4		
1	Burrows add. machine		
13	Board and arch files		
2	Wire desk baskets		
2	Wicker "		
3	" document baskets		
1	Shannon perforator		
11	Glass ink bottles		
1	2 bottles ink stand		
9	Desk pads 19 x 24		
2	Railroad stamps		
4	Sponge cups		
7	Hand blotters		
3	Paper weights		
	Stock room—		
10	Steel staty. cases		
1	" cupboard, north wall		
1	" " west wall		
1	platform		
2	" cupboards, east wall		
2	" " " paper room		
2	Scales		
1	Derrick		
	Stone Building in Corner—Store House No. 1.		
450 lbs	Twine No. 24	0 73	328 50
4851 "	Cotton No. 10 reels	0 28	1358 28
69 "	" "	0 28	19 32
6 rolls	Rolls 36-in Manilla	Not stock	.....
	Store House No. 2.		
40½ rms	Foolscap BB paper No. 52	12 65	552 83
14 "	½ cap cr BB paper	10 90	152 60
4½ "	Foolscap silverburn BB paper full sheet	5 80	26 10
37 8-20 "	Hand M 8 vo BB paper	4 10	153 34
20 "	" BB cream foolscap ½ sheet	6 55	131 00
6 "	BB 4to paper	3 58	21 48
4 "	Hand m. BB paper full sheet foolscap	12 55	50 20
1 "	4to Silverburn BB paper	4 10	4 10
6 "	Smooth ivory " " 4to	3 50	21 00

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Store House No. 2—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
20 rms.	Antique 8vo. BB paper	3 75	75 00
3 "	Ivory " " "	2 75	8 25
2½ "	—— ½ shts " " 4to	4 10	10 25
7⅓ M	La 8vo. BB envelopes	4 50	33 75
4¾ "	" " "	5 24	24 89
17⅓ C	—— " "	1 00	17 50
7¼ "	—— " " No. 58	1 00	7 25
2 gross	Orion BB " ——	1 25	2 50
3 3-10 M	—— " " No. 11	6 10	20 13
15 rms	Foolscap BB paper full shts	4 30	64 50
109¾ "	Granite cover paper 21-31-78	4 30	471 93
200 sheets	Bristol board No. 297	0 06	12 00
160 "	" " 180	0 10	16 00
83 "	" " 290	0 05	4 15
300 "	" " 240	0 04½	13 50
2195 "	" " 293	0 03½	76 83
			283,424 30
	King's Printer's Office.		
1	Office table		
11	Paper weights		
2	Willow waste basket		
1	Round wicker w. bask		
2	" wire "		
4	Desk pads		
9	Ink bottles		
1	3 bott ink stand		
3	Steel cabinets		
1	3 sect cupboard		
2	Roll top desks		
1	Flat "		
2	" " with top sec		
8	Office chairs		
1	"		
2	Smith Prem. typewr. No. 4		
1	Mirror		
2	Desk baskets wire		
1	" wicker		
1	Copying press		
1	" stand		
2	Pen brushes		
1	Envelope dampener		
1	Solener perforator		
1	1 draw card cabinet		
1	Set wood shelves		
1	Thermometer		
1	T. W. stand		
	King's Printer's private Office.		
1	Book case		
4	Off. tables		
1	Set drawers		
4	Wire desk baskets		
3	Wooden desk baskets		
1	Wire waste basket		
6	Office chairs		
1	Step ladder		
1	Clock		
5	Maps		
1	Roll top desk		
732	Volumes of miscellaneous works		

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INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Superintendent's Office Vault.		
1 steel	Cabinet		
1 "	Filing cabinet, 4 drawers		
1 "	Card " 2 "		
1	Round wood basket,		
1	Office chair		
	Office.		
2	Sq. waste baskets		
1	½ moon basket —		
1	Round waste basket		
6	Office chairs		
4	Roll top desks		
1	Smith Prem. t. w., No. 4		
1	" " No. 10		
2	Off. tables		
9	Wicker desk baskets		
3	Wire "		
2	" "		
2	Ink bottles		
3	Desk pads		
1	3 bott. inkstand		
1	Leather wallet		
16	Board and arch files		
1	Mirror		
1	Cash box		
1	Rotary duplicator		
1	Oak office table		
1	Folding pap. test		
2	Shann perforator		
1	Paper scale		
1	Paper stretch tester		
1	Mullen tester		
1	Morrison tester		
2	Steel cabinets		
1	Micrometer		
1	Clock		
1	Magnifyer		
1	Oak cabinet		
4	Desk ext. lamps		
	Superintendent's Private Office.		
4	Office chairs		
1	Office table		
1	Roll top desk		
3	Wood desk baskets		
1	Wicker "		
1	Clock		
12	Sect. Book Cases		
1	Set Nelson's encyclop. and cases		
1	Mirror		
1	Toilet cabinet		
1 pr.	Portieres and brass rod		
1	Micrometer		
1	Desk pad		
1	2-bottle glass inkstand		
1	Pen tray		
1	Darling inkstand		
1	Oak desk basket		
1	Desk exten. lamps		
1	Board and arch. file		
1	Thermometer		
1	Pin tray		

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Packing Room Fixtures.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Steel order table		
3	Packing tables		
1	Paper rack		
1	Waste basket		
2	Stools		
1	Long desk		
1	Scale		
1	Inkstand		
1	Shannon file perforator		
6	Twine boxes		
1	Wooden sect. cabinet		
2	Wire desk baskets		
2	Board and arch files		
2	Board clips		
1	½-moon basket		
2	Bull dog paper wrappers		
3	Hand blotters		
	Hall.		
1	Water cooler		
1	Copying press		
1	" stand		
1	" cloth damp		
1	Damper and brush		
1	Shann. file perforator		
1	Ink bottle		
1	Sponge cup		
1	Board and arch. file		
1	Table and cabinet		
3	Off. chairs		
2	Cupboards		
1	Table		
1	Round waste basket		
	Deductions.		
1	Memo. No. 642½	0 38	0 38
1	Ink bottle No. 7109 759	0 97	0 97
12	Perry ink extractors	0 07	0 84
1	Sterling exch. card	0 37	0 37
6	Moore's large wall blotters	0 19	1 14
1	7 lb. scale	7 50	7 50
1	Pocket knife, 3166	0 35	0 35
24	Typewriters, No. 104	0 07	1 68
36	Comet erasers, No. 1087	0 08	2 88
12 doz.	G. and P. erasers No. 692	0 80	9 60
2 "	Compressed lead pencils (?)	0 46	0 92
1 "	Velvet pencils (?)	0 34	0 34
1 "	Venus pencils, 2 H	0 73	0 73
3 "	Orloff " (4 H ?)	0 30	0 90
1 "	Spurgins copy cloth, 10 x 15	1 28	1 28
2 "	Sm. blue Rep r. note book, 592	0 43	0 86
5 "	Note books No. 723, la. red	0 58	2 90
5 "	" 718, sm. red	0 52	2 60
4 "	Canada's Pride pencils, H B	0 41	1 64
1 "	Carbon pencils, No. 113	0 32	0 32
3 "	Eagle copy pencil, No. 812	0 58	1 74
15 "	Venus pencils 171	0 54	8 10
5 "	" 162	0 54	2 70
4 "	Red and blue pencils, 111	0 32	1 28
10 "	Impression paper, 8 x 12	1 10	11 00
6 boxes.	T. W. paper, 8 x 13	1 05	6 30
4 "	" " No. 41, 8 x 13	0 42	1 68

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Deductions.	Price.	Amount.
	Deductions Con.	$ cts.	$ cts.
6	Record books, 600 pages	6 80	40 80
10 boxes	Earnscliff T. W. paper, 8 x 13	0 85	8 50
30 "	" " 8 x 10½	0 75	22 50
15 "	T. W. paper No. 2, 8 x 13	1 80	27 00
10 "	" 10, 8 x 10½	2 65	26 50
2	Waste baskets, round	0 50	1 00
1	Foolscap letter book	2 15	2 15
20	" " books, 500 pages	1 40	28 00
56	Eclipse steel files	0 50	28 00
1 lb.	Bankers' red seal wax, 10's	0 90	0 90
1 "	" black seal wax, 10's	0 90	0 90
6 lbs.	Red superfine seal wax, 10's	0 45	2 70
31 "	" seal wax No. 4, 85	0 41	12 71
10 "	" " " 45	0 40	4 00
5½ "	Irvine No. 38 B	0 42	2 31
10 "	" 142	0 21	2 10
6 "	" 40 B	0 38	2 28
1 "	" 20	0 28	0 28
11½ "	Cott. Irvin's, No. 10	0 28	3 22
16 "	" " No. 10 rolls	0 28	4 48
5-10 M	Large 8vo. B B. envelopes	6 35	3 18
4 lbs.	Gum Arabic	0 17	0 68
2	Pocket knives	2 75	5 50
1	" pencil, special	1 20	1 20
1	" "	0 45	0 45
1	Bill book, 462	1 35	1 35
1	Pass case, special	2 75	2 75
2	" "	1 50	3 00
2	Waterman's fountain pens, No. 5	4 25	8 50
5	Vulcan stylo pens	1 30	6 50
1	Clip for fountain pen	0 04	0 04
1 2/20 rms.	Gold rod bond, 18 x 23	3 30	4 29
2 11/20 "	Pink " 18 x 23-16	2 30	5 87
1/20 "	" " 17 x 28-20	4 30	3 44
1 5/20 "	Yellow " 17 x 28-20	5 50	7 15
82½ "	No. 1 ledger, 17 x 28-32	5 90	486 75
2½ "	" 14 x 17-16	3 00	7 50
1 6/20 "	Az. laid No. 2, 17 x 28-24	3 60	4 68
2/20 "	No. 1 ledger	3 50	0 35
7 "	" 14 x 17-16	3 00	21 00
5¼ "	Cr. linen, 15¼ x 19-16	1 55	8 14
16 "	Cr. No. 2, 15 x 19-16	2 64	42 24
¾ "	No. 2 ledger, 2 2-24-46	4 40	3 30
1 7/20 "	Az. led., 18 x 23-30	3 75	5 06
4½ "	" No. 2, 19 x 24-38	4 75	20 19
5½ qrs.	Sec. linen Az., 13¼ x 16½-12	0 09½	0 52
3½ rms.	No. 2 led. Az., 15¾ x 19-16	2 00	7 00
½ "	C.P.R. super. 18 x 23-18	3 16	1 58
18¾ qrs.	No. 2 Az., 17 x 28-30	0 21	3 83
15 rms.	No. 2 Az., 17 x 28-24	2 90	43 50
6 2/20 "	No. 2 " 17 x 28-24	2 90	18 42
8 5/20 "	Bruns. led. blue, 17 x 28-28	5 40	45 09
10 3/20 "	Pirie's med. cream, 27	4 70	51 23
60 5/20 "	No. 2 cream, 17 x 22-23	2 80	169 26
5/20 "	No. 3 led., 18 x 23-21	2 00	0 30
3 5/20 "	Handmade la. po. Az., 27 lbs.	10 75	32 79
2¾ "	Antique parch. 16½ x 21	7 75	21 31
1½ M	Antique parch. sm. 8vo. cr. env.	4 35	6 53
6 2/20 rms.	No. 3 ledger, 17 x 18-28	2 70	16 34
24 7/20 "	No. 3 " 14 x 17-14	1 35	32 87
11 "	" " 14 x 17-12	1 15	12 65
1 11/20 "	Piris Imp. loam pap	11 80	18 29
879 sheets.	4-ply Crescent blanks	0 05	43 95
5 6/20 rms.	Scotch ledger, 23 x 31-72	29 25	155 03
5 2/20 "	Unglaz cap. paper, 17 x 28	2 90	14 79
8 13-20 "	Onion skin, 17 x 28	3 00	25 95

INVENTORY of Stock, Furniture and Fixtures in Stationery Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Quantity.	Description.	Price.	Amount.
	Deductions—Con.	$ cts.	$ cts
26 sheets.	Brist. bd	0 03½	0 91
57 "	12 ply wt. blank.	0 09½	5 42
125 "	6 "	0 04	5 00
2-20 rms.	Med. wt. blots. 18 lbs	2 20	0 22
¾ M	Jute man. envels., 15 x 9½	7 15	5 36
21½ "	Cart envel., No. 11, O.E	1 90	40 85
4 11-20 rms.	Med. gum paper	7 65	34 81
39½ "	Wt. bond, 17 x 28-24	3 45	136 28
⅓ M	Superfine wt. woven envelopes, No. 12 O.S.	2 30	1 15
7 12-20 rms.	Railway Manilla, 18 x 23-27	1 16	8 82
7 13-20 "	" 17½ x 27-30	1 30	9 95
3 11-20 "	Manilla, 22 x 34	1 98	7 03
3 1-20 "	" 19 x 31-40	1 72	5 25
1 11-20 "	" 21 x 33-46	1 98	3 07
2 2-20 "	No. 1 cream ledger, 17 x 22-29	4 95	10 40
6 17-20 "	Cream No. 1 ledger, 17 x 22-23	4 20	28 77
5 "	Can. linen ledger, 16 x 21-24	5 25	26 25
9¼ "	No. 1 ledger Az., 18 x 23-34	6 40	59 20
7 6-20 "	" " 19 x 24-44	8 30	60 59
16 3-20 "	" " 20-28-54	10 15	163 92
1 1-20 "	Royal pink cover paper	8 18	4 50
4 2-20 "	Salmon " 21-31-40	2 35	9 64
3-11-20 "	Sea green Earns. bond, 17 x 28-24	3 80	13 49
70 "	" bond, 17½ 27-24	3 70	259 00
1¼ "	Roy. Rom. cov. pap., 23 34-75	10 90	19 08
7-20 "	Roy. blue cov. pap	2 80	0 98
1 11-24 qrs.	Roy. granite cov. pap	0 24½	0 36
17½ "	" blue "	0 11	1 93
2 M	Cartrid. envelopes, No. 14, O.E	2 95	5 90
½ "	" "	2 70	1 35
4 8-20 rms.	Antique 8vo. paper	2 10	9 24
5 C	Cart. envelopes, G 4	0 74½	3 73
105 yds.	Br. buck	0 25	26 25
1½ rms.	No. 1 ledger, 23 x 31-72	13 30	16 63
7 17/20 "	" 12 x 42-90	17 00	133 45
8 6/10 M	Wt. wove envelopes, No. 7	1 00	8 60
21 6/10 M	Cream envelopes, No. 11	1 60	34 56
5¼ C	Sheets tag, 21 x 36½	3 42	17 96
11 M	Jut. man. envel., No. 12 O.S	1 40	15 40
10½ rms.	Med. mt. roy. 30 lbs	2 10	21 53
1 19/20 "	Pat. Record paper, 25 x 33-30	4 95	7 43
1 case	Tavama toilet paper	13 75	13 75
25 rms.	Manilla paper, 30 x 40-80	5 30	132 50
1 1/20 "	Double demy coated, 50 lbs	9 30	9 77
46 3/20 "	Double roy. proof paper, 45 lbs	1 75	80 76
4 cases	Clover toilet paper	5 34	21 36
22 rms.	Man., 24-30-45	3 00	66 00
10 6/20 "	Double Roy. Geo. survey paper	3 60	37 08
12 pts.	Slip ink, No. 6	0 33	3 96
69 lbs.	Cotton twine, 10 rolls	0 28	19 32
			3,255 43